

# Characteristics of The Primary Level of Foreign Language Teaching

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**Abstract:** *This article provides information on the formation and development of English speaking skills in primary school students. It also covers the basics of English speech, pronunciation, and speech formation.*

**Keywords:**---- first stage, speech, pronunciation, oral, text, reading mechanism

## 1. INTRODUCTION

From an early age, a person needs to speak, that is, to understand. As the child grows older, he or she will begin to use more and more complex language in his or her speech. This means that a child's knowledge of a language is based on speech activity. Therefore, the formation and development of speaking skills in a foreign language in young children should be considered on a speech basis. It is known that in the first stage, the "foundation" of learning English is created. In school, the difference between these stages is not clearly defined, and therefore the transition from one stage to another in the teaching process is gradual. Therefore, the boundary between the stages is considered to be the end of the school year. In fact, the specifics of some stages can last for a while, even in the second stage.

## 2. MAIN BODY

As the first stage is the initial stage of foreign language teaching and learning, it also pays great attention to the development of oral speech and reading techniques. At this stage, pronunciation training is one of the key elements of a foreign language's speech mechanism. It is important to teach the comprehension of foreign language speech and the use of the simplest and most simple question-and-answer speech combinations of oral communication. In the first academic year, special attention should be paid to teaching English pronunciation. It is necessary because during this period pronunciation skills are formed and in the later stages it is expanded and developed. If students do not achieve clear pronunciation and articulation of English sounds in the beginning, it will be more difficult to solve this problem in the later stages.

The most important task in the first stage is to learn to use the selected lexical material in speech based on certain grammatical structures. This contributes to the formation of the speech formation mechanism. It is necessary to achieve a high degree of automation of the studied grammatical structures. Lexical and grammatical limitations, which are specific to foreign language teaching in the first year,

prevent the learning process from being organized on a specific thematic basis.

If we look at foreign language teaching in the early stages by type of speech activity, the following tasks should be performed in their teaching:

- a) create a learning mechanism;
- b) improve oral reading skills;
- c) teach them to understand what they are reading.

The peculiarity of this process is that it is done by reading aloud lexical-grammatical, material-based texts that have been thoroughly studied before. In the early stages of written speech development, English is mastered orally characterized by learning to spell words. According to the principle of oral advancement of foreign language teaching, the study of language material is not carried out simultaneously in oral speech and reading. At this stage, the study of language material is carried out as follows: listening comprehension-speaking-reading-writing. This suggests that in the early stages of speech activity, more attention is paid to the types of speech activities that have an oral nature.

The term "oral part" is often used in the early stages of foreign language teaching. Since oral work is considered to be oral in nature, it is worthwhile to cover it more orally, as the work during this period consists mainly of:

- To develop students' correct English pronunciation skills and to achieve intonation correctness of grammatical structures, including the language material being studied;
- Learning grammatical structures in the process of listening comprehension and speaking, supplementing them with selected lexical material for learning at an early stage, and using pronunciation exercises using question-answer character and oral teaching to use in speech;
- Use lexical units in the study of grammatical structures as a tool to prepare the ground for the study of other types of speech activities by substituting parts of it

for different sentences and substitution exercises;

- Learn how to write and read English letters, letter units in an introductory course in the English alphabet.

Although the introductory course is in English. Writing letters, phrases, and individual words and phrases does not contradict the principle of verbal advancement.

At the elementary level, there is a strong emphasis on reading aloud. Reading texts have also gradually become more complex than the simplest and simplest. However, it should be noted that although the work in the early stages is mainly focused on the development of oral skills, it does not solve the problem of developing oral skills in English. He is only in the process of preparing to work on a real speech. The main difficulty in working on oral speech at this stage falls on the period when students have mastered certain lexical units that allow them to compose not only individual sentences but also related sentences.

In addition, students are required to be familiar with verb tenses such as The Present in definite Tense, The Past in definite Tense, and The Future Tense in definite Tense at an early stage, and to be able to use verb forms vividly in these tenses. Students will learn the use of nouns in the singular and plural, the addition of the suffixes "s" or "es" to the third person singular form of the verb in the present indefinite tense, and the interrogative, negative, and imperative forms of sentences. during the study period. If students can't answer simple questions and they only make sentences using the same grammatical construction, we shouldn't take their speech as real English speech. Also, answering simple questions does not mean speaking English. Working on and developing English pronunciation involves the sound and intonation structure of students' speech. Attention to students' pronunciation in English should not be diminished during this period.

### **3. Conclusion**

In conclusion, it is important to teach the comprehension of a foreign language and the use of the most simple and simple question-and-answer combinations of oral communication. There are many fun and effective ways to teach English to young people from an early age. This will improve the English language skills of young people.

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