

## INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION IN TEACHING VERBS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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**Annotation.** This article examines the effectiveness of interdisciplinary integration in teaching verbs in primary education. Verbs play a central role in developing students’ language competence, as they express actions, states, and processes. The study highlights how integrating language lessons with subjects such as mathematics, science, and social studies enhances students’ understanding, motivation, and practical use of verbs. Interdisciplinary approaches make learning more meaningful by connecting grammatical knowledge with real-life contexts. The article emphasizes the importance of interactive and learner-centered teaching methods in improving language acquisition and overall academic performance in primary school students.

**Keywords:** Primary education, verb teaching, interdisciplinary integration, language skills, grammar instruction, active learning.

### Introduction

In primary education, the process of teaching language aims not only to develop students’ vocabulary and grammatical knowledge but also to equip them with the skills to use language actively in daily life. Verbs are one of the most important parts of speech, as they express actions, states, and events, providing complete meaning to a sentence. Therefore, effectively teaching verbs requires not only explaining grammatical rules but also applying interactive and integrated methods that allow students to use them in practical contexts.

Interdisciplinary integration is a pedagogical approach that combines various subjects to provide students with broader and deeper knowledge. For example, teaching verbs through themes in mathematics, natural sciences, or social studies can enhance students’ vocabulary, critical thinking, and creative skills. Moreover, interdisciplinary integration makes lessons more engaging, meaningful, and practically useful.

This article explores the importance, effectiveness, and practical aspects of interdisciplinary integration in teaching verbs in primary school. It also examines pedagogical approaches that foster students’ language skills and promote active learning.

### Relevance

The study of teaching verbs in primary education is highly relevant because verbs form the core of sentence structure and communication. Developing students’ ability to use verbs correctly enhances their overall language proficiency, critical thinking, and practical communication skills.

Integrating verbs across different subjects not only makes lessons more engaging but also helps students connect language learning with real-life contexts, fostering deeper understanding and long-term retention.

Verbs are fundamental parts of speech that express actions, processes, or states and form the backbone of sentence structure and meaning. Learning verbs early helps children develop essential communication skills and enhances both written and spoken language. They allow students to describe experiences, actions, and events accurately, improving comprehension of texts and instructions while supporting logical thinking and sequence understanding.

Early verb instruction promotes vocabulary expansion and helps students form questions, negatives, and statements effectively, fostering confidence in expressing ideas and thoughts. Verbs are crucial for storytelling and imaginative activities, and understanding tenses helps students grasp time and sequence. Integrating verbs with other aspects of language strengthens grammar skills, and active learning methods enhance retention.

Verbs connect linguistic knowledge with daily life communication, and practical exercises improve analytical and creative thinking. Mastery of verbs prepares children for advanced language skills, allows teachers to assess language progress, and contributes to overall academic success. Overall, verbs are indispensable in primary education for holistic language development.

Interdisciplinary integration connects language with other subjects, promoting contextual learning and practical application of verbs. For instance, verbs can be taught through science experiments with actions like mixing, observing, or measuring.

In mathematics, verbs such as counting, adding, or subtracting can be integrated, while social studies provides scenarios where verbs describe daily activities. This approach makes learning verbs meaningful and engaging, showing students the connection between language and real-world actions while developing cognitive and linguistic skills simultaneously. Storytelling can incorporate verbs from various subject contexts, and students can practice verbs while explaining experiments or processes.

Games and interactive activities reinforce verb understanding across subjects, while thematic lessons combining multiple subjects support active and collaborative learning.

Interdisciplinary integration encourages critical thinking and problem-solving, allowing students to internalize verbs through practical examples. Lessons become more interesting and memorable, and assessments can include cross-subject tasks focusing on verb usage. Integrating subjects strengthens overall academic achievement and language proficiency while fostering lifelong learning skills and creativity.

Active learning strategies greatly enhance verb instruction effectiveness. Storytelling allows students to practice verbs in context, while role-play and dramatization make verb usage interactive and engaging. Visual aids like charts and flashcards support verb recognition, and group work encourages peer learning and communication. Games reinforce verb knowledge through fun activities, and project-based learning links verbs with real-life scenarios.

Integrating technology, including audio and video materials, enhances engagement and provides listening and speaking practice. Repetition and reinforcement improve long-term retention of verbs, while songs, rhymes, and chants facilitate memorization. Worksheets and exercises provide structured practice, and error correction guides students toward proper usage.

Contextual examples from other subjects deepen understanding, and encouraging students to create sentences develops creative skills.

Differentiated instruction caters to diverse learning levels, and observation and assessment track students' progress. Integrating verbs into daily routines increases practical language use, and motivating activities foster positive attitudes toward language learning. Overall, varied pedagogical approaches ensure effective verb acquisition and application, preparing students for further academic success.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, teaching verbs in primary education plays a crucial role in developing students' overall language competence and communication skills. Verbs enable learners to express actions, states, and events clearly, making them essential for meaningful speech and writing. The use of interdisciplinary integration in teaching verbs enhances students' understanding by connecting language learning with real-life situations and other academic subjects. Such an approach increases learners' motivation, encourages active participation, and supports deeper comprehension of grammatical concepts.

Moreover, integrating verbs across different subjects fosters critical thinking, creativity, and practical application of language skills. Pedagogical methods based on interaction, collaboration, and contextual learning make verb instruction more effective and long-lasting.

Therefore, interdisciplinary integration in teaching verbs not only improves linguistic proficiency but also contributes to students' cognitive development and academic success.

Implementing this approach in primary education can significantly enhance the quality of language instruction and prepare learners for future educational challenges.

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