



The Importance and Effectiveness of Working on Text in Foreign Language Teaching in Primary Grades

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Mamashayeva Mastura Mamasoliyevna

Senior teacher, Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article examines various methods and techniques of working with texts in the process of learning foreign languages in primary education. It discusses approaches to reading and analyzing texts—such as skimming, scanning, deep reading, and chunking—and how they assist in the language learning process while developing students' language skills. The article also addresses the role of digital tools and interactive activities in improving students' reading abilities. The goal of the article is to provide a comprehensive understanding of text-based learning strategies and their effectiveness in foreign language acquisition among young learners.

Keywords: Text-based learning, foreign language, primary education, reading strategies, skimming, scanning, deep reading, chunking, word mapping, role play, prediction, visualization, summarizing, language skills, digital tools, interactive activities.

Introduction: The process of teaching foreign languages in primary grades has a significant impact on students' language acquisition. One of the most effective approaches to foreign language learning is working with texts. Texts help students acquire new vocabulary, expressions, grammatical structures, and cultural context. Through texts, students develop reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills. This article explores effective methods and techniques of text-based learning and their role in improving students' success in acquiring a foreign language. [4]

METHODOLOGY

This article is based on both pedagogical theory and

practical applications of text-based learning. The methods examined include:

- **Skimming:** A technique used to quickly grasp the general idea of a text. Students read titles, introductions, and concluding sentences to identify the main points.
- **Scanning:** Students search the text for specific information such as dates or names. This method helps in efficiently locating targeted data.
- **Deep Reading:** This approach involves carefully and attentively reading every sentence and word to fully understand the text.
- **Chunking:** Dividing the text into smaller parts for separate analysis. This helps simplify comprehension and memory retention.
- **Word Mapping:** Identifying new words and analyzing them in context. By working with synonyms, antonyms, and examples, students expand their vocabulary.
- **Role Play:** Students act out characters or events from the text, which helps in developing speaking skills and deepening understanding.
- **Prediction:** Before reading, students are asked to guess the content of the text, which enhances engagement.
- **Visualization:** Students imagine the imagery described in the text, improving understanding and memory.
- **Summarizing:** After reading, students write down the main ideas of the text briefly, aiding in comprehension and retention.

RESULTS

The application of these methods significantly influences the success of students in learning foreign languages. For example, skimming and scanning help students read quickly and effectively, while deep reading allows for a full understanding of the content. [8]

Chunking and word mapping expand students' vocabulary and assist in text comprehension. Role play and prediction develop speaking and listening skills, while visualization and summarizing enhance retention and overall understanding. [5]

Studies show that implementing these methods in the classroom leads to substantial improvement in students' language skills. Reading, speaking, and writing abilities are enhanced, and students' interest in the target language increases. [1]

ANALYSIS

Text-based learning strategies are highly effective in

teaching foreign languages in primary grades. Skimming and scanning support fast reading and locating key information, while deep reading helps students understand texts in detail. [7]

Chunking and word mapping expand vocabulary and simplify learning. Role play and prediction engage students actively, fostering practical use of the language. Visualization and summarizing improve comprehension and memory. [2]

Digital tools and interactive activities increase student engagement and make text-based learning more effective. Computer programs and mobile applications facilitate the learning process and make lessons more engaging. [3]

CONCLUSION

Various text-based techniques are vital for developing language skills in primary school students learning a foreign language. Skimming, scanning, deep reading, chunking, word mapping, role play, prediction, visualization, and summarizing contribute to enhancing reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills. [6]

Effective use of these methods simplifies language learning and increases student interest. Additionally, digital tools and interactive activities bring more life to the classroom and support students in working with texts. With such approaches, primary school students can successfully acquire a foreign language.

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