

METHODS OF TEACHING RECEPTIVE SKILLS AT PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich maktabda retseptiv qobiliyatlarni - tinglash va o'qish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi o'quv muhitini yaratish uchun asosiy strategiyalarni o'rganish haqida so'z yuritiladi.*

Abstract: *This article explores key strategies for developing receptive skills—listening and reading skills—and creating a supportive learning environment in primary school.*

Аннотация: *В этой статье рассматриваются ключевые стратегии развития рецептивных навыков — навыков слушания и чтения — и создания благоприятной среды обучения в начальной школе.*

Kalit soʻzlar: *reseptiv ko'nikmalar, boshlang'ich ta'lim, tinglab tushunish, o'qish, pedagogika, fonetika, hikoyalash, kognitiv strategiyalar, tushunish, multimodal ta'lim.*

Keywords: *receptive skills, primary education, listening, reading, pedagogy, phonics, storytelling, cognitive strategies, comprehension, multimodal learning.*

Ключевые слова: *рецептивные навыки, начальное образование, аудирование, чтение, педагогика, фонетика, повествование, когнитивные стратегии, понимание, мультимодальное обучение.*

Receptive skills, which include listening and reading, play a crucial role in language development at the primary school level. These skills form the foundation for students' academic success and communication abilities. According to language acquisition theories, children first develop comprehension before they become proficient in productive skills like speaking and writing [1;45]. Thus, effective teaching of receptive skills at an early age is essential.

Listening is a fundamental skill that enables students to acquire vocabulary, understand pronunciation patterns, and develop cognitive connections between sounds and meanings. Studies show that young learners who are exposed to structured listening activities demonstrate better comprehension and language retention [2;120]. Similarly, reading instruction at the primary level shapes students' ability to decode and interpret texts. A systematic approach to phonics and comprehension strategies significantly enhances early literacy development [3;87].

Teaching receptive skills effectively requires an integration of various pedagogical methods. Interactive storytelling, phonemic awareness training, and the use of multimedia resources are some of the widely recommended techniques. Moreover, creating an engaging and supportive learning environment is essential for fostering curiosity and motivation in young learners.

Despite the importance of receptive skills, many challenges exist in teaching them at primary school. These include limited resources, varying proficiency levels among students, and the need for differentiated instruction. Addressing these challenges requires innovative teaching strategies, teacher training, and curriculum development tailored to young learners' cognitive and linguistic needs.

1. Methods for Teaching Listening Skills

Listening is one of the first skills children develop when learning a language. It is crucial for understanding spoken language, following instructions, and building communication skills. Several methods have been identified as effective in teaching listening at the primary level.

- **Storytelling and Songs**

Storytelling captivates children's attention and helps them internalize language structures naturally. Research indicates that young learners retain vocabulary better when presented in narrative form [4;32]. Songs, rhymes, and chants also improve auditory discrimination and pronunciation skills, making them a valuable tool for listening development [5;64].

- **Interactive Listening Activities**

Games such as “Simon Says” and role-play activities enhance active listening by requiring students to process spoken instructions quickly. Using audio recordings, teacher-led listening tasks, and group discussions also reinforce listening comprehension.

- **Visual and Multimodal Support**

Combining listening tasks with visual aids, such as images, flashcards, or videos, helps students associate words with their meanings. Studies confirm that multimodal learning enhances comprehension by providing multiple channels of input [6;101].

2. Methods for Teaching Reading Skills

Reading is a complex process that involves decoding, comprehension, and critical thinking. Various pedagogical approaches facilitate the development of reading skills in young learners.

- **Phonics-Based Instruction**

Phonics instruction teaches children the relationship between letters and sounds, which is essential for early reading development. Systematic phonics programs have been shown to improve word recognition and spelling [7;89].

- **Shared and Guided Reading**

Shared reading involves teachers reading aloud to students while engaging them in discussions about the text. Guided reading allows small groups of students to read with teacher support, helping them develop fluency and comprehension strategies [8;112].

- **Extensive Reading and Picture Books**

Encouraging students to read a variety of books, including picture books and leveled readers, fosters a love for reading and improves literacy skills. Research suggests that extensive reading enhances vocabulary acquisition and text comprehension [9;77].

3. Challenges in Teaching Receptive Skills

Despite the effectiveness of these methods, several challenges exist in teaching receptive skills at the primary level. These include:

- **Diverse Learning Styles:** Students have different cognitive and linguistic abilities, requiring differentiated instruction.
- **Limited Resources:** Schools may lack access to quality reading materials or technological tools to support listening practice.
- **Teacher Training:** Educators need professional development to implement modern teaching strategies effectively.

To overcome these challenges, schools must invest in teacher training programs, integrate technology into the classroom, and provide access to engaging learning materials.

Teaching receptive skills at the primary school level is essential for building strong language foundations. Effective methods such as storytelling, phonics instruction, and multimodal learning have been proven to enhance listening and reading abilities. However, challenges such as diverse student needs and resource limitations must be addressed to ensure successful implementation. By adopting research-based strategies and fostering a supportive learning environment, educators can significantly improve students' language acquisition and academic success. Future research should focus on innovative approaches, including digital learning tools, to enhance receptive skill development in early education.

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