

**EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN
PRIMARY SCHOOL****Musinova Nozanin Sanatjononovna ,**Uzbekistan-Finland Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of
Languages, 3rd year, Group 320

Annotation *This thesis explores effective methods of teaching English in primary school. It discusses the importance of age-appropriate strategies such as Total Physical Response (TPR), the use of visual aids, songs, games, and technology integration. The paper highlights how interactive and engaging methods can enhance motivation and language acquisition in young learners, providing practical recommendations for classroom implementation.*

Keywords *Primary school, English language teaching, young learners, teaching methods, motivation, games, songs, TPR, visual aids, technology in education*

Introduction

Teaching English in primary schools is fundamental in establishing a strong foundation for future language learning. Children at this stage have a natural ability to absorb languages quickly due to their brain plasticity and eagerness to communicate. However, young learners require teaching methods that suit their developmental stage and learning preferences. Effective teaching methods should be interactive, fun, and based on real-life contexts to keep children motivated and engaged. This thesis examines several practical methods that are well-suited for teaching English to young learners in primary schools and discusses their benefits and implementation.

The Importance of Age-Appropriate Methods

Young children learn differently from adults. They respond best to learning experiences that involve play, sensory activities, and physical movement. Unlike adults who might prefer abstract explanations, children benefit from concrete,

hands-on experiences. For example, using the Total Physical Response (TPR) method, teachers can link language learning to physical actions. When children hear the command "jump," they physically jump, reinforcing word-meaning connection. This approach not only aids vocabulary retention but also makes learning more dynamic and enjoyable.

Besides TPR, storytelling with puppets or role play helps children develop language skills by immersing them in meaningful contexts. For instance, acting out a simple story using familiar characters can introduce new vocabulary and sentence structures naturally, while keeping children excited and attentive.

Use of Visual Aids, Songs, and Games

Visual aids like colorful flashcards, pictures, and charts are indispensable in primary classrooms. They help learners make associations between words and images, which is crucial at an early stage when abstract thinking is still developing. Teachers often use flashcards to introduce new vocabulary — for example, showing a picture of an apple while saying the word “apple” helps imprint the term in children’s memory.

Songs and rhymes are equally effective. Their repetitive and melodic nature enhances memorization and pronunciation skills. For example, singing the alphabet song or simple rhymes can boost learners’ confidence and make practice sessions enjoyable.

Games are particularly powerful because they reduce the fear of making mistakes and encourage peer interaction. Language games such as “Simon Says” (where children act out commands), memory matching games, or vocabulary bingo not only reinforce language learning but also promote social skills and cooperation.

Integrating Technology into the Classroom

In the digital age, technology can greatly support English teaching. Interactive whiteboards allow teachers to display multimedia content that captures children's interest. Educational apps designed for young learners provide games and exercises

tailored to various language skills, offering instant feedback that encourages continuous learning.

For example, apps like “Duolingo Kids” or “Lingokids” offer structured lessons through fun activities. Videos, such as animated stories or educational cartoons, also support listening comprehension and cultural awareness.

However, it is crucial to use technology judiciously. Excessive screen time can be harmful, so teachers should balance digital activities with traditional teaching methods, ensuring that technology is used as a supportive tool rather than a replacement for human interaction.

Creating a Positive and Supportive Learning Environment

A child-friendly classroom atmosphere boosts learners’ confidence and willingness to participate. Teachers should foster an environment where mistakes are seen as natural parts of learning, avoiding harsh corrections that might discourage children.

Routine activities such as daily greetings, calendar talk, or simple classroom commands in English can help learners get accustomed to the language in a low-pressure setting. For instance, starting each lesson with “Good morning” and “How are you?” encourages students to practice speaking regularly.

Parental involvement is another important factor. Teachers can send home vocabulary lists or simple assignments that parents can work on with their children, reinforcing classroom learning.

Conclusion

Teaching English in primary schools requires special attention to the cognitive and emotional needs of young learners. Methods that incorporate physical activity, visuals, music, games, and technology help engage students and make learning effective. Additionally, a nurturing environment that encourages risk-taking and values effort supports language development. By adopting these approaches,

educators can help children build a strong and lasting foundation in English, setting the stage for future academic success.

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