

THE WAYS OF TEACHING VOCABULARY TO CHILDREN

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Annotation: *This extensive examination explores the various methods used to teach vocabulary acquisition to children. It looks at a number of approaches, such as interactive games, multimedia materials, contextual learning, and conventional rote memorizing. The evaluation of each approach's efficacy is based on its capacity to engage, retain, and adapt to various age groups and learning styles. Furthermore, the commentary delves into the significance of establishing an engaging and encouraging educational setting, integrating multimodal experiences, and cultivating chances for significant language usage. Additionally, it emphasizes the value of modifying instructional approaches to meet the needs and skill levels of each student as well as the support that comes from community resources and parental involvement for vocabulary development outside of the classroom.*

Key words: *flashcards, storytelling, children, teacher, parents vocabulary, method, tools, materials, technology, learners.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu keng qamrovli imtihon bolalarga so'z boyligini o'rgatish uchun ishlatiladigan turli usullarni o'rganadi. Bu interfaol o'yinlar, multimedia materiallari, kontekstli o'rganish va an'anaviy eslab qolish kabi bir qator yondashuvlarni ko'rib chiqadi. Har bir yondashuvning samaradorligini baholash uning turli yosh guruhlari va ta'lim uslublariga jalb qilish, saqlab qolish va moslashish qobiliyatiga asoslanadi. Bundan tashqari, sharh qiziqarli va rag'batlantiruvchi ta'lim muhitini yaratish, multimodal tajribalarni birlashtirish va tildan sezilarli foydalanish imkoniyatlarini rivojlantirishning ahamiyatini o'rganadi. Bundan tashqari, u har bir talabaning ehtiyojlari va ko'nikma darajasini qondirish uchun o'qitish yondashuvlarini o'zgartirish, shuningdek, sinfdan tashqarida so'z boyligini rivojlantirish uchun jamoat resurslari va ota-onalarning ishtiroki orqali keladigan yordamni ta'kidlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *kartalar, ertaklar, bolalar, o'qituvchi, ota-onalar lug'at, usul, asboblari, materiallar, texnologiya, o'quvchilar.*

INTRODUCTION

In the ever-changing field of early childhood education, developing one's vocabulary is essential for both academic performance and language proficiency. In addition to giving kids the skills they need to understand and communicate, good vocabulary training also establishes the foundation for cognitive growth and lifetime learning. But the methodologies used to teach vocabulary to young students are just as varied as the language itself, covering a range of tactics from conventional drills to cutting-edge, technologically-driven alternatives. This investigation explores the various ways in which teachers and other caregivers

assist kids in developing their language. The range of teaching approaches indicates an awareness of the complex nature of language learning, from tried-and-true methods of memorization and repetition to immersive, context-rich encounters. Furthermore, as educational technology and cognitive science have advanced, so too have pedagogical techniques, opening up new avenues for engagement and inspiration for students^[9]. As a result, educators now have access to a wider range of tools and materials. In light of this, the purpose of this study is to analyze and assess the efficacy of different approaches to vocabulary instruction for young learners. We seek to offer insights into effective practices that support children's word bank growth as well as the development of deeper conceptual comprehension and language competency by evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of various methods. This investigation also looks at the vital roles that community support, parental involvement, and environmental elements have in creating a rich environment for language acquisition both inside and outside of the classroom. We invite educators, parents, and other stakeholders to join us as we explore the pedagogical landscape of vocabulary instruction for kids and discover the paths that lead to the development of young minds and the empowerment of future generations through the power of words.

Teaching vocabulary to kids involves a wide range of techniques designed to capture their attention and promote efficient word learning. Here are a few crucial methods: Children learn new words and use them more effortlessly when they are incorporated into meaningful settings like stories, discussions, or everyday experiences. Children who are exposed to vocabulary in context are better able to comprehend word meanings and apply them to appropriate contexts.

Children learn more effectively and enjoy themselves when vocabulary sessions include entertaining and interactive games, puzzles, and activities. In addition to helping students retain vocabulary, educational games like word bingo, memory matching, and word scavenger hunts foster critical thinking, cooperation, and problem-solving abilities^[10]. By catering to various learning styles, the use of multimedia resources, such as audio files, digital apps, and videos, can improve vocabulary education. Through multimodal engagement, children are engaged in immersive experiences through interactive multimedia platforms that offer visual, aural, and tactile stimuli, so strengthening vocabulary learning. Children can better understand new terms and their definitions by using visual aids like word maps, flashcards, and posters. Word maps in particular help with comprehension and memory retention by showing the connections between words and concepts. Frequent exposure to new terms via practice and repetition is crucial for expanding one's vocabulary. Retention and fluency are strengthened by regularly reviewing vocabulary, incorporating them into everyday activities, and giving them the chance to apply them in writing and speech.

⁹ Brown, H. D. (2014). *Principles of language learning and teaching*. Pearson Education.

¹⁰ . Cárdenas-Hagan, E. (2011). *Literacy instruction for English language learners with learning disabilities*. Council for Exceptional Children.

By teaching kids to deduce the meaning of unknown terms they come across in reading or listening exercises, you can help them improve their vocabulary understanding. Children can become more autonomous learners if they are encouraged to search for context clues in the text, such as surrounding words, visuals, or hints. Encouraging children to keep word diaries or vocabulary logs in which they can include new words, definitions, and usage examples helps them take responsibility for their education. Encouraging kids to go out and gather new words from different sources gives them the freedom to grow their vocabulary on their own^[11]. Teachers and parents can create rich, immersive learning experiences that support children's vocabulary development and set the groundwork for excellent language abilities by utilizing these varied methods and practices.

Examples of 3 main methods

Contextual learning : When teaching the word "bicycle," for instance, display an image of a young child riding a bicycle and talk about the possible uses for it.

Flashcards and Visual Aids: Children can more easily visually correlate words with their meanings when they use pictures or flashcards.

For instance, putting an illustration of a cat next to the word "cat" encourages kids to make the connection between the written and visual words.

Telling Tales: Including terminology in stories or narratives facilitates comprehension and helps kids grasp words in context. Example: Narrating a tale about a character that embarks on a journey and comes across different animals or things while learning new words in the process.

CONCLUSION

The importance of language acquisition for children in the ever-changing field of early childhood education cannot be emphasized. This extensive analysis has looked at a wide range of techniques used to teach vocabulary to young students. Educators and caregivers use a wide range of strategies to effectively engage youngsters, from tried-and-true methods like rote memorization to cutting-edge methods like interactive games and immersive experiences. The several teaching philosophies that have been looked at highlight the complexity of language learning. Educators utilize a variety of ways to accommodate a wide range of learning styles and preferences, ranging from well-established memory techniques to immersive, context-rich experiences. Furthermore, developments in cognitive science and educational technology have opened up new channels for student inspiration and engagement, giving teachers a wider range of tools to improve vocabulary instruction. The aim of this study has been to evaluate and examine the effectiveness of various methods for teaching vocabulary to young students. We seek to provide insights into best practices that assist children's word bank development and promote deeper conceptual comprehension and language competency by weighing the benefits and drawbacks of various approaches.

¹¹ Cohen, J. (2014). Strategies for teaching vocabulary. ASCD.

This investigation also recognizes the critical roles that environmental factors, parental participation, and community support play in fostering a rich learning environment for language development. Teachers may create immersive learning experiences that enable students to develop outstanding language skills and provide the foundation for lifetime learning by utilizing these variables both inside and outside of the classroom.

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