



GOALS AND TASKS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCES IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Language competence is one of the fundamental skills that primary school students need to develop. It encompasses the ability to use language effectively for communication, comprehension, and critical thinking. The goals and tasks associated with this development are essential for laying a foundation for lifelong learning and social interaction.

KEYWORDS

Enhancing Communication Skills, Verbal communication, Non-verbal communication.

INTRODUCTION

Language competence is one of the fundamental skills that primary school students need to develop. It encompasses the ability to use language effectively for communication, comprehension, and critical thinking. The goals and tasks associated with this development are essential for laying a foundation for lifelong learning and social interaction.

This article outlines the primary goals of language competence development and the practical tasks that educators can implement to achieve these objectives.

Goals of Language Competence Development

1. Enhancing Communication Skills

The primary goal is to enable students to express their thoughts and emotions effectively. This includes:

- Verbal communication: Speaking clearly and confidently in various contexts.
- Non-verbal communication: Understanding and using body language, facial expressions, and tone effectively.

2. Fostering Literacy



Building strong reading and writing skills is central to language competence. This involves:

- Developing phonemic awareness and decoding abilities for reading.
- Encouraging creative and structured writing for diverse purposes.

3. Developing Cognitive Abilities

Language competence aids in critical thinking, reasoning, and problem-solving. Through language, students can:

- Analyze information and form opinions.
- Express creativity through storytelling and imaginative writing.

4. Promoting Multilingualism

In multicultural settings, the development of skills in multiple languages promotes cross-cultural understanding and adaptability.

5. Encouraging Emotional Intelligence

Language is a tool for managing emotions and building relationships. Students learn to empathize and express feelings effectively, strengthening interpersonal skills.

Tasks for Language Competence Development

1. Teaching Listening and Speaking Skills

- Activities: Group discussions, storytelling, and show-and-tell sessions.
- Goal: Build confidence in verbal expression and active listening.

2. Promoting Reading Habits

- Activities: Reading aloud, shared reading, and guided reading sessions.
- Goal: Develop comprehension skills, vocabulary, and fluency.

3. Encouraging Writing Practice

- Activities: Journal writing, creative story composition, and letter writing.
- Goal: Improve spelling, grammar, and written expression.

4. Incorporating Didactic Games

- Examples: Word puzzles, sentence-building games, and interactive quizzes.

- Goal: Make language learning engaging and reinforce grammar, vocabulary, and syntax.

5. Integrating Technology

- Tools: Educational apps, online quizzes, and multimedia resources.

- Goal: Provide interactive and personalized learning experiences.

6. Developing Social Language Skills

- Activities: Role-playing and debates.
- Goal: Teach appropriate language use in different social contexts.

7. Assessing Progress

- Regular formative and summative assessments to evaluate students' growth in language skills.

Theoretical Foundations

1. Lev Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory: Emphasizes the importance of social interaction in language development.

2. Jean Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory: Highlights the role of language in cognitive growth.

3. Noam Chomsky's Language Acquisition Theory: Suggests that children have an innate ability to learn language, which needs to be nurtured through systematic instruction.

Challenges in Language Competence Development

- **Diverse Linguistic Backgrounds:** Multilingual classrooms require adaptive strategies to meet all students' needs.

- **Limited Resources:** Not all schools have access to modern tools and technologies for interactive learning.

- **Individual Differences:** Students learn at different paces, necessitating differentiated instruction.

CONCLUSION

Developing language competence in primary school students is a multifaceted process that combines linguistic, cognitive, and emotional growth. By focusing



on clear goals and employing effective teaching tasks, educators can create a strong foundation for students' academic and personal success.

Language competence is not only a skill for academic success but also a vital tool for navigating social interactions and expressing individuality.

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