

LEARNING VOCABULARY WITH THE CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

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Annotation : This article explores the selection and strategic use of vocabulary within the classroom setting, focusing on how specific word choices can effectively engage students and facilitate vocabulary acquisition through classroom language.

Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqola sinf muhitida soʻzlarning tanlanishi va maqsadli qoʻllanilishi haqida soʻz yuritadi, sinfdagi til vositalari orqali oʻquvchilarni samarali jalb qilish va lugʻat boyligini oshirish usullariga eʼtibor qaratadi.

Аннотация : В данной статье рассматривается выбор и стратегическое использование лексики в учебной аудитории, с акцентом на то, как конкретные слова могут эффективно вовлекать учащихся и способствовать усвоению словарного запаса посредством учебного языка.

Keywords: vocabulary, classroom language, adjectives, adverbs, words, expressions, instructions, feedback, interactions, questions.

Kalit So'zlar: lugʻat boyligi, dars jarayonidagi til vositalari, sifatlar, ravishlar, soʻzlar, iboralar, koʻrsatmalar, fikr-mulohaza, oʻzaro aloqalar, savollar.

Ключевые Слова: лексический запас, язык учебного процесса, прилагательные, наречия, слова, выражения, инструкции, обратная связь, взаимодействия, вопросы.

Classroom language refers to the set of words, phrases, and expressions commonly used by teachers and students to communicate during classroom activities. It includes instructions, questions, feedback, and everyday interactions that help manage the learning process.

Examples of classroom language include: “Please open your books”, “Can I go to the bathroom?”, “Listen carefully”, “Work in pairs” some common classroom words:

And when it comes to the classroom it is a room where lessons take place, usually in a school or university. And main role players are teachers and students and also each have their significant role-plays in teaching and learning. The words, phrases, idioms, sentences they utilise in the classroom is the classroom language.

Teachers use many types of classroom language to manage the class, give instructions, and encourage students. These are often simple, clear phrases. Here are some common types of classroom words and phrases teachers use:

- Instructions: Sit down; Stand up; Open your books to page; Listen carefully; Repeat after me; Work in pairs or groups; Write this down; Raise your hand and so on.
- Questions: Do you understand? Any questions? What does this word mean? Can you say that again?
- Encouragement and Feedback: Well done! Good job! Try again; That's correct ; That's not quite right
- Classroom Management: Be quiet please; Pay attention; Stop talking; Let's begin ; Let's take a break.
- Transitions: Now let's move on to...; Next activity...; Time's up!

Above it is given a common and general examples of classroom language which is utilised by teachers and educators. Now it is time to how to use classroom language as a tool of vocabulary, how to use the classroom languages in maximum in order to attract students students to learn vocabulary unforgettably.

In the first step the teacher should start adding new adjectives before classroom language words, or adding adverbs in order to expand the process, for example :

- ★ Hello, my **clever** students!
- ★ Our **valuable** time is up!
- ★ Let's do the most **straightforward** exercise;
- ★ Today's **interesting** theme is... ;
- ★ Please write it down **quickly**;
- ★ Please open your **wonderful** class book;
- ★ Did my **knowledgeable** students do their **beneficial** homework?
- ★ How is today's **beautiful** weather?
- ★ Can you please open our **big** and **high** door?
- ★ Who can answer to this **superb** question?

In the second step, after using new words in the sentences the teacher should clarify each new word with English definitions and with its Uzbek translation. For instance :

Let's take the as an example the sentence : "Hello, my clever student" after greeting as this the teacher should ask - "Do you know what does the word "CLEVER" mean? If yes, comon let's try everybody, if no the word "CLEVER" means quick to understand and learn given dates, can give ideas and own opinions, in Uzbek language it is "AQLLI".

In the last step, if the teacher gives synonyms and antonyms of new words it will be more advantageous. Like, the educater should say "I am going to share with you its synonyms and antonyms but I am little jealous about it, because I am afraid you will be clever more than you think" (this kind of motivational words attack pupils to the lesson or theme, at list to the synonym and antonym of new word) A synonym for the word "clever" is "SMART" and an antonym is "FOOLISH".

Moreover, as a teacher it is appropriate to give no more than one or two synonym or antonym as it is arduous to learn tons of vocabulary. This also makes the theme to seem dull.

Further more, while using classroom language in class the technique of not repeating the same words every lesson is going to help to best development. Instead of saying

- Well done,
- Good job,
- Wonderful,
- Excellent ;

The teacher can use their alternatives:

- ★ Meticulous instead of "well done"
- ★ Awesome instead of "good job"
- ★ Marvellous instead of "wonderful"
- ★ Outstanding instead of "excellent".

These all depends on creativity and imagination of the punctual teachers.

And how to make student's classroom language as a tool of learning vocabulary. Actually, it is common to use mother language in classroom in any lesson even languages learning. In this time the educator should force students to speak in target language. How? Using simple words, asking simple items and then using classroom language as given above. If the student speaks in mother language accidentally they have to pay for that as a punishment. (for example some amount of money for each word they used in their mother language).

Now it is time to move on classroom language which is used by students.

- Asking for help or clarification: Excuse me, can you repeat that, please? What does this word mean? How do you spell that? I don't understand. Can you explain it again, please?
- Asking for permission: Can I go to the bathroom, please? May I open the window? Can I borrow a pen? Is it okay if I sit here?
- Participating in class: I know the answer! Can I answer the question? I think it's... I agree/disagree with you.. May I read?

- During group work or discussions: Let's work together. What do you think? You go first. I'll write, you can read.. Can you help me with this part?
- Expressing problems or needs: I forgot my book.. I didn't do my homework.. I'm not ready yet.. I feel sick. I can't hear you.
- General expressions: What page are we on? Is this correct? Do we have homework? When is the test? Are we finished?

So the teacher should even force students to speak, to ask something, to participate in lessons only using English language, no more mother tongue or other second languages. The punishment should be utilised to whom used another language instead of English, for example: some amount of money for a word in another language, this makes students to speak in English and adapt target language very fast.

And finally in the wall of classroom there should be words with definitions in order to adaptation of eyes to target language. For example :

Teacher – A person who helps students learn by giving lessons.

Student – A person who is learning in a school, college, or university.

Desk – A piece of furniture with a flat surface where students can write or read.

Chair – A seat for one person, often used in classrooms.

Board (Whiteboard/Blackboard) – A large surface where teachers write with markers or chalk to teach lessons.

Marker/Chalk – A writing tool used on whiteboards or blackboards.

Book – A set of written pages used for reading and studying.

Notebook – A book with blank pages where students write notes.

Pen/Pencil – Tools used for writing or drawing.

Eraser – A small object used to remove pencil marks.

Bag/Backpack – A container students use to carry books and school supplies.

Homework – Schoolwork that students do at home.

Lesson – A period of learning about a specific subject.

Subject – A topic studied in school (e.g., Math, English, Science).

In a conclusion the role of the classroom language is significant in learning target languages as hearing and repeating makes student to understand, comprehend the language well.

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