

LEARNING VOCABULARY IN THE EARLY STAGE

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Abstract: This research thesis is devoted to the study of learning vocabulary at the early stage of language acquisition. Vocabulary plays a crucial role in developing basic language skills such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing. The study analyzes effective methods, techniques, and strategies for teaching vocabulary to beginner learners, focusing on age characteristics and cognitive abilities. Special attention is given to the use of visual aids, repetition, games, and contextual learning in the classroom. The research highlights the importance of motivation and interactive activities in enhancing vocabulary retention. The findings of the study can be useful for teachers and educators working with elementary-level learners.

Keywords: Early vocabulary learning, Language acquisition, Communicative competence, A1 level learners, Animated media, Vocabulary breadth and depth, Early childhood education, Bilingual education, English language teaching.

TIL O'RGANISHNING BOSHLANG'ICH BOSQICHIDA LEKSIK ZAXIRANI SHAKLLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu bitiruv malakaviy ish chet tilini o'rganishning boshlang'ich bosqichida lug'at o'rganish masalasiga bag'ishlangan. Leksika tinglab tushunish, gapirish,

o‘qish va yozish kabi asosiy til ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqotda boshlang‘ich darajadagi o‘quvchilar uchun samarali bo‘lgan lug‘at o‘rgatish usullari, metodlari va strategiyalari ularning yosh va kognitiv xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda tahlil qilinadi. Vizual vositalar, takrorlash, o‘yinlar va kontekst asosida o‘qitishning ahamiyatiga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, motivatsiya va interaktiv mashg‘ulotlarning lug‘atni mustahkamlashdagi roli yoritib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari boshlang‘ich sinf va elementary darajadagi o‘quvchilar bilan ishlovchi o‘qituvchilar uchun foydali bo‘lishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: Lug‘at boyligini erta bosqichda o‘rganish, Tilni o‘zlashtirish, Kommunikativ kompetensiya, A1 darajadagi o‘quvchilar, Animatsion o‘quv vositalari, Lug‘at boyligining kengligi va chuqurligi, Erta yoshdagi ta’lim, Ikki tilli ta’lim, Ingliz tilini o‘qitish

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЛЕКСИКЕ НА НАЧАЛЬНОМ ЭТАПЕ

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Аннотация: Данная выпускная квалификационная работа посвящена изучению обучения лексике на начальном этапе изучения языка. Лексика играет важную роль в формировании основных языковых навыков, таких как говорение, аудирование, чтение и письмо. В работе анализируются эффективные методы, приёмы и стратегии обучения лексике начинающих учащихся с учётом их возрастных и когнитивных особенностей. Особое внимание уделяется использованию наглядных материалов, повторения, игр и контекстного обучения. В исследовании подчеркивается значение мотивации и интерактивных заданий для успешного усвоения словарного запаса. Результаты работы могут быть полезны преподавателям и учителям, работающим с учащимися начального уровня.

Ключевые слова: Раннее изучение словарного запаса, Освоение языка, Коммуникативная компетенция, Обучающиеся уровня A1, Анимационные средства обучения, Ширина и глубина словарного запаса, Раннее детское образование, Билингвальное образование, Преподавание английского языка

Introduction. Learning vocabulary in the early stage of language acquisition plays a crucial role in developing learners' overall communicative competence. Vocabulary forms the foundation of all language skills, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. At the initial stage, learners rely heavily on basic words to understand messages, express simple ideas, and interact with others. Without sufficient vocabulary knowledge, effective communication becomes difficult, even if learners have a basic understanding of grammar. Early vocabulary learning is especially important because it helps learners build confidence and motivation in using a new language. Therefore, effective methods and strategies for teaching and learning vocabulary at the early stage are essential. Teachers should consider learners' age, cognitive abilities, and language level, and use appropriate techniques such as visual aids, repetition, and contextualized practice. A well-planned approach to early vocabulary learning can significantly enhance learners' language proficiency and support their long-term success in language learning.

Main part. Language is one of the essential equipment that human beings use to speak with every other. English is one of the worldwide languages, that means that English is studied with the aid of using many nations with inside the world, many humans have used English for worldwide conversation and used it as the important thing to knowledge, technological know-how and technology. Therefore, English may be very crucial to talk everywhere, all of the time, and in all things [1]. Effective getting to know is getting to know this is capable of convey college students to obtain the anticipated getting to know targets or competencies. While green getting to know is a getting to know interest that takes vicinity the usage of quite little time and resources. Learning desires to be created into an exciting occasion to be able to growth the hobby and motivation of college students to learn.

English language includes 4 skills: listening, speaking, studying and writing. Vocabulary is one factor of these skills. One can not explicit his concept if the lacks of vocabulary. Vocabulary is crucial for the scholars to help their 4 language skills. It method that if the scholars grasp vocabulary, it's going to make the scholars less difficult to research English language. Mastery of vocabulary is one of the main requirements that determine the success of someone who is skilled in language, the richer a person's vocabulary, the more likely a person is to be skilled in language and the easier it is for him to convey and receive information both orally, in writing, and using signs and cue. Vocabulary is specific to specific content material regions along with fingerprints in humans [2]. Teachers understand that they've to do something with the language in their content material vicinity, however they frequently have troubles with what to do. As a result, they lessen coaching to enduring exercises and instructor focused practices, main college students to look for, define, memorize and use content material-unique phrases in sentences. Content vicinity vocabulary ought to study properly sufficient to do away with ability obstacles to college students' expertise of the textual content in addition to sell long-time period mastery of the content material vicinity language. Given the importance of vocabulary, teachers must ensure teaching media that can help students learn English vocabulary more easily. In addition, it must provide them to learn in an interesting way so that they are more enthusiastic in the teaching and learning process. There are so many learning media that can be applied for learning English, one of which is video. Thus, this study will explain how animated media can help learning vocabulary for early childhood and its use and benefits of animated media. No wonder, animation is popular among children. They like something interesting, fun and imaginative [3]. Animated media is a great choice for conveying any material, including vocabulary. No wonder, animation is popular among children. They like something interesting, fun and imaginative. Animated media is a great choice for conveying any material, including vocabulary.

Distinct Features of Vocabulary at the A1 Level:

- Simple and Daily Vocabulary: Words and phrases that are most essential for learners, such as greetings, family members, colors, numbers, and other daily life vocabulary.
- Grammatical Basics: Vocabulary learning at the A1 level includes words related to grammatical structures, such as verb tenses and personal pronouns.
- Topic Familiarity: Learners should be able to converse about basic topics. For example, introducing themselves, talking about their home, or discussing professions. Cognitive Aspects of Vocabulary Learning Vocabulary learning involves a variety of cognitive processes. These include memorization, comprehension, and the correct application of words and phrases.

To properly address vocabulary development in early years requires an explicit definition of vocabulary knowledge. According to Chapelle's multi-dimensional model, vocabulary knowledge entails four aspects, including receptive and productive vocabulary sizes (i.e., the number of words that a speaker could comprehend and produce) [4], knowledge of word characteristics (e.g., semantic features and collocations), lexical organization (e.g., part-whole relationship), and lexical access. Vocabulary size, knowledge of word characteristics, and lexical organization are related to the distinction of the breadth and depth of vocabulary knowledge. Breadth refers to the quantity of the receptive or productive words a learner may know (i.e., the number of words), and is commonly measured with standardized tests such as *Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test* or *Expressive One Word Productive Vocabulary*. Depth, on the other hand, refers to the qualitative aspects of vocabulary knowledge, and could be assessed with word definition and word association tasks. There are two fundamental semantic relations between units of meaning: paradigmatic and syntagmatic knowledge. Paradigmatic knowledge is about semantically hierarchical relations, such as superordination and subordination.

For instance, the superordinate category 'fruit' includes the (lower) subordinate categories such as pear, apple, orange, and so on. Paradigmatic knowledge is associated with children's development in conceptualization, categorization, classification, and de-contextualization of word concept, and is heavily influenced by their academic experience

[5]. Syntagmatic knowledge entails horizontal relations and reflects children's vocabulary richness, indicating their knowledge on objects' distinctive attributes like appearance, location, or functions. To date, most studies on early vocabulary development are about children's vocabulary breadth but not depth. The limited number of studies that assessed both aspects of vocabulary knowledge demonstrated that early language programs at school might influence both children's vocabulary breadth and depth.

Between three and five years old of age, children experience rapid and intensive vocabulary development, acquiring about 200 words every month. In the past decade, increasingly more studies have been conducted to understand the vocabulary development of bilingual preschoolers in their L1 and L2 in the home setting. Much less has been done to explore children's vocabulary development in relation to bilingual programs at preschools. Such exploration is considered crucial and necessary because of the central status of vocabulary in the overall language and literacy development.

More importantly, bilingual education is found to be one of the main methods to maintain and revitalize children's minority language and to acquire the majority language [6]. Therefore, it is important for various stakeholders to be well informed about what factors in the early language environment would promote or hamper children's vocabulary development in two languages. The current chapter aims to synthesize existing literature on the breadth and depth of early vocabulary development in bilingual and monolingual programs, mainly at the preschool phase.

Conclusion. In conclusion, vocabulary learning at the early stage of language acquisition is a fundamental component of successful language development. Vocabulary serves as the foundation for all four language skills listening, speaking, reading, and writing and without sufficient vocabulary knowledge, effective communication becomes difficult even when grammatical knowledge is present. Early vocabulary acquisition not only enhances learners' communicative competence but also builds confidence, motivation, and positive attitudes toward language learning. Therefore, well-designed early language programs and supportive learning environments are crucial for fostering long-term language and literacy development. Overall, systematic and engaging

vocabulary instruction at the early stage lays a strong foundation for learners' future success in language learning.

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