

*Student: Qoraqulova Hulkar student of SamSIFL.*

*Supervisor: Zubaydova Nilufar Nematullayevna English teacher of  
Samarkand state institute of foreign languages.*

[magazin2004h@gmail.com](mailto:magazin2004h@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** *This article discusses effective methods of teaching English to elementary school students. Approaches such as teaching through play, use of visual materials, group work and digital technologies play an important role in increasing childrens interest and making learning more effective. It is emphasized the need to use modern methods to develop students' communicative skills and facilitate the process of acquiring new knowledge. The article contains useful recommendations and practical examples for teachers, which will help to increase the interest of elementary school students in the English language.*

**Keywords:** *elementary, English, children, teaching, fun, song, action, explanation, quick and easy, young children, mental, physical, teacher, voices.*

In these modern days, the ability to know foreign languages is becoming one of the integral parts of our life. Due to the high rate of cooperation with foreign partners among specialists in various fields, there is a high demand for them to learn the language. In modern society, foreign languages are becoming an important component of professional education. People learn such knowledge first in preschool educational institutions, and then at school, then in institutes, training courses or independently. Success in achieving this goal depends on the practical methods and qualifications of teachers. The ability to use information technologies and modern teaching methods helps to quickly understand new materials. By combining different methods, the teacher is able to solve specific educational programs. A step-by-step approach to teaching English based on the learners potential, level, and age gives good results. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults.

Therefore, there are some kinds of methods of teaching younger children in schools. For example, the audiolingual method which is based on the idea that learning language the habit that can be trained through repetition. On the other hand, communicative language teaching which uses activities to help children acquire a foreign language in meaningful ways. Communicative language teaching (CLT) is an approach to teach children with activities that support learners to acquire a foreign language in a useful way. The teacher should hard study in pedagogical institute and also master degree and they should know how to teach and attract children attention while the lessons. Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world (Nelson Mandela). As you can understand, education is better and stronger than even nuclear weapons. And also, I think that practicing gives us better teaching system, attracts students in the lesson and strengthens our knowledge and skills. English teachers of kindergarten age teach children through easy methods, making full use of objects around the students, flashcards and other teaching aids. When teaching words like "banana" and "apple", teachers can simultaneously teach new words for color by showing fruits like banana and apple. Children learn how to use them in a foreign language through classroom objects to organize educational activities. Of course, the teacher's methodology plays a big role in the use of materials during teaching.

In conclusion, language teaching to young children should be conducted as an interesting activity and not as an obligation. Teaching using several effective methods can serve as a foundation for their future knowledge. It is necessary to properly explain the importance of learning foreign languages to children through natural conditions. For example, the great thinker Abu Nasr Farabi also knew many foreign languages perfectly, could speak them easily and created in them.

#### **References:**

- 1.Cherry K. (2019). The 6 Types of Basic Emotions and Their Effect on Human Behavior.
2. Cowen A., Keltner D. (2017). Self-report captures 27 distinct categories of emotion bridged by continuous gradients. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 114(38).

3. Ekman, P. (1965). Differential communication of affect by head and body cues. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 2, 726–735.
4. Ekman, P. (1972). Universals and cultural differences in facial expression of emotion. In J. R. Cole (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on motivation* (pp. 207–283). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
5. Ekman, P. (1992). An argument for basic emotions. *Cognition and Emotion*, 6, 169–200. doi:10.1080/0269993920841106.
6. Бойназаров, И. М., & Бобоназаров, А. А. (2024). Mantiqiy funksiyalarning minimallashtirishning Quine-McCluskey usuli: Quine-McCluskey Method of Minimization of Logic Functions.
7. Сулейманова, Н. М. (2017). Номинативный аспект речевого процесса. In *Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe: Achievements and Perspectives* (pp. 76-82).
8. Makhmudova, G. N., & Gulomova, N. F. (2023). Unlocking the potential of the digital economy in the EAEU countries: identifying and overcoming obstacles. *π-Economy*, 16 (4), 7–25. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18721/JE,16401>.
9. Karimova, N. M., Yuldashova, S. T., Pulatova, F. A., & Shodiyeva, S. R. (2023). Pedagogical Conditions for Students to use Critical Thinking in the Development of Interethnic Communication. *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences*, 10(2S), 4211-4219.
10. Pulatova, F. (2024, May). PSYCHOLOGY OF THINKING AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ESSENCE OF CRITICAL THINKING. In *Conference Proceedings: Fostering Your Research Spirit* (pp. 76-77).
11. Pulatova F. A. Technologies for teaching students to think critically // *International Academic Research Journal Impact Factor*. – 2023. – T. 7. – C. 56-61.
12. Pulatova F. A. Interactive education and its didactic opportunities // *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*. – 2021. – T. 11. – №. 11. – C. 204-206.

13. Пулатова Ф. А. ТАЛАБАЛАРДА ТАНҚИДИЙ ФИКРЛАШНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК-ПСИХОЛОГИК ОМИЛЛАРИ:

Пулатова Фарида Азамовна, педагогика ва психология кафедраси ўқитувчиси Самарқанд Давлат чет тиллар институти //Образование и инновационные исследования международный научно-методический журнал. – 2021. – №. 6. – С. 172-177.

14. Azamovna P. F., Nilufar J. TANQIDIY FIKRLASH ZAMON TALABI //Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida tadqiqotlarni o'rni va rivojlanish omillari. – 2024. – Т. 7. – №. 3. – С. 302-304.

15. Azamovna P. F., Mamatovna Y. A. THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING //Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. – 2024. – Т. 11. – №. 05. – С. 416-417.