

## EFFECTIVE VOCABULARY TEACHING IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

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**Annotation.** Vocabulary is one of the most important language-learning skills. Without vocabulary, we cannot improve our language learning skills. It is highlighted that beneficial ways and methods are crucial to use in vocabulary teaching. In this article, effective ways of vocabulary teaching are depicted in the teaching and learning process.

**Keywords:** Language learning skills, vocabulary teaching, highlight, beneficial ways, effective ways, depictю

The most important ability when learning a foreign or second language is vocabulary. A person's vocabulary is a collection of common terms used in their language. Reading, listening, writing, and speaking are the four skills that would benefit from additional vocabulary learning. Vocabulary is important in writing because it allows the author to communicate the same topic in several ways. Finding new ways to instruct students is a never-ending task.

When a teacher encounters difficulties with teaching vocabulary, he will right away begin looking for strategies to improve their vocabulary. Also, he would begin asking other professors and experts, browsing websites, and seeking the advice of specialists. There are numerous techniques used to teach vocabulary to students. If the students lack the motivation to study or practice, those methods will not be effective. A key component of the teaching-learning process is motivation.

Teaching is much simpler when pupils are motivated. The following are some methods that teachers could use to teach vocabulary:

1) When teaching new vocabulary, pick a few terms that you believe students will have trouble understanding and let them infer the meaning from the context.

2) Robert Marzano thinks that direct vocabulary training is crucial for teaching vocabulary in all subject areas and offers the following six steps:

The first step is for the teacher to define a new word and then explain it in more detail (tap into prior knowledge of students, use imagery).

In the second step, students rephrase or define the unfamiliar word in their own words (either vocally or in writing).

Invite pupils to develop a non-linguistic depiction of the word in the third step (a picture, or symbolic representation).

Step four. Students take part in exercises to further their understanding of the new word (compare words, classify terms, and write their own analogies and metaphors).

Fifth step: Students debate the new word (pair-share, elbow partners).

Sixth step: Students practice the new language by playing games on occasion (Pyramid, Jeopardy, Telephone).

3) Create a context for the terms you are teaching while you are introducing new words. Provide context-specific experiences that deeply impact students' memories, such as an engaging story, a collection of photos, or a dialogue. As a result, your students will be able to recall a specific list of terms with little difficulty when the time comes.

4) Always strive to use illustrations or visuals while introducing new language. because many students can understand and relate to drawings and photographs. There are numerous photo-stock websites to pick from, and the Internet is brimming with images. If you are good at drawing and don't have access to a smart board, you can draw your own pictures on the board or make your own characters. Just make sure they are big enough for everyone to see clearly. Keep your photographs and drawings simple, as too many simultaneous events might be confusing to children.

5) Add realia to your vocabulary. especially when teaching vocabulary, using more than one. To give an example, nothing is more effective when giving a lesson on how to describe the flavors of various cuisines than having pupils taste a range of foods, sauces, herbs, and spices. Give each item a taste in front of the class, then describe it and give them the sentence that goes with it that uses the terminology you are teaching.

6) When teaching new vocabulary to pupils, using opposites and synonyms provides them the chance to learn two things rather than just one. Use brief sentences that describe a tale or graphics to explain sentences to expand your student's vocabulary. The day is the opposite of night, for instance, and undoubtedly is a synonym for absolutely.

7) Always strive to ask open-ended questions throughout a class as this might encourage pupils to use vocabulary and occasionally ask for a vocabulary they plan to use to describe their ideas. Stay away from yes/no questions and quick answers.

8) When introducing new words, adopt an organic and logical sequence, and include words into phrases and sentences as frequently as you can. From one lesson to the next, try to review what you have taught. Next, get your students talking and in small-talk dialogues. Do not forget to urge your kids to ask you questions regarding word definitions and how they relate to their lives outside of the classroom.

9) The use of games to teach and acquire vocabulary is essential in TEFL and ESL classrooms. They give students the chance to think creatively, apply what they have learned immediately, share experiences with their classmates, and break the monotony

that typically accompanies courses. The most well-liked games and exercises for teaching vocabulary include bingo, hangman, and puzzles.

10) Teaching grammar, pronunciation, and new vocabulary using music are entertaining. Many songs can be utilized to teach body parts, days of the week, months of the year, and much more. The song is memorable and rapidly saved, which has a significant effect on pupils' thoughts.

11) While there is a significant association between spelling and vocabulary, students should record new vocabulary they have learnt in order to improve their writing skills. Students can use their vocabulary in both passive and active contexts because to this.

12) Make new word meanings as simple as possible by connecting them to the students' experiences and prior knowledge. But, giving children access to dictionaries and thesauruses won't always provide them with the details they need to comprehend the meaning of a word.

13) Provide two or three significant instances. Always put an emphasis on employing words in sentences and settings that have meaning for the audience. Nevertheless, don't stop there! Provide a variety of examples so that each learner may relate to and connect with the word.

14) Employ collocation (Showing the order of words); for instance, we say "see the big image" rather than "see the tall picture" or "10 apples is fewer than 15 apples" rather than "less" when referring to the number of apples. Given that collocations must take place in context, group reading provides a great setting for this kind of word learning.

15) Teaching the word's root rather than the definition of a word. Students can use these root words to decode words they don't know in the future by taking them and using them as a starting point.

16) Students who are learning vocabulary can determine the meaning of new words that are embedded in passages or sentences by employing context clues. Students will recall the term's meaning since this fosters critical thinking abilities and helps them connect with the word.

17) Learning new words is made easy with the help of free apps like Quizlet, WordUp, A Word a Day, and many others. This platform offers numerous practice options beyond conventional flashcards, such as testing, matching, and listening. For making entertaining classroom games for your kids, you can also check out Kahoot.

18) Dependence on a single method of vocabulary instruction will not result in a successful learning process, and it may even undermine the teachers' efforts. This is where teaching vocabulary is not best served by copying answers from the dictionary. When teaching vocabulary, a teacher must employ a variety of methods, tools, and

approaches. Teachers should also consider creating interesting vocabulary lessons, such as through speaking, writing, and inquiry tasks.

In conclusion, when teachers and students make an effort and use the approaches described in this paper, building a rich vocabulary is not that difficult. Students who have a strong vocabulary are more likely to succeed in the sciences and literature, where speech and writing are still crucial later in life.

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