

TEACHING PARTS OF SPEECH (NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, VERBS, AND NUMERALS) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL MOTHER TONGUE LESSONS

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Abstract

The effective teaching of parts of speech is one of the fundamental objectives of primary school language education, as it contributes significantly to the development of pupils' linguistic competence, communicative abilities, and literacy skills. This article examines methodological approaches to teaching the four basic parts of speech—nouns, adjectives, verbs, and numerals—in primary school mother tongue lessons. The study highlights the pedagogical importance of introducing grammatical concepts through learner-centered instruction, interactive teaching methods, and competency-based education. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between grammatical knowledge and the development of oral and written communication skills. The article discusses age-appropriate instructional strategies that facilitate pupils' understanding of lexical and grammatical categories while encouraging active participation in classroom activities. Comparative analysis of traditional and modern teaching approaches demonstrates that integrating games, visual materials, collaborative learning, and digital educational resources enhances pupils' motivation and improves learning outcomes. The findings suggest that systematic instruction of parts of speech promotes vocabulary expansion, grammatical accuracy, logical thinking, and the ability to construct meaningful sentences. The article concludes that innovative teaching methodologies create favorable conditions for developing language competence and improving the overall quality of primary language education.

Keywords: primary education, mother tongue teaching, parts of speech, noun, adjective, verb, numeral, grammar instruction, communicative competence, language learning.

Introduction

Language education in primary school plays a crucial role in developing children's cognitive, communicative, and social abilities. Among the essential components of language instruction, teaching parts of speech provides learners with a systematic

understanding of how words function within sentences. Mastering nouns, adjectives, verbs, and numerals enables pupils to express ideas accurately, construct grammatically correct sentences, and improve both oral and written communication.

Modern educational reforms emphasize competency-based learning, where grammatical knowledge is not taught as isolated theory but as a practical tool for communication. Therefore, teaching parts of speech should combine theoretical explanation with meaningful language practice. Teachers are expected to create learning environments that stimulate pupils' curiosity, creativity, and independent thinking while gradually developing their grammatical competence.

Main Part

Teaching nouns begins with introducing objects, people, animals, and places familiar to young learners. Real-life examples, pictures, storytelling, and classroom observations help pupils recognize nouns naturally before studying grammatical definitions. Practical exercises involving classification and sentence construction strengthen conceptual understanding.

Adjectives are introduced as words describing the qualities, characteristics, color, size, and shape of objects. Interactive activities such as describing pictures, comparing objects, and vocabulary games encourage pupils to enrich their descriptive language. Such activities simultaneously improve speaking skills and lexical development.

Teaching verbs focuses on action and state expressions. Role-playing, dramatization, movement-based learning, and storytelling effectively demonstrate how verbs function in everyday communication. Pupils become more confident in identifying actions and using verbs appropriately in oral and written contexts.

Numerals are taught through mathematical integration and everyday communication. Counting activities, classroom objects, calendars, games, and practical situations enable pupils to understand both cardinal and ordinal numerals. Integrating language instruction with mathematics strengthens interdisciplinary learning and facilitates long-term retention.

Modern pedagogical technologies significantly improve grammar instruction. Interactive whiteboards, multimedia presentations, educational games, collaborative learning, problem-solving activities, and digital resources increase learners' engagement while creating opportunities for differentiated instruction according to individual learning needs.

Research Findings

The analysis indicates that systematic instruction of parts of speech contributes substantially to pupils' language competence. Learners who actively participate in communicative activities demonstrate improved grammatical awareness, richer vocabulary, greater sentence-building ability, and higher confidence during classroom discussions.

Interactive teaching methods produce better educational outcomes than exclusively teacher-centered instruction. Activities involving group work, language games, project-based learning, and formative assessment encourage active learning and improve pupils' motivation. Additionally, integrating grammar instruction with reading, listening, speaking, and writing activities supports comprehensive language development.

Discussion

Contemporary educational research emphasizes that grammar instruction should support communication rather than memorization of rules. Teaching parts of speech through authentic language situations enables pupils to understand the practical functions of grammatical categories. Such an approach promotes critical thinking, creativity, and independent language use.

Teachers play a decisive role in selecting appropriate instructional strategies. Effective lesson planning should combine explanation, observation, guided practice, independent exercises, and continuous assessment. Furthermore, digital technologies and interactive educational resources provide additional opportunities for individualized instruction and meaningful learning experiences.

Conclusion

Teaching nouns, adjectives, verbs, and numerals in primary school mother tongue lessons represents an essential component of language education. Systematic, learner-centered, and communicative instruction enables pupils to acquire grammatical knowledge while simultaneously developing speaking, reading, writing, and critical thinking skills. The integration of innovative pedagogical methods, interactive learning environments, and practical language activities significantly enhances learning effectiveness. Consequently, improving instructional methodologies for teaching parts of speech contributes to higher educational quality and stronger communicative competence among primary school learners.

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