



XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

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MAIN TEACHING STRATEGIES IN TEACHING VOCABULARY TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract: *Vocabulary teaching plays a crucial role in early childhood education, serving as the cornerstone for language development and academic achievement. Young learners require specialized vocabulary teaching strategies that are finely tuned to their developmental stages. This paper explores different teaching strategies, including the use of songs, games, digital tools, and interactive methods. The study highlights the importance of incorporating these strategies in early language education to enhance vocabulary retention and application.*

Key words: *Vocabulary Teaching, Young Learners, Teaching Strategies, Language Acquisition, Digital Learning.*

Introduction: It is essential to note that vocabulary is the foundation of language learning and communication. For young learners, acquiring vocabulary is important as it enhances their ability to listen, speak, read, and write in a foreign language. Teaching vocabulary effectively requires creative and engaging strategies that align with the cognitive and psychological characteristics of young learners. Research suggests that traditional rote learning methods may not be as effective as interactive and playful techniques. This paper discusses various strategies that teachers can use to improve vocabulary learning among young students. Moreover, vocabulary is viewed as an indicator of what children know about the natural and social world ¹. Having broad world knowledge and vocabulary provides an academic advantage as this knowledge builds over time ².

Children (and adults) who are word conscious are interested in learning new words and motivated to use them correctly ³. If direct instruction is the initial invitation to learn a new word, word consciousness supports are the next step to harnessing the power of words as children make them their own in conversations. Given that children need to learn thousands of words per year, getting children to

¹ (Anderson & Nagy, 1993).

² Stanovich & Cunningham, 1993).

³(Graves & Watts-Taffe, 2008).



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love new words becomes critical. There is limited research on the effectiveness of promoting word consciousness. Yet it stands to reason that promoting word consciousness can support language and reading outcomes ⁴.

Teaching Strategies

1. Listen and Repeat Method

- This method involves the teacher pronouncing words and students repeating them. It aids pronunciation and memorization.
- Commonly used in classroom settings to introduce new vocabulary in a structured manner.

2. Using Songs and Rhymes

- Songs make learning enjoyable and help with retention due to their repetitive nature.
- They assist in pronunciation, rhythm, and contextual understanding of words.
- Studies show that students learning through songs perform better in vocabulary tests.

3. Games and Interactive Activities

- Games such as word matching, charades, and storytelling engage students in an enjoyable learning process.
- Digital games have been found to significantly improve vocabulary retention compared to traditional methods.
- Playing games allows learners to use new words in context, making learning more effective.

4. Using Flashcards and Visual Aids

- Flashcards provide a visual representation of words, making it easier for learners to remember them.
- Teachers use flashcards to reinforce learning through matching exercises and quick recall games.

5. Digital Learning Tools

- Online platforms and applications, such as Education Informatics Network (EBA), provide interactive vocabulary exercises.
- Digital learning offers an engaging alternative to traditional paper-based methods.

⁴ (Scott & Nagy, 2004).



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○ Research shows that students using digital tools outperform those relying solely on textbooks.

6. **Storytelling and Role-Playing**

○ Introducing vocabulary through storytelling helps students understand the context and meaning of words.

○ Role-playing encourages learners to use vocabulary actively, reinforcing their language skills.

Challenges of vocabulary to young learners

Young learners get distracted easily, requiring engaging methods. Some words may be hard for young learners to pronounce correctly. Without reinforcement, children may forget new words quickly. Learners may mix new words with their native language. Some children grasp vocabulary quickly, while others need more time. Active learning strategies can sometimes lead to noise and disruptions.

Conclusion. Teaching vocabulary to young learners requires innovative and interactive strategies that align with their learning preferences. Methods such as songs, games, digital tools, and visual aids enhance vocabulary retention and make learning enjoyable. Teachers should incorporate these strategies to create an engaging and effective language-learning environment and to overcome those challenges that are mentioned above teachers should use a variety of techniques, adapt to learners' needs, and ensure consistent reinforcement of new vocabulary. Further research is recommended to explore new digital advancements in vocabulary teaching.

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