

The Methods to Increase English Vocabulary of Young Children at Public School

Dusmurodova Munisa Eshmurodovna

The student of Termiz State University

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the different ways to increase vocabulary of young children who are learning English. Most of children at public school have trouble to improve their vocabulary while learning English. So the teacher uses various activities, fun games, and different kinds of books to help them. And children learn by heart new words through these interesting activities easily. Researchs show that environment can impact some children to increase their vocabulary, and communicate with people in a new language.

KEYWORD: various activities, environmental impact, teaching manuals, children's interest, different theories.

Teachers often use different word games or some activities to teach English to most children, because children who learn a new language suffer from a lack of vocabulary. These interesting games help to improve vocabulary, and interest children for English subject. It is natural for children who are learning a new language to know very little vocabulary, because there are a few speakers of that language around him. For example, if a child of another nationality lives among the English, he or she will have more vocabulary than a child who are learning English, because the people around him or her speak only English and this will help him or her. When it comes to a child who is learning English, it is a bit more difficult to increase vocabulary, because the people around him use English less. The research shows that most of children have not spent much time learning new vocabulary since we were high school or collage students. Thankfully children can always pick up where they left off. There are some tips to help them start learning new vocabulary words:

1. Develop a reading habit.

Vocabulary building is easiest when you encounter words in context. Seeing words appear in a novel or a newspaper article can be far more helpful than seeing them appear on vocabulary lists. Not only do you gain exposure to unfamiliar words; you also see how they're used.

2. Use the dictionary and thesaurus.

Online dictionaries and thesauruses are helpful resources if used properly. They can jog your memory about synonyms that would actually be better words in the context of what you're writing. A full dictionary definition can also educate you about antonyms, root words, and related words, which is another way to learn vocabulary.

3. Play word games.

Classic games like Scrabble and Boggle can function as a fun way to expand your English vocabulary. Crossword puzzles can as well. If you really want to be efficient, follow up rounds of these word games with a little note-taking. Keep a list of the different words you learned while playing the game, and then study that list from time to time.

4. Use flashcards.

A quick way to build a large vocabulary is to study a number of words via flashcards. In today's digital age, a wide array of smartphone apps make flashcards convenient and easy to organize. Aiming for one new word a day is reasonable. You can always go for more, but it may not be reasonable to assimilate dozens of English words every single day.

5. Subscribe to " word of the day " feeds.

Some web platforms will provide you with a word a day—either on a website, an app, or via email—to help you expand your vocabulary. You can add these words to running word lists.

6. Use mnemonics.

A mnemonic device is a form of word association that helps you remember words' definitions and proper uses. For instance think of the word obsequious which means "attempting to win favor from influential people by flattery." Break down that word into components: "obse" is the beginning of "obsessed," "qui" sounds like the French word for "yes" (oui), and "us" is like the word "us." So you can think of that big word obsequious as "obsessed with saying yes to us"—which is kind of what it means!

7. Practice using new words in conversation.

It's possible to amass a huge vocabulary without actually knowing how to use words. This means you have to take it upon yourself to put your personal dictionary into use. If you come across an interesting word in your reading, make a point of using it in conversation. By experimenting in low-stakes situations, you can practice the art of word choice and, with a little bit of trial and error, hone in on the right word for a particular context.

Children need to choose the right dictionary to improve English vocabulary as a second language, and know the meaning of the word they are learning, translation, and their use in speech. Turning to the opinion of several researchers and scientists, They give different definitions of how to "know a word". Kersten (2010) defines knowing a word as including knowing its form and meaning (2010: 52). Nation (2001) defines "knowing a word" from receptive and productive knowledge. Besides, active vocabulary knowledge and passive vocabulary knowledge are often distinguished as receptive and productive knowledge (Kersten 2010: 53). Word knowledge includes many components: the word's pronunciation, spelling, morphology, syntax, meaning, lexical relations and so on (Nation 2001: 33). However, some researchers contend that the knowledge of the form–meaning relation is the most important component of word knowledge (Laufer & Girsai 2008). To define the form–meaning relation in a more detailed way is the ability to retrieve the meaning of a given word form, and the ability to retrieve the word form of a given concept (Laufer & Girsai 2008). Both recall of meaning and recall of form will be tested in this study by active and passive recall tests. The active and passive recall test, also called receptive and productive test, has also been studied by many by other researchers(Mondria & Wiersma 2004).

REFERENCES:

1. <https://www.masterclass.com>
2. Kersten (2010:52) form of word and its meaning.
3. Nation (2001) active vocabulary and passive vocabulary.
4. Nation (2001:33) the word's pronunciation, spelling, morphologh,
5. syntax, meaning, lexial.
6. Laughner and Girsai (2008) the most important companent of word
7. knowledge.
8. Mondria and Wiersma (2004) *the active and passive recall test*.