GOALS AND TASKS OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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Abstract: This article talks about the selection of modern educational methods that can be used to develop the motivation of primary school students to learn a foreign language outside the classroom.

Keywords: motivation, method, outlook, knowledge, skills, individual, group, team.

Healthy and well-rounded generation in our republic , great work is being done on the fundamental renewal and reform of the educational system. The multicultural and multi-ethnic "landscape" of Uzbekistan is an effective basis for the development of a person's language competence. English language education or "Linguistic education" further expands the opportunities and boundaries of the young generation to receive, convey and interact with new and useful information (information).

In accordance with the decision PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021 "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of [1]Uzbekistan " measures were set as the main goal. The purpose of education can be defined as a socio-pedagogical and linguodidactic concept applied to English language teaching as follows: education in the form of a social order of society and the state to learn English, which is one of the subjects of general education. It is a means of defining the content, organizing the teaching process and determining the achievement of certain results in advance.

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which is one of the subjects of general education. It is a means of defining the content, organizing the teaching process and determining the achievement of certain results in advance. Why is English taught at school? is a term-concept used as an answer to the question . In general education schools, students are taught English for practical purposes, general educational purposes, educational purposes, and developmental purposes.

In order to achieve the practical goal of teaching English, the final practical goal of teaching English in the general school course is listening and reading, that is, getting information by listening and reading in a foreign language. The intermediate practical goal is interpreted in different ways:

In grade I, listening comprehension and speaking are practical goals;

In II-IV classes, listening comprehension and speaking is a practical goal, a means of repeating and strengthening language material learned in reading and writing oral speech;

In grades V-VI, among the types of speech activities, listening comprehension, speaking and reading are intermediate practical goals, writing is a practical tool;

In grades VII-IX, listening comprehension and reading are practical goals, speaking and writing are tools.

It is known that any goal arises out of necessity . In methodological literature, objective and subjective needs are distinguished based on educational conditions in the analysis of needs .

Objective need:

a) age-related psychological characteristics of English language learners, mother tongue, interests, English language learning abilities;

b) the levels of knowledge, skills and abilities to be acquired from speech activities in English ;

d) based on the state and society's demand, i.e. the social order, it is determined based on the information about the programmatic requirements for students' English language knowledge, skills and abilities.

Subjective needs of students:

a) relationship to the English language and culture;

b) English language learning methods and strategies;

d) it is analyzed on the basis of information about the types of speech activities (speaking, listening comprehension, reading and writing) they are interested in learning . Educational goals are determined based on analytical data about objective and subjective needs.

When determining educational goals, it is necessary to give priority to the communicative needs of learners. A goal is a general direction in education, a plan for solving a specific task(s). Objective refers to the consciously planned outcome of teaching and learning English and its host culture. Educational goals are a social order - a task , focused on the formation and upbringing of a well-rounded person, which determines the English language teaching system by determining the content of education and the result to be achieved in accordance with it. The goals of teaching English as the main component of this system are determined based on general education conditions and society and individual requirements.

The purpose, in turn, determines the content, principles, and methods and technologies of English language teaching based on the activity characteristics of teachers and students. In order to achieve the practical goal of teaching English, special topics and language material are selected for the types of speech activity, the main part of the study time is devoted to their study, that is, most of the exercises are performed in this type(s) of speech activity. . The practical goal is achieved by acquiring linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic competencies.

Competence (ability, virtue), as it is known, consists of a set of knowledge, skills , qualifications and personal characteristics. Competence includes small concepts . Linguistic competence takes into account the use of linguistic phenomena in speech. Sociolinguistic competence involves being able to express an opinion in accordance with the communication situation, purpose and task of the interlocutors. Pragmatic concept refers to the ability to control oneself in a communicative situation (for example, to ask repeatedly, to be able to get out of it when speech and linguistic complexity arises). Discursive competence within pragmatic competence serves to ensure consistency in oral and written speech.

, it is envisaged to acquire useful life information and new simple information about the language through the medium of study.

Raising the general level of the student , gaining new information about the studied language and culture, improving communication culture, using mental work methods, and developing thinking qualities are achieved.

In the implementation of this goal, mainly linguistic, strategic (compensatory), educational-cognitive, discursive qualities are improved. Among other subjects, English also contributes to general education as a compulsory subject. The object of general education is threefold: the phenomenon of language, its concept or

simple rule, and most importantly, the content of discourse in English. The educational purpose of teaching English.

The essence of this goal is to provide students with ideological education, inculcate mental work skills, and increase their cognitive activity. The educational goal is mainly realized in two ways:

1) Greetings, saying goodbye, knowing the names of objects and events, reciting poems and songs, playing games, etc., are very interesting tasks for students, especially in the first lessons;

2) Being able to relate to each other within the framework of etiquette during communication , to be able to interpret their behavior, information obtained from audio text and graphic texts is of incomparable educational value. The educational value of extracurricular activities is also unlimited.

Developmental purpose of English language teaching. In harmony with the meaning of developmental education in didactics , it represents the development of mental, emotional and motivational aspects of the student's personality. The student can be intellectually and spiritually nourished, tests his feelings in speech communication, learns the opinions of interlocutors (students, teachers, announcers, etc.) and expresses his own opinion. goes

Overcoming normal linguistic and speech difficulties in the educational process, including learning English, ensures the development of the student's thinking and emotions. The developmental goal is achieved only through speech acts. Its serious difference from the general educational goal is that education is conceptually connected with the acquisition of educational information, the content of information serves to form various competencies.

Education, including learning English, has a special place in the development of a person. As a psychological, communicative, functional and cultural phenomenon, language is very important for the process of cognition, because it is a factor that leads from ignorance to knowledge. In English, the learner acquires two types of knowledge, the first and the main one is the algorithmic rules necessary for participation in the speech process and useful information during the learner's life, which acquires social significance.

serves to inculcate the characteristics and customs of the mentality of another nation. In this way, he learns not to advertise the lifestyle of others, but to look at the world scene in a new way through the eyes of an English speaker and , as a result, to deeply feel his own culture. A combination of universal and national values takes place. The quality of any education and effectiveness depends on the

level of accuracy in determining the goal. Practical (primary), general educational, educational and developmental goals are recognized in teaching English.

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