

TEACHING NEW VOCABULARY UNITS IN ENGLISH LESSONS

Aziza Shuhratovna Najmiddinova

Independent researcher (PhD) of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: In this article, the importance of new lexical units in learning to speak English and the fact that failure to learn the correct use of lexical units in speaking clearly and comprehensibly can lead to incompetence in reading, writing, listening and speaking in this language. and methods of memorizing them are written.

Keywords: lexical unit, tone, speech, skill, phrase, intellectuality, activity, meaning, dialect, word.

Vocabulary is the most important thing for speaking fluently or learning a particular language effectively. Whatever your goal in learning something new, you need to know the language well in order to achieve it. It means being competent in every way. It is known that the vocabulary of any language is constantly changing and updating. Old words die and new words appear. A word goes through stages of obsolescence, obsolescence, and obsolescence before it disappears. The beginning of the aging process of the word is determined by the decrease in its use. Rarely used words are called obsolete.

The social and cultural references of new lexical units prove that they are not just meaningful language symbols, but products of our conceptual system. They codify the new cultural experience of society and provide evidence of current trends in its development. Therefore, by studying new lexical units of a particular language, we can learn about the current cultural values, thinking and lifestyle of the society that speaks this language.

As a result of the development of technology, social life, culture and media, new words appear regularly in the English language. Recently, economics has become the source of new words or new lexical units. A new lexical unit is a new word or combination of words formed to name a new thing or event. It is very difficult for a translator to translate new lexical units, because such words are not found in dictionaries, including special dictionaries.

The vocabulary of any language is one of the most mobile and flexible elements of the language system, so the penetration and assimilation of foreign words is natural, especially in the period of active intercultural communication. The intralinguistic factors that have the greatest influence on changing the vocabulary of the language are the tendencies to strengthen the principle of economy and increase the expressiveness of linguistic means. Moreover, the study of these factors in relation to English and Dutch proved that there are no new words from a purist point of view. Most of them originate from the sources of each language or are borrowed from other languages. The teaching of vocabulary units in English classes not only increases the student's speaking skills, but also increases his interest in the language,

because every time he speaks, his confidence in himself increases. It is distinguished from other subjects by the large number of types of lexical units and difficulties in learning.

Teaching foreign languages to the youth of the country as a unique part of the reform process in the field of education is one of the urgent tasks on the agenda. In solving these issues, on the one hand, it is necessary to preserve, strengthen and expand the teaching of the languages of the representatives of the fraternal nations and the peoples living in the republic.

We can see that the main reason why the learning and speaking of lexical units has been denied for a long time is not the unwillingness to teach it, but rather the lack of knowledge of how to teach it.

It is not enough to use lexical units in English, but to convey one's speech clearly and intelligibly to others.

When learning lexical units and manifesting them in speaking, the student may face various difficulties, and we will be able to quickly overcome these difficulties only if we use them quickly in our speech.

The ability to speak is very important in teaching a foreign language. Speaking skills are understood as teaching tools and communication used in teaching a foreign language. The English language teacher uses them to teach, explain, and develop skills and knowledge to students. Scientific research works on the study of new lexical units through frequent use in speech are of particular importance, and it explains why it is necessary to study and conduct research on these theories.

The goal of the development of oral competence of the English language is the development of foreign interactive competence in all its components - speech, language, socio-cultural, compensatory, educational and cognitive. It is important to emphasize the importance of educating the student's need to use a foreign language as a means of communication, knowledge, self-awareness and social adaptation. If we talk about the educational role of learning a foreign language, it is important here - education of qualities as a part of society; development of national self-awareness, striving for mutual understanding between people of different communities; tolerant attitude towards the manifestation of another culture. Each stage of teaching a foreign language, including English, involves the implementation of narrower goals.

One of the most complex and highly controversial aspects of improving oral communication skills is the question of the nature of the exercises and their location. Orientation to the modern purposeful and meaningful aspects of foreign language teaching requires the adoption of the category of communication and the stages of its organization in the educational process as the main criteria of the typology of exercises. The competence to speak a foreign language is knowledge of the general and specific rules of speech behavior in the studied areas of communication of domestic and social importance, as well as operational knowledge of these rules, creation and modification of speech in a foreign language, and communicative content of real speech. means correct interpretation.

Oral competence is often understood as a set of professional skills necessary to perform a certain type of activity, and competence is considered as a quality of a

person that reflects his ability to perform this or that activity. Assessment of special questionnaires, open statements, open discussions, project work and various tests. Although participants' speaking skills clearly improved at the level of demand, the level of tasks continued to increase from easy to complex. A periodical presentation of research results was organized. The first obstacle that hinders the process of students' oral speech skills formation is the practical basis, grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, etc., the second obstacle is psycho-social factors, reluctance, self-confidence, from making mistakes. fear, classroom environment, etc., the latter factors are related to health problems, because the motivation to communicate is directly related to the well-being of language learners.

We observed dialogue speech as an effective form of organizing foreign language teaching exercises. Dialogized exercises acted as a means of forming and improving skills, a means of developing the consciousness of dialogical speech, and the uniformity of these processes. This student has a set of speech actions, which allows him to participate in the learning activities of communication in the volume of one dialogic unit. The data showed that when students participate in group work, they trust the teacher less because they feel more responsible for their own work. It is known that any method is aimed at teaching a certain language function, and it is based on a certain system of knowledge and skills. Language as a system of universal symbols that performs various functions means that the system of learning a foreign language should include the complex use of various structurally oriented methods aimed at developing specific pronunciation skills, selecting lexical material and grammatically forming speech. However, this does not exclude the possibility of showing individual methods as leaders.

One of the ways to develop oral competence is the use of a lesson-excursion: in our time, when contacts between different countries and peoples are expanding, getting to know other people's culture becomes an important element. the process of learning foreign oral competence. The student should be able to conduct an excursion around the city, tell foreign guests about the uniqueness of their culture, etc. The principle of communication of cultures implies the use of cultural materials about one's native country, which allows to develop the culture of representing one's country. Forming ideas about the culture of the mother country, as well as the countries of the language being studied.

It is very difficult to acquire communicative competence in English without being in the country of the studied language, therefore, an important task of the teacher is to create real and imaginary situations of communication in the foreign language class using various working methods. For this, real materials, including videos, are of great importance. The use of video helps to develop different aspects of students' mental activity, especially attention and memory. The attitude towards language in society and society is embedded in the language teaching approach. A social perspective on language forces us to be aware of the sociolinguistic text of the learners we are interested in. As most teachers know, the presence or absence of a second language in the wider environment has a major impact on students' motivation to learn the language and access to language resources. The ability to speak English

is useful in many situations and places during this period. For example, in higher education, apply for a job or when someone goes to another country, because English is an international language. The importance of speaking has been highlighted below, speaking skills are the most important thing that people need to master when learning English, because speaking is a process of creating meaning, it covers almost all language components. Through speech, one can freely and spontaneously express his thoughts, ideas and opinions. The importance of the ability to speak or write English has increased significantly in recent times, as English has become the de-factor standard. Learning English has become popular for business, commercial and cultural reasons, especially for worldwide internet connections.

Vocabulary is the basis of language. To create meaningful words or sentences, you need to use the appropriate vocabulary to express something. In other words, vocabulary acquisition is a requirement for students who want to have good speaking skills. Vocabulary is an important component of language learning and is a key skill for students to learn to speak, listen, read and write. In a speech, students need a lot of vocabulary to understand what is being said.

Therefore, vocabulary is an important component in the development of students' language skills. If the vocabulary is not enough, the students cannot have good communication in their speech. As McCarthy (1990) points out, the largest component of any language course is vocabulary. Furthermore, Harmer (2007) stated that if students have a vocabulary of more than or at least 1000 words, they can communicate fluently. They don't take much time to express what they want to say because they know the words to express their thoughts.

Fluency at a normal rate with no hesitation, no repetition, and smooth use of connected speech. It depends on how comfortable the students are when they speak, how easily the words come out, and whether there are large pauses and gaps in the students' speech. This is a parameter of the students' speaking ability goal. It depends on the quality of their fluency. Fluency is a difficult subject, the ability of a fluent person to produce language without spending much time thinking about what is being produced, and English is a foreign language to our country. If we want to be good at English, we need to practice a lot. Fluency can also be defined as the ability to speak fluently and clearly as appropriate for a professional need. Basically, being fluent means keeping up with the language. The audience you are speaking to will influence your speech and tone. In short, the speaker should consider the above three points so that they can convey the meaning as effectively as possible. Clarity, variety, audience and tone are needed.

One of the advantages of speaking is that the thought process as you speak allows for a certain number of performance hesitations, pauses, backtracking, and corrections to appear. Students can be taught to pause and hesitate. For example, in English our thinking time is not silent, we introduce certain complements like up, um, well, you know, I mean, like. One of the most important differences between native and non-native speakers of a language is their duality.

Knowing a foreign language is determined by mastering its structure and vocabulary, therefore, lexical skills are one of the most important components of the

content of foreign language education. The purpose of teaching lexical material is to form lexical skills. The problem is which words, phrases and idioms the students should learn. All objective reasons predetermine the need to choose the lexical minimum that corresponds to the content and goals of study in an educational institution.

For the student, the process of mastering lexical material means the following: determining the meaning of lexical units, activities aimed at mastering them; the activity of using lexical material in the process of communication in different situations. Modern methodologists distinguish the following main stages in the process of mastering lexical material: the stage of introducing students to new lexical units, that is, revealing the value of lexical units; The stage of automation of students' new vocabulary can be carried out at the level of word form, free phrases and phrases or sentences.

There are many methods of semantics. Experts in teaching methods divide them into two groups: translation methods and direct ways. Each way has its advantages and disadvantages. Direct ways help the development of linguistic assumptions, spread language practice, support memorization, strengthen associative relationships. However, they require more time and cannot always ensure correct understanding. The translation method is more effective in terms of saving time, contributing to a clear perception of the value of the lexical unit, but it can lead to cross-linguistic interference.

Many teaching methodology experts believe that teachers should work with new lexical units separately and in context, because the contextual meaning of a word is not always its main nominative meaning. The choice of semantic method is a very important factor, because it affects the students' learning of new lexical units.

In short, vocabulary in the system of linguistic tools is the most important component of speech activity: listening and speaking, reading and writing. This determines its important place in every foreign language lesson, and the formation of lexical skills is constantly in the teacher's field of vision. A dictionary is a collection of vocabulary words of a particular language. The words that a person uses in oral and written speech form his active vocabulary. The richer and more diverse a person's vocabulary is, the easier it is for him to use the language. The main goal of teaching lexical material is to form students' lexical skills as an important component of expressive and receptive types of speech activity.

For a long time, it was assumed that fluency naturally involved learning grammar and vocabulary, and some pronunciation. We now know that speech is much more complex than that, and that it involves both commands. Certain skills and several different kinds of knowledge. Speech is a part of everyday life that we take for granted. The average productive person produces tens of thousands of words per day, although some people, such as auctioneers or politicians, can produce even more. Speaking is so natural and integral that we forget how we once struggled to achieve this ability - that is, we have to relearn everything in a foreign language.

USE OF LITERATURE

1. O`zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Uzluksiz ta`lim tizimining chet tillar bo`yicha davlat ta`lim standartini tasdiqlash to`g`risida” gi 2013-yil 8-maydagi Vazirlar Mahkamasi Qarori.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va olijanob halqimiz bilan birga quramiz. – T.: O`zbekiston, 2017. – 488 b.
3. Morkovin V.V. Basic function of lexical units.-M.: Russia, 2007.-7p.
4. Соссюр Ф. Де. Курс общей лингвистики.-М.,1997.
5. Виноградов В. В. Типы лексических значений слова. — ВЯ, 1953, № Виноградов В.В. Введение к разделу «Синтаксис». — В кн.: Грамматика русского языка. М.,
6. The problem of studying neologisms and their influence on the ecology of language. Журнал межкультурная коммуникация. Rets Irina Vladimirovna, Ш.Н.Леонидович.
7. Neologisms in english language Ruzieva N.Z. - Teacher of the english language, Department of english language, Faculty of light industry, Bukhara engineering technological institute, Bukhara, Republic of Uzbekistan.
8. Common Problems In Teaching Vocabulary, Olimova Nodira Oybekovna ursu.
9. A Study On Difficulties In Learning Vocabulary, Rohmatillah Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Raden Intan Lampung.
10. The Role Of Lexical Units In Language Teaching Methods, Hasanboyeva Ogiloy Ibrajanovna, Uzbek State University of World Languages.
11. Factors Affecting Students’ Speaking Skill At The Third Semester In Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi Academic Year 2019/2020, Presented to Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for Undergraduate Degree in Study Program of English Education, By Febrian Eka Prayuda.
12. Developing Oral Speech Competence Of English As A Foreign Language Of Higher Education Students Of Non-Philological Departments Nurjamol Normatovna Nomatova
13. Analysis Of Lexical Units Used In Teaching Methodical Complexes (Textbooks) For Primary School Classes, Dildora Jabbarova The teacher of Philology faculty, Namangan State University
14. Main Styles And Methods Of Teaching Speaking Foreign Languages To Medical Institutes Abdullayeva Dilorom Ahmedovna, Narziyeva Nilufar Atakulovna. Bukhara State Medical Institute The Department of Languages
15. Teaching Vocabulary As The Most Important Component Of Speech Activity Maxamadiyeva Dildor Abdullayevna Teacher, Practical English Language Department, English Faculty, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named by Abdulla Khadiri
16. Mastering Lexical Material At Foreign Language Lessons, L. Kulikova, M. Tarasenko Melitopol Bogdan Khmelnytsky State Pedagogical University, Ukraine.

17. Narpay district of Samarkand region effective pedagogical methods of teaching speaking X. Roziqova, M. Norova

18. Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies, 2021 Cognizance Research Associates - Published by JLLS. Technology in teaching speaking and its effects to students learning English Rowena V. Sosas