

THE IMPORTANCE OF VOCABULARY IN TEACHING ENGLISH AND METHODICAL ORGANIZATION OF TEACHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Nazarov Muhsin Marufzoda

English teacher of vocational school of
Sokh district of Fergana region

Annotation: The article provides information about how importance of vocabulary in learning and teaching English and methodical organization. Methodical organization of vocabulary teaching depends on what kind of speech activity it is intended to activate. The article is also pay attention to material for speech, the lexicon of speech, lexical side of the written and lexical side of listening.

Keywords: speech, lexical side of listening, The lexicon of speech, lexical side of the written, lexicology, orthography, transcription, synonym, antonyms, homonym.

Teaching vocabulary is the basis of language teaching. Vocabulary is a collection of learned words and phrases. It is not possible to learn and to become the master of speech activities without mastering the vocabulary. It is used as material for speech activities. Material for speech is very important. There is no speech without the material. You can learn English by listening to the English speech and understanding the meaning of the words that you have already learnt. If the student does not know the words or does not know the meaning of the words, the information will remain unclear and the meaning of the speech will remain unclear. When working on the lexical side of listening comprehension, the ability of the listening to and recognize it is widely used, because listening to and recognizing the lexicon also has its own character and difficulty. The lexicon of speech has its own peculiarities. A student and a pupil cannot speak unless they know about it, even they knew about the lexicon of speech they should be able to put it in its place. The lexical side of reading also makes it difficult to communicate. The student can receive all information from reading by looking every single word. In order to understand their meaning and content, it is necessary to know and understand words beforehand. There is also a need to work on the lexical side of the written statement. The learners must be able to write, pronounce, and read the word so that they can write meaningful and accurate information. From the above, it is clear that everyone needs vocabulary. For this reason, vocabulary plays an important role in teaching students speech activities. Teaching vocabulary should be suitable the goals and objectives of the school. This is described in a foreign language program for students, pupils, and high school learners. Teaching lexical material is a goal and a means to teach speech activities in a foreign language program. The new program sets the minimum number of lexical units for per class. It includes 300 lexical units for Grade 5, 300 lexical units for Grade 6, 250 Lexical units for Grade 7, 150 Lexical units for Grade 8, and 100 Lexical units for Grade 9. In total, 1100 vocabulary units will be taught at the secondary school according to the program requirement. The curriculum for academic lyceums and vocational colleges also provides vocabulary numbers. According to the curriculum the learners must be able to use the vocabulary in the types of speech activities that are used in their speech, for understanding, speaking, and writing.

◆ Lexicology is a vocabulary of up to 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. Older educated people know 6,000 to 10,000,000 words in their native language. However, they use between 1500 and 2,500 words in everyday life. It is necessary to choose between restrictions and infinity. The choice was made by Ya.Kalensky in the 17th century with 800 words. Frequently used words in German, English and French were sorted. (1960). It contains 3,000 words and 1000 of them are active. Glossary words are selected based on the following principles:

- ◆ The principle of attachment.
- ◆ The principle of stylistic restraint
- ◆ Semantic Principle (Nagel, Bolsen)
- ◆ Meaningful and clear word

- ◆ The principle of word-making (the most meaningful words)
- ◆ The principle of speech
- ◆ Frequently used words for high school students

Technology of Methodology - type of words in terms of word processing and sorting by assimilation. It should not be confused with the concept of grouping. Group:

- ◆ Categorization by topic
- ◆ May be structured

There are some difficulties in word processing:

◆ Difficulties associated with certain words;^ Difference between foreign language and native words meaning and usage. For example: "Uzbek -zo'r and Turkish zo'f"

Difficulties between foreign words (homonym, homophone, homograph).

- ◆ Presentation - Introduction: Form-pronunciation, orthography, transcription
- ◆ Meaning (semantics)
- ◆ Using

Methods of Explanation(semantization): With translation-without rendering

- ◆ Subject
- ◆ Movement
- ◆ Picture
- ◆ Drawing
- ◆ Synonym
- ◆ Antonyms
- ◆ Homonym
- ◆ Explanation
- ◆ Context

Exercise- to develop lexical skills:

Demonstrate use of the word;

Type of Exercises:

Recipe:

- Development of the vocabulary
- Expand the dictionary content
- To develop the skills of noticing, realizing, finding

Reproductive:

- Use and usage
- Make a comment

In reproduction - usage, processing

Mastering is a free choice of vocabulary

- Free use of vocabulary;
- To master, to learn - to know at a skill level.

Simple cognition means remembering the word, recognizing the form. The main purpose of teaching foreign languages in secondary schools is to teach students how to communicate in this language. Students must possess vocabulary in order to be able to communicate in a foreign language. Without mastering the vocabulary of the language, it is impossible to understand or speak at that language. Acquiring a new vocabulary of language enhances the students' worldview and increases their knowledge of philology. The overall structure and history of the vocabulary of a language and the words in a vocabulary of a particular language are studied in lexicology. Vocabulary is a constantly evolving element of language. It is very difficult to accurately calculate the vocabulary of any language, as some of the old words are out of the dictionary and add new words.

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