

WAYS TO INCREASE VOCABULARY RANGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

Learning vocabulary is a crucial component of language acquisition that significantly enhances communication, reading comprehension, and writing skills. It is important to recognize that building a strong vocabulary takes time and consistent effort, but the long-term benefits, including improved literacy and cognitive development, make it a worthwhile pursuit. Ultimately, a rich vocabulary opens up new opportunities for personal and academic growth, highlighting the importance of continued practice and learning. This article explores the importance of vocabulary acquisition in language learning and its impact on communication, literacy, and cognitive development. It examines various strategies for learning vocabulary, including context-based learning, rote memorization, and interactive techniques, and discusses the effectiveness of each method in enhancing both receptive and productive language skills.

The article also highlights the role of vocabulary in improving reading comprehension, writing fluency, and overall language proficiency. Additionally, it addresses the challenges learners face in building their vocabulary and offers practical tips for overcoming these obstacles. Ultimately, the article emphasizes that a strong vocabulary is foundational to academic success and personal communication, advocating for consistent practice and engagement with new words to foster language mastery.

Keywords: learning vocabulary, methods, difficulty of learning it

АННОТАЦИЯ

Изучение словарного запаса — это важнейший компонент освоения языка, который значительно улучшает навыки общения, понимание прочитанного и навыки письма. Важно понимать, что создание обширного словарного запаса требует времени и постоянных усилий, однако долгосрочные преимущества, такие как улучшение грамотности и когнитивного развития, делают этот процесс ценным. В конечном итоге, богатый словарный запас открывает новые возможности для личностного и академического роста, подчеркивая важность продолжительной практики и обучения. Эта статья посвящена важности освоения словарного запаса при изучении языка и его влиянию на общение, грамотность и когнитивное развитие. В ней рассматриваются различные стратегии изучения слов, включая обучение в контексте, механическое заучивание и интерактивные методы, а также обсуждается эффективность

каждого подхода в развитии как рецептивных, так и продуктивных языковых навыков.

Кроме того, статья подчеркивает роль словарного запаса в улучшении понимания прочитанного, беглости письма и общего уровня владения языком. Также рассматриваются трудности, с которыми сталкиваются учащиеся при пополнении словарного запаса, и предлагаются практические советы по их преодолению. В завершение статья акцентирует внимание на том, что обширный словарный запас является основой академического успеха и личного общения, призывая к регулярной практике и работе с новыми словами для достижения языкового мастерства.

Ключевые слова: изучение словарь, методы, сложность ее усвоения

ANNOTATSIYA

So‘z boyligini o‘rganish til o‘rganishning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, u muloqot, o‘qish tushunishi va yozish ko‘nikmalarini sezilarli darajada rivojlantiradi. So‘z boyligini shakllantirish vaqt va izchil harakat talab qilishini tan olish muhim, ammo uning uzoq muddatli foydalari, jumladan, savodxonlik va kognitiv rivojlanishni yaxshilash, bu jarayonni o‘zini oqlaydigan qilishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Natijada, boy so‘z boyligi shaxsiy va akademik rivojlanish uchun yangi imkoniyatlar ochadi, bu esa doimiy mashqlar va o‘rganish ahamiyatini ta’kidlaydi. Ushbu maqola til o‘rganishda so‘z boyligini o‘zlashtirishning ahamiyati va uning muloqot, savodxonlik va kognitiv rivojlanishga ta’sirini o‘rganadi. U so‘zlarni o‘rganishning turli strategiyalarini, jumladan, kontekstga asoslangan o‘rganish, mexanik yodlash va interaktiv usullarni ko‘rib chiqadi hamda har bir usulning qabul qilish va ijodiy til ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishdagi samaradorligini muhokama qiladi. Maqola, shuningdek, so‘z boyligini oshirish orqali o‘qish tushunishi, yozuv ravonligi va umumiy til bilimi yaxshilanishini ko‘rsatib beradi.

Bundan tashqari, so‘z boyligini shakllantirishda o‘rganuvchilar duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarni va ularni yengish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Yakunda, maqola mustahkam so‘z boyligi akademik muvaffaqiyat va shaxsiy muloqot uchun asosiy omil ekanini ta’kidlab, tilni mukammal o‘zlashtirish uchun yangi so‘zlar bilan muntazam shug‘ullanish va o‘rganishga chaqiradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: lug‘atni o‘rganish usullari, uni o‘rganish qiyinligi

Introduction

Vocabulary is considered to be the most basic factors in language learning. So, it is much more difficult to talk, read, write or understand words without knowing them. To speak in English, to express an idea fluently and intelligibly, a person must have a wealth of vocabulary.

One of the most important factors in learning English is vocabulary. But nowadays, most young people do not pay much attention to vocabulary while learning a language, one of the main reasons for this problem is laziness and dependence on modern devices. As a result of such factors, senior and junior students encounter many difficulties whilst learning because of which they stop educating without bringing the

language learning process to an end. There are several methods to learn vocabulary and avoid that kind of problems which was mentioned. Reading interesting books, listening interesting podcasts, playing games related to vocabulary can both improve our knowledge and boost our dictionary as well.

“without grammar, very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed.” [David A. Wilkins]

The importance of vocabulary is demonstrated daily in and out the school. In classroom, the achieving students possess the most sufficient vocabulary. Researchers such as Laufer and Nation (1999), Maximo (2000), Read (2000), Gu (2003), Marion (2008) and Nation (2011) and others have realized that the acquisition of vocabulary is essential for successful second language use and plays an important role in the formation of complete spoken and written texts. In English as a second language (ESL) and English as a foreign language (EFL) learning vocabulary items plays a vital role in all language skills (i.e. listening, speaking, reading, and writing (Nation,2011).Rivers and Nunan (1991), furthermore, argue that the acquisition of an adequate vocabulary is essential for successful second language use because without an extensive vocabulary, we will be unable to use the structures and functions we may have learned for comprehensible communication. Research has shown that second language readers rely heavily on vocabulary knowledge and the lack of that knowledge is the main and the largest obstacle for L2 readers to overcome (Huckin,1995). In production, when we have a meaning or concept that we wish to express, we need to have a store of words from which we can select to express this meaning or concept. [MOFAREH ALQAHTANI; p.22]

METHODS

In order to find out the level of students knowing vocabulary, On October 19 I went to English center which is located in Samarkand. Before going there I had searched some handouts which would help me to do my research. I have chosen 2-3 groups, and started taking MOCK exam one by one. While doing speaking they were not able to produce their idea because of lack of expanded vocabulary. In the 2013 paper, “Vocabulary Knowledge and Speaking Proficiency among Second Language Learners from Novice to Intermediate Levels”, Rie Koizumi asserted “...out of five factors (i.e., accent, comprehension, fluency, grammar, and vocabulary), vocabulary was the only one that affected level differences between learners at novice and intermediate levels. For learners at intermediate levels and above, all the five factors affected level differences, but vocabulary frequently appeared as the discriminatory factor.” Some of students repeated one word for several times that’s way their scores were so low. When time was up me with my friend collected all papers and checked step by step. While my friend was checking students, I decided to analyze listening and reading with them. Most of learners skipped the answer because they did not know the words meaning and in listening all words were given with synonyms. Even though they found the answer, they were unable to write correctly. Whilst checking reading student said that that reading was so difficult for them, however after analyzing they got that the dictionary was so poor. In that time, I told them the words of Wilkins “without grammar, very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed.”

[David A. Wilkins]. He was right because most people fail in IELTS, TOEFL, CEFR and etc. exams because while learning English they do not pay attention in vocabulary. When it comes to their writing, it was awful in view of the fact that numerous language learners are not able to create language structure and cannot emphasize in words.

In order to resolve these problems, I used some methods:

1. Via games
2. Reading articles, interesting books
3. listening podcasts

Via Games method: I gave them vocabulary as homework the following lesson I prepared cards with new word and checked their knowledge

Reading articles and interesting books. For this method we allocated 2 hours. While reading we analyzed new words translated them and learnt. If student do not read their interesting books, they may lose their concentration and they will be unwilling to read book

Listening podcasts: There are a lot of benefits of listening podcast

Considering that podcasts are all about listening, they rapidly stimulate your imagination. This is because while listening, the brain works to build pictures and enhance your visual processes so that you can easily comprehend what you’re hearing. It also helps to create imagery as opposed to when you read the material in a traditional format. Since people give podcasts more attention, they are more likely to internalize and remember the information they hear³.

The most beneficial method of learning vocabulary was this method for me. During listening podcasts, students had more improvement, they enlarged their dictionary thanks to this

We practiced these methods 1month and the result was un believably

RESULT OCTOBER19

1	NAMES	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking
2	Jumanov Khusan	6.5	4.0	5.0	6.0
3	Baxriddinov Javokhir	6.0	4.0	4.0	6.0
4	Muradova Rakhima	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.5
5	Saidova Samira	5.0	5.5	4.0	5.5
6	Aslamova Kamola	5.5	3.0	4.5	5.5
7	Xujayev Munis	6.0	5.5	5.0	6.5
8	Sharipov Samandar	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
9	Sharipova Anisa	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0
10	Vafokulova Aisha	6.0	5.5	6.5	6.5
11	Vafokulov MuhammadRahim	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.0
12	Vafokulov Firdavs	6.5	5.0	5.0	6.5
13	Mansurov Nodirjon	5.5	5.5	5.0	6.0
14	Rahmonova Fariza	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
15	Solejonov Kamron	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
16	Solejanova Fariza	6.0	5.0	5.5	6.5
17	Soliyev Samir	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.5
18	Rafikov Abdulaziz	7.0	5.5	5.5	5.0
19	Raxmatova Dilnoza	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0
20	Gulshanova Dilafruz	6.5	5.5	6.0	6.5

NOVEMBER19

	A	B	C	D	E
1	NAMES	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking
2	Jumanov Khusan	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.0
3	Baxriddinov Javokhir	8.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
4	Muradova Rakhima	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.5
5	Saidova Samira	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.5
6	Aslamova Kamola	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.5
7	Xujayev Munis	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.0
8	Sharipov Samandar	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.5
9	Sharipova Anisa	7.5	6.5	7.0	7.0
10	Vafokulova Aisha	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.0
11	Vafokulov MuhammadRahim	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.5
12	Vafokulov Firdavs	7.5	8.0	7.0	8.0
13	Mansurov Nodirjon	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.5
14	Rahmonova Fariza	6.5	7.0	6.0	7.0
15	Solejonov Kamron	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
16	Solejanova Fariza	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5
17	Soliyev Samir	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0
18	Rafikov Abdulaziz	7.0	8.0	7.5	8.5
19	Raxmatova Dilnoza	8.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
20	Gulshanova Dilafruz	8.5	6.5	6.5	7.5

CONCLUSION

To sum up, dictionary is inseparable part of language, without vocabulary learning language will be difficult, however sometimes it is challenging to find methods not only for student but also for teachers to learn or persuade to learn new words. In this article I shared the methods and results of these methods which are useful for everyone.

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