

THE IMPORTANCE OF VOCABULARY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Hodjayeva Dilnoza Kamilovna

Senior lecturer,

Tashkent Institute of Technology Management Communication

Annotation : This article provides information about the importance of vocabulary building in the language learning process. There are a number of innovative ways to increase vocabulary, ways to increase vocabulary and its importance are discussed. Students remember a certain percentage of what they see and a certain amount of what they hear, but they will remember even more of what they see and hear. Therefore, you should make a list of vocabulary as you are teaching. Point out the words to focus learners' attention on the words.

Keywords: *vocabulary, activity, game, language, method, communication, grammar and phonetics.*

Introduction

When teaching the formal side of the language - its grammar, phonetics and word formation, it is important to keep in mind that the form of a word is not only its outer shell in relation to it. But it does affect its content. So, if we take a sentence and begin to change, for example, the form of a verb, then we can make a real action possible, desirable, etc., and, by making a word that carries a phrasal stress unstressed, completely change the purpose and meaning of the statement. Thus, the form of a word constitutes unity with its meaning, influences it, and therefore the study of form is of such great importance in language.

Materials and methods

However, the learner can realize the importance of the word form only if he feels and understands this connection. This raises the important problem of the correlation of vocabulary, grammar and phonetics in teaching a language. Until recently, grammar and phonetics were often studied in parallel with vocabulary and independently of it. One of the important progressive principles of modern methodology is the organic connection of vocabulary with grammar and phonetics. Just as it is impossible to learn vocabulary without simultaneously studying the grammatical form of a word and its pronunciation, so it is also impossible to study grammar and phonetics in general, without taking into account those specific words to which the studied rules of grammar and phonetics should apply.

Finally, no matter how important the grammatical forms of a word are, knowing a large number of words to express different thoughts will be more important than knowing the same number of

grammatical forms and constructions; for example, knowing 50 words and 5 grammatical constructions, you can build more sentences than if you know 5 words and 50 constructions. At the same time, it is necessary to note the specific difficulties in the study of lexical material. The system of vocabulary is not sufficiently identified in linguistics, in contrast to grammar and phonetics. Therefore, lexical material is a kind of collection of single facts, a collection of units that do not have a system.

Results and discussion

In addition, the word itself is a very complex and diverse phenomenon. Each word has a certain amount of meanings, form and usage. The word form is understood as the phonetic and orthographic side of the word, its structure and grammatical forms. The pronunciation and spelling of foreign language words are new for students and therefore cause significant difficulties. The volume of the meaning of words in comparison with the native language, the polysemy of words, the nature of the compatibility of some words with others, the use of the word associated with the volume of meaning and determined by the specific situation of the utterance causes difficulties. In addition to the general features of vocabulary as the material of the language, there are particular features of the vocabulary of the language being studied. A characteristic feature of English vocabulary is polysemy and homonymy. Therefore, it is obvious that the methodology of teaching vocabulary should take into account the specifics of a particular language.

Among the range of issues that make up the content of the methodology of teaching foreign languages, the problem of lexical selection belongs to one of the leading places. A correctly compiled educational dictionary is a necessary tool for a teacher, as it focuses him on a strictly limited range of vocabulary to be learned. The essence of lexical selection lies in the fact that from the multitude of words and phraseological phrases of a foreign language, only those are selected whose assimilation is primarily necessary to achieve the set learning goals. explained by some features of speech communication, where two interrelated, but different in nature, sides of speech activity are manifested: understanding someone else's speech and expressing one's own thoughts.

The implementation of these aspects is carried out using lexical material of different volume and composition and depends on the educational and cultural level of a person, his profession and range of interests, which determine the content and form of everyday speech practice. There are certain principles for selecting a lexical minimum: thematic selection, frequency, prediction of errors by language interference, semantic selection, the principle of compatibility, the principle of stylistic unlimitedness, and some others. Thematic selection is understood as the selection of a rather limited number of special words and expressions, without which communication on a particular topic is impossible. Frequency is determined using a number of educational dictionaries, textbooks and reference books.

Forecasting errors based on language interference helps to select the lexical minimum necessary for the correct and idiomatic expression of the trainee's thoughts. When transmitting his thoughts, he tries to be guided by the volume and systems of meanings of words and phrases of his native language in foreign language speech activity. Therefore, they are trying to determine what the most used and valuable lexical units for communication can be conveyed in English by the most communicatively valuable lexical units of the Russian language, diverging in their semantic structure or in structural and speech models with the corresponding words, expressions and constructions of the English language.

During semantic selection, the chosen words should express the most important concepts corresponding to the studied topic of oral and written speech. According to the principle of compatibility, the value of vocabulary is determined depending on its ability to be combined with other words. The higher the word compatibility, the more communicatively valuable it is. The principle of compatibility should also be understood in the sense that the words to be studied should be distributed in the order in which they can best be combined with each other. For example, with the verb "read" adverbs such as "loudly", "out loud", "slowly", "fast", etc. were included. And, on the contrary, such words were not included that cannot be combined with this verb at this stage. The principle of stylistic unlimitedness, that is, the principle of belonging of a word to a neutral, literary, colloquial, bookish-written language, increases the percentage of thematic vocabulary with an increase in the course: the younger the course, the more neutral in style the vocabulary.

The practical component of teaching vocabulary is the formation of the ability to communicate in a foreign language through oral and written speech, providing the basic cognitive and communicative needs of students at each stage of education and the possibility of familiarization with the cultural values of the peoples - speakers of the languages being studied.

Conclusion

In general, the role and place of the lexical aspect in the process of teaching a foreign language can be defined as the most important in the formation of students' ability to participate in direct and indirect dialogue of cultures, and use a foreign language to deepen their knowledge in various fields of science, technology and social life.

REFERENCES

1. Solievich T. N. Specific aspects of improving the quality of education in higher education institutions //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 12. – №. 9. – C. 31-34.
2. Temirov N. S. The school students of Uzbekistan: Image of the family //Russian Education & Society. – 1996. – T. 38. – №. 8. – C. 80-89.

3. TEMIROV N. S. SCHOOLCHILDREN OF UZBEKISTAN-THE IMAGE OF FAMILY //SOTSIOLOGICHESKIE ISSLEDOVANIYA. – 1995. – №. 7. – С. 53-56.

4. TEMIROV N. S. Question making without questionnaire //SOTSIOLOGICHESKIE ISSLEDOVANIYA. – 1992. – №. 12. – С. 104-105.

5. Abdullayeva, Markhabo Raxmonkulovna. "CONVEY THE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN TRANSLATIONS. International Scientific and Practical Conference" Modern Psychology and Pedagogy: problems and solutions", ANGILYA." (2022).

6.. Saodat S. ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИДА ИҚТИСОДИЙ ЭВФЕМИЗМЛАРНИНГ КЕЛИБ ЧИҚИШ САБАБИ ҲАМДА УЛАРНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИ. ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ. – 2022.

7. Ahmedova S. I. ВАХРАЙН YOZUVCHILARI FAVZIYA RASHID VA AMIN SOLIH NIKOYALARI USLUBI //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. Special Issue 2. – С. 85-90.

8. Akhmedova S. I. THE ISSUE OF WOMEN'S PLACE IN THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY IN THE CREATION OF GULF ARAB COUNTRIES'LITERATURE //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 12. – С. 1174-1179.

9. Sadikova, Shirin Bakhtiyarovna. "Material existence in navoi philosophy." *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI* (2022): 311-314.

10. Zilola Xabibullayevna Abidova INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI TAFAKKUR FE‘LLARINING TAHLILI // Scientific progress. 2022. №2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ingliz-va-o-zbek-tillaridagi-tafakkur-fe-llarining-tahlili> (дата обращения: 02.06.2023).

11. Raxmonkulovna, A. M., S. S. Ixomqizi, and N. M. Xaitbayevna. "Principles of understanding a positive language in translation (in act of the agata Kristi works)." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 10.4 (2020): 156-158.

12. Абдуллаева Мархабо Рахмонкуловна. Инсоннинг табиатга муносабатидаги миллий колоритни ифодаловчи феълли фраземалар (Агата Кристи таржималари талкинида). ТерДУ илмий хабарномаси, илмий услубий журнал. 2020/1/20. Pages 39-42

13. Mukhlisa Nizometdinovna Nasretdinova. (2022). Methods Of Learning New Words by Reading Texts. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 4, 214–217.

14. Насретдинова, Мухлиса Низометдиновна. "ТОНКОСТИ В РАЗЛИЧИЯХ НЕПОЛНЫХ И ЭЛЛИПТИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ. " *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI* 2.2 (2022): 108-112.

15. Raxmetullayevna, Khabibova Mukhabbat, Suleymanova Mamura Mukhsumovna, and Nasretdinova Muxlisa Nizametdinovna. "Simultaneous transfer strategies and their description." *Journal of Critical Reviews* 7.4 (2020): 217-220.

16. Rakhmanberdiyeva K. S. ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT LEARNING TECHNOLOGY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING TO STUDENTS //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 35-39.

17. Raxmanberdiyeva K. S. TALABALARGA CHET TILI O ‘QITISHDA MUSTAQIL TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYASI TAHLILLARI //Scientific progress. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 2. – С. 194-197.

18. Parhadjanovna S. S. English and uzbek meat idioms reflected by culture and history //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2020. – Т. 10. – №. 5. – С. 832-836.

19. Saodat S. Инглиз тилида иқтисодий эвфемизмларнинг келиб чиқиш сабаби ҳамда уларнинг қўлланилиши. Хоразм маъмун академияси ахборотномаси. – 2022.

20. Комилова, Дилдора Шавкатовна БАДИЙ ТАРЖИМАДА ҲИССИЙ БАҲОЛАШ ЛЕКСИКАСИНING БЕРИЛИШИ (ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИ МИСОЛИДА) // ORIENSS. 2022. №10-2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/badiiy-tarzhimada-issiy-ba-olash-leksikasining-berilishi-ingliz-va-zbek-tillari-misolida> (дата обращения: 02.06.2023).