

## IMPORTANCE AND PROBLEMS OF TEACHING MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of teaching modern languages to primary school students in a fast, easy and effective way, based on the development of creative thinking skills, inspiring children to learn foreign languages, as well as through them to learn foreign languages along with their native language. Conducting lessons using modern methods based on the development of meaningful, intellectual abilities, as well as physical activity, increases children's interest in learning foreign languages.

**Keywords:** Creative thinking, intellectual ability, globalization, elementary school, communicative, cognitive, process, lesson.

### INTRODUCTION

In today's modern world, the importance of knowing English is very high. It is almost impossible to imagine the life of a modern person who does not know a foreign language, because most modern means of communication are aimed at people who know this or that language. A few years ago, English was only accepted as one of the foreign languages [1]. In a rapidly evolving society, English has become even more important. English is recognized as an official language in more than fifty countries around the world. Learning a foreign language has gradually become a requirement of the times, not just a necessity. Globalization in the modern world requires keeping pace with the times in every field. Knowledge of foreign languages is a prerequisite for the rapid development of any country in the economic, political and other spheres, as well as for international relations, tourism and other economic and political activities [2].

It is also necessary to know foreign languages in order to use modern literature, to acquire new knowledge on the world stage, to share the achievements with the world community.

An employee who is a good specialist in his field can benefit only in a narrow range, but a specialist who is fluent in foreign languages along with his profession can not only apply foreign experience, but also introduce his country to the world. Therefore, every country that wants to gain a place and respect in the world community pays great attention to the teaching of foreign languages in their country.

The earlier you learn a foreign language, the more effective and easier it will be to learn it. Therefore, it is advisable to continue teaching foreign languages first in preschools and then in schools.

Modern schools suggest learning a foreign language starting in the second grade. This, in turn, confirms that the "foreign language" is an important and socially important topic in the

implementation of promising tasks of personal development [3]. is the formation of competence. Obviously, the earlier this process begins, the greater the chance of achieving high results.

The benefits of learning a foreign language at an early age have been proven many times over. It is known that in the early stages of the educational process, children develop the ability to understand the personality, to demonstrate their abilities, to master the sciences, to behave. At the same time, learning another language leads to the development of the child's personality, the comparison of other cultures and national cultures, the formation of respect and interest in them.

The process of teaching a foreign language should be in line with the communicative and cognitive interests of primary school students, encourage their positive attitude towards the language being studied, and develop their imagination, curiosity, and creativity [4].

Since the thinking process of a school-age student is not yet full of information from the outside world, learning a foreign language will not be difficult for him. During active learning of the mother tongue, the child absorbs speech in another language as a natural, organic thing, and learns by memorizing words in both languages. But in later times, when the speech function of the brain has already reached its peak, this will not be possible. Also, at an early age, children love to learn a foreign language because of their excellent memory, imagination, and ability to imitate.

The psychological characteristics of young students provide them with several conveniences in learning a foreign language. Children aged 8-10 learn language 2 indirectly and consciously. Children this age may not be able to concentrate for long periods of time, but they will learn to concentrate for longer as they get older. Long-term memory is well developed in small school students. That is why the knowledge acquired in youth is remembered for a long time [5]. The best incentive for students in grades 2-4 is a sense of accomplishment.

The goals and objectives of education should be solved by methodologically qualified teachers who know modern technologies of foreign language teaching, psychological and pedagogical characteristics of primary school students. From the 2nd grade onwards, it is very important that the processes of educating and developing students follow the mainstream of modern methods. Teaching a foreign language in school requires a high level of professionalism, love for children from the teacher. It is also important to convey the information to the students in such a way that they not only master the subject successfully but also develop an interest in science [6]. This can undoubtedly be achieved through relentless effort, reading and learning, and as the practice has shown, success depends on the teacher's enthusiasm, creativity and interest, not experience.

So how do you get kids to develop creative and logical thinking skills while making each lesson fun and rewarding?

It is important to keep in mind that elementary school students should be able to use a variety of fun, engaging games with elements of physical activity without straying too far from the general theme in a foreign language lesson. along with making the overall theme quick and easy to master.

One of the most fun, understandable ways for elementary school students is to teach through poems, proverbs, and songs. Working with such materials should give students a sense of joy

and satisfaction, in accordance with their aesthetic tastes and emotions. Getting acquainted with interesting, short poems, songs, will help to arouse students' interest in the topic and keep it throughout the school year [7]. Poetry plays a huge role as a means of developing children's components such as speech, breathing, diction, hearing, tempo, and volume regulation. In a foreign language class, rhyme is a means of activating and motivating students as they are performed in the form of poems or songs, relieving boredom and fatigue. Poems and rhymes also improve memory. Some poems and songs teach children moral qualities, a culture of behavior, respect for each other and the people around them, and determination to overcome difficulties [8].

Learning a foreign language requires patience, intelligence and attention from students. Not all children learn a foreign language easily. Some students have difficulty mastering pronunciation and intonation. This, in turn, leads to a loss of self-confidence and interest in learning a foreign language. Curiosity is the driving force that ensures the sustainability of mastering the skills to study any science. That's why we teachers are looking for ways to increase students' interest in science.

A number of conditions influence the formation of motivation. The first condition is the level of novelty. Students with adequate language and speech skills lose interest in repetitive tasks. As for unprepared students, they prefer to perform tasks they are already familiar with, as their performance allows them to relive positive emotions, which has a beneficial effect on increasing their level of motivation. Another condition for developing motivation is that students have the opportunity to demonstrate independence. Independent work gives emotional color to children's activities and thus contributes to the development of their motivation [9]. The time given to prepare the assignment is also of great importance. Thus, the primary school stage is the most responsible and, in many ways, decisive period of school childhood for the subsequent school years.

In conclusion, learning foreign languages in the primary grades is a process that requires patience, perseverance and attention from both the teacher and the student. Making this process fun and effective requires skill, experience, perseverance and creativity from modern educators [10]. Because this stage is the basis for students to learn later. Good command of foreign languages, in turn, allows you to become a specialist who meets the requirements of the modern world, who is smart, talented, creative, able to find different solutions to the problem.

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