

VOCABULARY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Annotation

This article is devoted to issues of importance of lexicon in foreign language teaching, methods of teaching lexical language material are described.

Keywords: lexicon, Direct Method, Audiolingualism, repetition, imagination.

One of the most important skills needed in learning a foreign language is vocabulary. It is the basis for the development of all other skills such as reading, listening comprehension, speaking, writing, spelling and pronunciation. Vocabulary is the main tool that enables students to use English effectively. When students meet an English-speaking person, watch a movie in a foreign language, listen to a favorite song, read a text or write a letter to a friend, they constantly have to deal with words.

Vocabulary is very important to teach language learners because without vocabulary there is no way to communicate. Many problems arise in communication due to the lack of vocabulary. Some students may have the problem of forgetting words immediately after the teacher tells them the meaning or after learning their meaning from the dictionary, and this also causes students to lose motivation to learn the language material. Some studies show that the more words students learn, the easier it is to remember them.

The problem of working with vocabulary has been around for a long time. If we look into the past, we see that teaching methods such as the Direct Method and Audiolingualism have been used in English for a long time, emphasizing the importance of teaching grammatical structures. Due to the greater emphasis on grammar in these methods, sufficient word learning was limited and lexical material was used only when teaching the grammatical structures to be taught.

In the early 1970s, changes occurred in the teaching of English. Direct method (Direct method) and audiolingualism (Audiolingualism) method has changed to the method of communicative approach, which emphasizes the necessity of working with lexical material. Through this method, the integration of learning lexical material with types of speech activity was observed. Here are a few techniques that have been developed to help language learners memorize words effectively and facilitate the learning process. One method that a teacher can use to teach vocabulary is repetition. This is an important method of learning a lexical unit. However, in order for the words to remain in the memory as long as possible, only repetition is not effective, it must be accompanied by a good understanding of the meaning of the learned words and a comparison with other similar words that have already been learned.

To help language learners acquire vocabulary effectively, teachers should develop several methods to facilitate the learning process. The higher the students' motivation to learn foreign language vocabulary, the higher their vocabulary.

One important way is to use newly learned words. The role of teachers is also incomparable in this. In the classroom, teachers should encourage students to speak as much as possible and provide opportunities to use newly learned vocabulary by developing vocabulary-oriented exercises and games. Vocabulary practice is closely related to the use of vocabulary in the learners' life experiences. Students learn vocabulary easily when they practice by relating it to events in their daily lives. For example, by creating a real story like "A trip to Samarkand" and then letting students role play a situation where they can enter all the words. It can engage students and produce positive results.

Another method to consider when teaching vocabulary to students is imagination. When native speakers are taught to associate new words with pictures, they learn them more easily. If, for example, the topic is about a travel agency and students have learned to visualize and show a picture of the building we are going to as travel information, they can remember the word longer. Having students visualize the words they need to learn helps the learning process and keeps the word in long-term memory.

In learning a foreign language, the types of speech activities such as reading, writing, speaking and listening skills are based on the lexicon and develop. Inadequate vocabulary leads to difficulty understanding others or expressing one's thoughts.

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