Functional Teaching of Foreign Language Vocabulary

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The <u>relevance</u> of the work: the chosen topic is currently relevant, because as a result of research on this topic, we can find effective ways of functional teaching of foreign language vocabulary of primary school students.

The <u>subject area</u> of research in the paper is learning foreign language vocabulary in primary school.

The **specific topic** includes functional forms, methods, and ways of forming the basics of primary school children's lexical competence.

The <u>purpose</u> of this work is to develop and scientifically substantiate a methodology of forming the foundations of the functional teaching of foreign language vocabulary, taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of primary school students.

THE FIRST CHAPTER

The first chapter considered the basics of lexical competence as a goal of teaching foreign language vocabulary in primary school, the definition of functional teaching in general, and the classification of English vocabulary.

The classification of English vocabulary:

- by structural composition;
- by stylistics;
- by similarity of meaning;
- by similarity of forms.
- ✓ The lexical unit is the core of the language. Proper use of vocabulary is the key to free communication in a foreign language, particularly in English.

- ✓ There are four main **types of speech** activity: speaking, reading, writing and listening, but the success of learning English also depends on functional knowledge of phonetic norms, pronunciation rules and vocabulary. **Paul Nation** suggests that knowledge of the lexical unit it is:
- the study of written form and pronunciation (transcription);
- belonging to a particular part of speech (noun, verb, conjunction, etc.);
- frequency of use (neologisms, archaisms);
- compatibility with other members of the sentence;
- an associativity (establishing connections between words and objects in the world).

- ✓ Lexical skills are the essential component of the content of foreign language learning, and their formation is the purpose of learning lexical material.
- ✓ A significant advantage of younger students in the beginning of learning is the potentially significant opportunities for long-term memory.
- ✓ Children of this age understand words and perceive information as a full-fledged thought, not as a single word. In turn, the intonation and gestures of the teacher helps them memorize new words and phrases.

- ✓ A foreign language lesson should be dynamic, emotional, full of such exercises that help to focus students' attention on educational material.
- ✓ Lyudmyla Husak offers a method of memorizing the meaning of words in a specific, even hypothetical situation so that students can freely express their thoughts and feelings in a familiar format.
- ✓ Using of various memorization techniques, such as symbols, signs, gestures, reference signals will contribute to the formation of generalization skills and improve the thinking of younger students.

- ✓ Actual tasks are, such as: *listen and do, listen and move, listen and repeat, listen and draw, listen and colour, listen and label, listen and classify.*
- ✓ The most optimal way for primary school pupils is the game method of teaching, because it is vital to create such conditions for children that the material is easily assimilated and learn with interest, without the tension of emotional forces.

- ✓ We need to find the middle ground to choose the right proportion of learning and playing. When we organize any educational game, we need to adhere to certain requirements strictly:
- the purpose of the game (what skills it develops);
- organization (place, time, participants);
- taking into account the psychological and age characteristics of children and their interests;
- providing the necessary materials;
- possible variations of the game.

THE SECOND CHAPTER

The second chapter is devoted to the method of forming the foundations of functional learning of primary school students and experimental research work.

- ✓ The teacher should take vocabulary selection seriously: it should be simple and as clear as possible.
- ✓ The main topics: me and my family, <u>friends</u> (family members, age of each of them); rest (free time), numbers up to 100 and more; colours; person (body parts, clothing, profession, description of appearance); nature (animals, seasons, weather phenomena); food (fruits, vegetables); holidays and traditions (months, days of the week, names of holidays); school (subjects in the classroom); dwelling (daily duties, house, apartment); environment; travel (kind of transport).

The main **purposes** of lexical games is:

- to acquaint students with new vocabulary;
- practice the use of vocabulary in case close to natural conditions and real-life situations;
- to intensify the speech and thinking activities of students;
- to form and improve the language reaction of students.

For example: Lexical game: "The First Letters".

Practical goal: to test the knowledge of the English alphabet and vocabulary learned in previous classes.

The course of the game: the teacher allots several pictures illustrating objects known to students. Then he shows the letter, and pupils name it, showing a picture with an object whose name begins with that letter and pronounces it in English.

- ✓ The lesson should begin with a phonetic exercise. The practice has shown that this has a positive effect on students' mood and creates a pleasant learning atmosphere.
- ✓ I had a great opportunity to organize my pupils' performance at a concert dedicated to the winter holidays, prepare children, write a script, and directly participate in this large-scale event for parents, teachers, and anyone interested.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we emphasize that the main task of a foreign language teacher in primary school is to organize learning in such a way as to create favorable conditions for students to identify and develop important abilities in the process of learning vocabulary.



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