



## THE AGE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL PROPERTIES

<sup>1</sup>Abduvokhidova Shakhribonu Akmalovna

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

princess13082001@gmail.com,

<sup>2</sup>Murtazoyeva Mohina Shuhratjonovna

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

mohinamurtazoyeva1@gmail.com.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7556346>

### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 11<sup>th</sup> January 2023

Accepted: 17<sup>th</sup> January 2023

Online: 20<sup>th</sup> January 2023

### KEY WORDS

Primary education, knowledge processes, memory, exhibition, analyzer, dialogue models, the International Standard Classification of Education, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

### ABSTRACT

*This article contains only quotes about primary education and primary school students to organize English classes. There are important exercises to remember primary school students, the ability to think.*

**Primary education** is typically the first stage of formal education, coming after preschool/kindergarten and before secondary school. Primary education takes place in primary school, the elementary school or first and middle school depending on the location. The International Standard Classification of Education considers primary education as a single-phase where programmes are typically designed to provide fundamental reading, writing, and mathematics skills and establish a solid foundation for learning. This is ISCED Level 1: Primary education or first stage of basic education.<sup>1</sup>

The ISCED definition in 1997 posited that **primary education** normally started between the ages of 5 – 8 and was designed to give a sound basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects. By 2011 the philosophy had changed, the *elementary understanding of other subjects* had been dropped in favour of "to establish a solid foundation for learning".<sup>[2]</sup>

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), believes that providing children with primary education has many positive effects. It:

- Decreases poverty
- Decreases child mortality rates
- Encourages gender equality
- Increases environmental understanding.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Basic education: corresponds to the first nine years of formal schooling and is made of two levels distinguished as Levels 1 and 2. Level 1 should correspond to primary education and Level 2 to lower secondary. ISCED

<sup>2</sup> Powell, Jen; Moser-Jurling, Jennifer. "What Is Primary Education?". learn.org. Retrieved 18 September 2019.



The 21st century is the age of the intellectual generation for primary school students has many unique characteristics. Today's children have the ability, intelligence, they excel in diligence. That is, children are intelligent from an early age strive to reach their full potential and have a strong focus on themselves they try to understand the world around them faster. Small school children today are hyperactive and overweight differ from their peers of the last century in their effectiveness. As a result of hyperactivity, children become kinesthetically, quickly tired and focused, at a certain point they can't last long.

The ages cited cover a rapidly developing phase of child development. This is studied in the discipline of developmental psychology, which attempts to describe how children learn. In the United Kingdom, reception, the first year of primary school, is part of the Early Years Foundation Stage.

The philosophy of education—teaching and learning—has, over the millennia, occupied many great minds. It attempts to say what children should be taught.

Today's children are innately sharp-witted and informative too much to take. If their strong need to receive information is timely if left unmanaged, they can be left astray and lose the right path. Information-hungry TV and formed as a result of sitting in front of a computer for a long time. Especially ads attracts a lot of children's attention with its dynamic and intensive presentation of information attracts.

In today's children, long-term memory is replaced by short-term memory will be relatively strong. Such ability is a computer to children not to be left behind in the flow of high information speeds in the age of technology and to receive a large amount of information quickly and process it quickly endowed for.

Schools play an important role in children's socialization and in developing their appreciation of sharing, fairness, mutual respect and cooperation. Schools form the foundational values and competencies that are the building blocks towards the understanding of concepts such as justice, democracy and human rights.<sup>3</sup> Education systems that promote education for justice, that is, respect for the rule of law (RoL) together with international human rights and fundamental freedoms strengthen the relationship between learners and public institutions to empower young people to become champions of peace and justice. Teachers are often on the front line of this work and, along with families, play a formative role in shaping children's attitudes and behaviours.

What is the role of primary school students in modern methodological literature focus on what they can do, not what they can't recommended. Basic English for elementary school students the advantage is that they do not hesitate to study the subject, that is, they have the courage high, from being discredited in existing social speech situations are not afraid. They are good for learning English successfully formed instincts, language experiences, and distinctive features.

For example, students in grades 1-2:

- can use the language, even if they do not know it;
- not afraid to make mistakes and ready to work on them;

---

<sup>3</sup> UNESCO (2019). [Empowering students for just societies: a handbook for primary school teachers.](#)



- be able to use intonation types in the native language;
- Correct interpretation of gestures, facial expressions and hand gestures ability formed;
- Although they do not fully understand the meaning of the word, it has a good meaning perceptive;
- creative use of a limited amount of lexical resources able to form an initiative speech, love to talk;
- energetic, dynamic, confident, imaginative, influential, praiseworthy, cheerful, and able to find ways to enjoy every activity;
- imitating the speech of others;
- short, unable to hold attention for a long time at a certain point has periodic memory, egocentric speech is well developed;
- what they are doing, doing or seeing and hearing at the same time who can talk about things;
- prefer to master the language material as a whole.

Students in grades 1-2 can be distinguished from students in grades 3-4. 3-4 class psychologically and physiologically compared to students in grades 1-2 will be more mature. Students in grades 1-2 prefer to play alone and don't want to share their stuff with others. 3-4 class and their students enjoy active participation in team games begins to wane.

In fact, the fact that information is stored in memory is acceptable also depends on the analyzers involved. For example, listening and accepting information is stronger in memory than information received stored. Because the student has to concentrate while listening to the information consumes more power. That is, the organs of hearing are the organs of vision requires 16 times more nerve fiber movement. Listen in the process of understanding, the fatigue coefficient increases by 176 percent. In listening comprehension high energy consumption and strong and perfect assimilation of language material provides.

In some cases, elementary school students have "dyslexia," i.e., b, d can't distinguish letters like, sheep - ship, man - me or similar letters in a word. Some students can distinguish left and right, as well as different geometric shapes they can't. Such students also have difficulty learning their mother tongue encounter. With one type of activity for elementary school students business activity does not exceed 10 minutes. Student engagement a change in activity from the very first moment when it is felt to be declining, i.e. should move to action games.

Developed a linkword method to reinforce memory in English learning out Linkword - the meaning and pronunciation of the term in English means similar words. This method is for learning English in French or Spanish more suitable for students who speak the language. In our opinion, it can also be introduced in national schools. Speech presented during the live communication process the pattern is easy to understand and remember. For example, a door or a bag. Help a child who is having difficulty opening say, "Look, I'll open the door for you." when given, the child understands the speech and memorizes this pattern.

"Teaching English by Speech Sample", "Advancing Oral Speech", "Approaching natural speech in a foreign language", "Speech orientation", "Integrated teaching" teaching communication models according to the principles of communicative gives high efficiency in the successful acquisition of competence. Also to achieve an approximate approximation of the student's speech to the English speech such as fear of making a mistake, worrying about being able to



tell the truth paved the way for overcoming psychological barriers, free speech and there is an opportunity to calmly communicate and interact.

In accordance with the didactic principles of teaching English full participation of all speech analyzers in the training language material maintains a strong memory.

### References:

1. Basic education: corresponds to the first nine years of formal schooling and is made of two levels distinguished as Levels 1 and 2. Level 1 should correspond to primary education and Level 2 to lower secondary. ISCED
2. Powell, Jen; Moser-Jurling, Jennifer. "What Is Primary Education?". learn.org. Retrieved 18 September 2019.
3. UNESCO (2019). Empowering students for just societies: a handbook for primary school teachers
4. Dorney Z. The Psychology of the Language Learner: Individual Differences in Second Language Acquisition. – NJ.: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2008. – 270 p.
5. Ғозиев Э. Умумий психология: Психология мутахассислиги учун дарслик. – Т.: Университет, 2006. – 534 б.
6. Williams M., Burden R. L. Psychology for language Teachers. A social constructivist approach. – L.: Cambridge University Press, 2010. – 240 p.
7. Wood D. How Children Think and Learn. – Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Limited, 1998. – 230 p.
8. Lightbown P.S., Spada N. How languages are learned. – L.: Oxford University Press, 2006. – 234 p.
9. India 2009: A Reference Annual (53rd edition), New Delhi: Additional Director General (ADG), Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.
10. Burman, J. T. (2011). "The zeroeth Piaget". Theory & Psychology. 21 (1): 130–135.
11. Orme, N (2001). Medieval children. p. 315.
12. Peter Anthony Newsam, 'Elementary school', Microsoft Encarta 2004 edition (CD-Rom), 1993-2003.