

IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Annotation. This article discusses the importance and goals of adding a foreign language in the primary school curriculum. It also briefly describes the requirements for primary foreign language teacher, as well as the problems can be solved by teaching of a foreign language to young children.

Key words: foreign language, elementary school, culture, communicative culture

Introduction

The radical changes taking place in our society pose the educational system with the task of cultivating harmoniously developed, creative personalities that adapt to rapidly changing conditions. From an economic point of view, learning the languages of countries with a high level of scientific and cultural development is a key factor in achieving the world development. Today in our country much attention is paid to the study of foreign languages. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On further improvement of the system of studying foreign languages” of December 10, 2012 and the introduction of continuing education in foreign languages in the first grades of secondary schools from the 2013-2014 academic year indicate a serious attitude of the government.

It is known that when teaching foreign languages it is important to take into account the age and psychological characteristics of pupils. At an early age, children learn foreign languages quickly and easily. The main reasons for this are the natural tendency of children to learn the language, their strong imitative character and other psychophysiological factors.

A foreign language is one of the subjects of the philological cycle included in the curriculum of an elementary school, which forms a pupil's communicative culture, affects his overall speech development, expands and educates his worldview. The purpose of teaching a foreign language in elementary school is to form the main manifestations of speech activity, such as hearing, speaking, reading and writing, which are the elementary communicative competence of a young pupil. Other goals of teaching a foreign language in primary school are followings:

- to develop the ability of young pupils to communicate verbally and in writing in a foreign language at an elementary level, taking into account speech abilities and needs;
- to introduce young schoolchildren with the lives of their peers abroad, folklore and fiction of foreign countries;
- to develop speech, intellectual and cognitive abilities of young pupils, as well as general educational skills, to give motivation for the further mastering of foreign languages;

- to training and develop comprehensively young pupils, based on foreign language tools.

A foreign language is one of the subjects in the school curriculum, the purpose of which is to "teach communication", and in this sense it is impossible not to recognize its importance. Today, the process of teaching a foreign language can be interpreted not only as an individual activity of pupils with educational material, but also as a specially organized dialogue between teacher and pupil, the interaction of pupils with each other. Here are the benefits that determine the importance of teaching young pupils a foreign language:

- a positive impact on the development of mental functions of a child (memory, thinking, perception, imagination, etc.);
- positively affects the development of the general speech ability of the child;
- improving the quality of the mother tongue of the child, creating the basis for its in-depth study in secondary and high school;
- early penetration into the universal culture through communication in a new language, as well as the child's thinking, understanding of his national culture.

Young pupils are curious, they need new experiences, research. In this case, the task of the teacher is to arouse interest in science, taking into account the psychological, physiological and age characteristics of children. What does the child live with? Where his personal qualities are manifested? Of course, during the game. Games are leading activities for an elementary school pupil. There are a variety of game-based teaching methods that can be used in foreign language lessons, including action games (physical education, role-playing games with animals, mouse-cat), eye-catching games, poems and songs filled with action, games and contests (children are divided into group, perform various tasks), dialogues with fairy-tale characters, cartoon and film characters, etc. Taking into the consideration the quick distraction of young pupils, their quick fatigue, extreme mobility and anxiety, it is advisable to use riddles, quick sayings, poems and songs. When these methodological tools are used, lexical material is more successfully transmitted, received, strengthened and processed.

Teaching a foreign language at school requires from a teacher to have a high level of professionalism, love for children, and the ability to present educational material in such a way that it is not only absorbed by pupils, but also arouses their interest in science. This professional level, of course, can be achieved by spending a certain amount of effort, but in practice, success depends not only on experience, but also on the enthusiasm, activism and interest of the teacher. In primary school, a teacher is not only a teacher, but primarily a upbringer. Similarly, it is important to consider the age and individual characteristics of each child in the educational process. Teachers can face certain problems in the process of teaching a foreign

language in the elementary grades, but these problems should serve as a factor in the professional growth of the teacher, not the barriers.

The active nature of the subject “Foreign Language” in elementary school corresponds to the character of young pupils who perceive the world as a whole, emotionally and actively. This function allows to combine speech activity in a common language with other activities specific to children of the same age (play, cognition, art, aesthetics, etc.), form interdisciplinary connections, common skills and learning abilities. Based on the considerations stated above, we can conclude that the teaching of a foreign language in elementary school serves to solve the following problems:

- to create an image of foreign language as a means of communication with people who speak another language;
- expansion of the linguistic worldview of young pupils, the creation of elementary language concepts in them, necessary for mastering elementary oral and written speech skills in a foreign language;
- ensuring communicative and psychological adaptation of young pupils to a new multilingual world for the use of a foreign language through communication;
- The development of personal qualities of young pupils, such as attention, thinking, memory and imagination, through modeling situations, role-playing games, mastering educational material in the process of teaching a foreign language.

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