



METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Sattarov Inayat Saparbayevich
Tashkent State Medical University

***Annotation:** The article examines effective modern approaches to teaching foreign languages to children and explains why traditional, lecture-based methods are no longer suitable, especially for students under the age of sixteen. It emphasizes the importance of creating a supportive and friendly classroom environment in which students feel comfortable asking questions and expressing themselves.*

The article outlines several practical teaching strategies, including beginning lessons with songs to increase energy and focus, encouraging active student participation instead of teacher-centered instruction, using games to reinforce vocabulary and grammar, offering praise to motivate learners, and incorporating multimedia activities such as watching films or cartoons in the target language. It also stresses the need for patience, repetition, and adapting teaching methods to students' individual abilities. Overall, the article presents interactive and student-centered learning as key elements of successful language instruction for children.

***Keywords:** foreign language teaching, modern teaching methods, student-centered learning, classroom engagement, motivation, educational games, positive reinforcement, multimedia learning, child psychology, interactive activities.*

Knowledge of at least one foreign language is a requirement of the modern world. Every parent wants to find a teacher who can teach their child a new language. Each teacher has their own teaching method they consider effective.

However, it must be said that old teaching methods such as simply explaining the topic in a lecture, working through exercises in a book, reviewing the assigned homework, and ending the lesson are no longer effective and popular, especially for



children under 16. This makes them bored, and they will, reluctantly or under pressure, or even unwittingly, simply come and go to class. And during such a lesson, the child will not be focused on the material itself; they will look at the time and think only about when the lesson will end.

The question is, how can we make it easier for a child to enjoy coming to class and learning a new language? What teaching methods are most effective for children in the modern age?

There are several methods that help children quickly learn a new language.

The first thing you need to do is get to know your students better. Be not only a teacher, but also a friend to them. If you're too strict and inattentive with younger students, they'll become more withdrawn and unsure of themselves. If they're afraid of you, they'll also have a hard time asking questions about things they don't understand.

Secondly, try not to start the lesson by covering the topic right away. Children need a little time to gather their thoughts so they can concentrate on the lesson. It's also important to make them more active and energetic during the lesson. The best way to do this is to start the lesson with a song in the language they're learning. Then the child will start singing along and dancing with you. They'll feel calmer, not tense.

The third point is student engagement. We often see that the teacher does most of the work in class. She explains the topic, points to the board, and asks each student individually about the topic. Meanwhile, the child simply sits silently, listening to the lesson, and waits for their turn to respond. Instead, we need to encourage students to work more and speak up during the lesson. After the teacher explains the topic, students should tell the teacher what they understood. They should show examples on the board about the new topic, based on the teacher's explanations and examples. Students should ask each other about homework, for example, asking each other about new vocabulary. This way, they'll remember what they asked and



what the other students answered. Meanwhile, you should simply listen, point out, and correct their mistakes.

Fourth, don't scold or lecture a child because they didn't understand a topic the first or second time. So, to avoid being scolded, he'll claim to understand the topic, even though he really doesn't understand anything. And if a student can't grasp even one topic, they'll have trouble with other topics, too, because everything is connected. Ultimately, they won't be able to master a particular language. This is something new for a child, and it takes time for them to understand. If they don't understand the first or second time, explain it a third or fourth time. Explain and explain the topic until the child understands. Use a gentle and calm tone.

Fifth, make the lesson a game. Children love to play various games, and they even learn a lot from them. You can play games like: memorize more words, a card game, describe a picture with new words and the correct grammar structure, or create a skit with new words. There are many more such games. This way, by playing games, a child will develop a desire to win among their peers. And to win, they will prepare for the lesson, do everything on time and correctly.

Sixth, praise the student. When a student is praised, they are very happy. They will be happy that their work and effort have been recognized. They will tell their friends and parents how they were praised in class and feel proud of it. Then, they will always strive to be a diligent and good student so that they will be praised again.

Seventh, have a free lesson at least once a month. For example, spend the entire lesson watching movies or cartoons in the language they are learning. Studying books, reading a lot, doing exercises, and trying to speak the language are important and useful. But when they watch movies in the language they are learning, they will feel the difference between how they speak and how a native speaker speaks. Their ears need to get used to hearing the language from a native speaker's lips.

There are many more methods that could be listed. Every teacher knows their student's abilities. Based on this, she must choose a method that she can work with and that will be useful to her and her students. And if necessary, she can come up



with her own method of teaching, which she will consider correct, within the framework of general rules and methods.

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