

Problems Of Teaching A Foreign Language In Primary School

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Abstract: this article is devoted the explanation of the problems occurring in teaching foreign languages in primary schools. Furthermore, there are provided some recommendations for dealing with them.

Key words: Foreign language, elementary school, English, written language, child, school pupil, problem, age of students, visual material, game activity.

Teaching a foreign language in school needs a teacher to own a high level of skilled ability, love for kids, similarly as diligence and skill to gift the material in such some way that students not solely with success learn it, however also show interest within the subject. Without doubt, this could be achieved by creating some efforts, and, as apply shows, success depends not most on experience as on enthusiasm, energy and interest of the teacher.

We see the school as a special place wherever, not like a university, a teacher isn't solely a teacher, but, above all, a teacher. that's why accounting for age and individual characteristics of every kid is important. sure issues might arise once teaching a foreign language in school, however they ought to not function an obstacle, however as an incentive for the skilled growth of a tutor. Among them are the following:

- 1) the matter of early learning, affecting the psychological and age characteristics of a specific child;
- 2) the task of effectively introducing game activity into the educational method so as to extend the motivation of children;
- 3) the issue of mastering written speech at the age of primary school students;

4) the difficulty of teaching phonetic material thanks to lack of your time within the lesson.

The study of a foreign language from a psychological purpose of view is “a advanced method of forming a replacement speech system within the cerebral cortex, that begins to be and perpetually act with the already developed system of the linguistic communication, experiencing its intrusive effect” [5, p. 199].

Researchers and educators detected that youngsters are most vulnerable to learning a foreign language from the age of three to ten years, that permits the teacher to conduct lessons with grade school students effectively, obtaining an apparent result: “Special categories are often started with youngsters 3-10 years previous, up to a few - it’s pointless, once 10 - it’s useless to hope for a fast positive result, that is feasible just for a small part of students, those that have communicative and linguistic skills higher than the common level ”[4, from. 21].

Problem 1.

The problem of early education, that affects the psychological and age-related characteristics of a specific kid, is usually the foremost relevant, since the study of a foreign language in grade school corresponds to the foremost favorable and knowledge-sensitive amount of development of youngsters. Researchers have long known a detailed relationship between the strategies of teaching foreign languages and scientific discipline (B. Belyaev, N. Zhinkin, G. Rogova, M. Kasparova) [3, p. 19].

It is particularly vital to recollect that grade school students are inattentive thanks to this period of their development, therefore, though the kids are distracted, they can’t target the teaching material or stop paying attention to the teacher, penalize them with a nasty grade or scold them, as a result of this technique can solely work for subsequent few minutes. Students with none effort can keep in mind everything new, unexpected, bright, however they’ll miss the essential, “serious” details of the material instructed. Researchers notice that solely the third

grade are often maintained incessantly throughout the lesson. With traditional development in an exceedingly kid throughout training in grade school, all the properties of attention, apart from switch, become virtually constant as in AN adult. At constant time, attention switch in younger schoolchildren is even higher developed than in adults, that is explained by the quality of nervous processes [1, p. 103].

Solution. The specifics of operating with primary schoolchildren additionally lies within the need to choose such strategies and teaching aids that are effective and fascinating to the scholars themselves. it's necessary to require under consideration the very fact that schoolchildren higher keep in mind visual material: their perception is characterised by high emotionalism and brightness of pictures [5].

Problem 2.

The task of effectively introducing diversion into the tutorial method so as to extend the motivation of youngsters. Younger schoolchildren understand symbolic and schematic pictures worse, and visual material is best [5]. within the method of learning, youngsters want vivid pictures, a frequent modification of events and activities, otherwise they get tired pretty quickly thanks to their age characteristics. within the method of learning a foreign language, several analyzers are involved: visual - for the perception of visual material, modality - for the perception of oral speech, some exercises need the participation of bit (games "Guess the letter by touch", "Show by hand").

Solution. helpful for the event of thinking mini-projects "What the letter appears like." youngsters opt for a letter of English alphabet (for example, S), choose words beginning with S, draw a letter-image - within the variety of a snake (snake), paint it with silver color (silver), adorn with stars (stars) and stripes, ribbons (strips) , draw it within the star circle (sun). Then the kid should build a illustration of his letter.

When playing such tasks, the kid develops diversely: imagination, memory, perseverance, the flexibility to complete the task, communication skills are actively concerned and excited to enhance, there's a affiliation between abstract-logical and figurative styles of thinking.

Problem 3. issue in mastering written speech at the age of grade school students. Writing instruction is one in all the foremost vital aspects of the trendy teaching methodology. within the method of mastering the communication, a coherent speech develops, suggesting “mastery of the lexical stock and synchronic linguistics structure of the language, similarly as their utilization, the flexibility to use the learned material, specifically the flexibility to systematically, coherently, clearly convey to others the contents of the text browse or severally composed text” [6:76].

Decision. Mastering a written speech in each a native and an overseas language directly affects the formation of a holistic linguistic temperament, thus this side needs special attention of the teacher, as a result of everything that's in childhood can kind the idea for private development within the future. There are several programs for teaching youngsters an overseas language, however the purpose here isn't solely in its correct alternative. In grade school, the temperament of the teacher plays a very vital role, his ability to interest schoolchildren, to fascinate with the topic, “not to frighten away”, to show youngsters to be told. Therefore, in our opinion, the answer to the present drawback is promoted, 1st of all, by a careful and competent choice of lecturers for teaching younger students.

Problem 4. Teaching phonetic material within the absence of your time in the lesson. English pronunciation appears to US to be one in all the foremost vital stages in learning a language, that in most cases is solely unnoticed and therefore the importance of which is underestimated [7]. In our opinion, mastering an overseas language ought to begin with pronunciation coaching. typically the scholar will perceive and translate the text, however is totally unable to browse it

properly as a result of the banal content of the letter mixtures and reading rules, similarly because the constraint caused by this content. thanks to the massive range of scholars in English language teams in faculties, the flexibility to effectively teach pronunciation are often challenged. Indeed, this needs extremely nice work of the teacher, United Nations agency pays attention to every student and switch the method of engaged on acoustics into AN exciting lesson.

Solution. There are varied strategies of engaged on acoustics and pronunciation, however the foremost vital issue is that the age of the scholars for whom the teacher selects material. one in all the foremost fascinating strategies is that the sound-color analysis technique. This technique [2] is employed within the teaching methodology as a variant of sound imaging, that is particularly vital for younger students: they're going to be ready to visualize and clearly gift the sounds of English language bestowed within the system. This technique includes a motivating technique - building AN emotional portrait of the sounds of English language, above all vowels, the proper pronunciation of which regularly causes difficulties for college kids.

The scientist introduces the idea of AN emotional portrait of sound, and, therefore, youngsters will simply imagine and pronounce it. The delineate technique is one in all the areas of teaching the acoustics of English language, which is able to be particularly effective in elementary school, once the child's onomatopoeic skills and imagination are extremely developed.

According to the recommendations of Zh. B. Vereninova, students imagine a vowel as if it were animated, and therefore the author devotes a special instructional song to every sound that conveys the character of this sound [2, p. 28–32].

For example: “long vowel / ɔ: / - immature, sweet, round, pleasant; its color is yellow, sort of a chicken ... Imagine that a bit woman sings this song; she rigorously and childishly cute articulates all sounds, particularly / ɔ: / ”:

I am Paula,

I am Mrs. Porter's girl,

I am Paula, And I'm ne'er naughty.

The delineate technique of teaching the acoustics of primary school youngsters isn't the sole one, however, it's one in all the few that has strategies with that it is potential to essentially interest and bewitch youngsters. Such phonetic categories won't need a lot of time from the teacher, and can be effective on condition that the projected ideas are place into apply properly.

Teaching a foreign language to younger students needs a special ability of the teacher, as a result of he contains a vast responsibility. it's vital not solely to grasp an overseas language, however additionally to be ready to teach it, love your job, be thoughtful and accountable.

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