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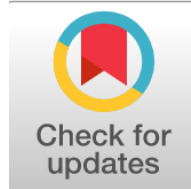
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Best Ways of Vocabulary Memorisation in Foreign Language Learning

Cara Terbaik Menghafal Kosakata dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Asing

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Abstract

This scientific article presents a systematic and efficient method to facilitate the memorization of unfamiliar English words for language learners while promoting long-term retention. The study addresses key challenges faced by English language learners, including the correct interpretation of test questions and translation issues. The goals of the research encompass the development of an easy, fast, and effective vocabulary memorization technique. To achieve these goals, a comprehensive approach incorporating various strategies such as contextual learning, mnemonic devices, and spaced repetition was employed. Results demonstrate significant improvements in participants' vocabulary acquisition and retention, as evidenced by enhanced performance on test questions and enhanced accuracy in English translation tasks. The implications of this study suggest that educators and learners can benefit from the implemented approach to enhance vocabulary learning and retention in English language acquisition, ultimately fostering overall language proficiency.

Highlights:

- **Effective Vocabulary Memorization:** This scientific article presents a comprehensive approach to aid English language learners in effectively memorizing unfamiliar words, ensuring long-term retention.
- **Diverse Strategies for Vocabulary Acquisition:** The study incorporates various strategies, including contextual learning, mnemonic devices, and spaced repetition, to facilitate vocabulary acquisition and enhance language proficiency.
- **Improved Test Performance and Translation Accuracy:** The implemented approach resulted in notable improvements in test question interpretation and English translation tasks, highlighting the practical implications for language learners and educators.

Keywords: English language learners, vocabulary memorization, effective retention, comprehensive approach, language acquisition.

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Introduction

The article contains widely used methods, currently popular mnemonic techniques, real-life examples, test-taking applications, word memorization exercises, and recommendations for learning a foreign language in general.

Language learning is a time-consuming and laborious process, whether it occurs in an authentic or an organized context. Children usually acquire their first language from 2 to 5 ages to achieve full grammatical competence during which time they are exposed to massive amounts of input. The same is undoubtedly true of second language acquisition. If learners do not receive exposure to the target language, they cannot acquire it [9, 64].

While learning new words in a foreign language, it is no exaggeration to say that there are hundreds of learning styles and rules. However, a student who has just entered the learning process is not able to know all these methods at first. Even if a book containing all these methods falls into his hands, choosing exactly which of them and using it effectively can become a serious problem for him. What would the student do in such a situation? As usual, the secrets of memorizing words in memorization, like all, repeat the list one after the other. This is a very sad situation. After all, the reader is using the oldest, most boring and most INSANE method! This method is contrary to the way our brain works [3, 6].

When learning a language, it is natural for everyone to be afraid, "how can I memorize words?" While memorizing, he memorizes the word only by looking at its translation. When memorizing words, you can memorize the English word on one side of the stickers, and the Uzbek translation on the other side. He can look at the words one by one, if he knows the words, take the next one, and if he doesn't, he can memorize them again.

The number of language learners around us, especially young people, is increasing. Everywhere you look, you will see English language learning courses, offers for training courses, and announcements. This is certainly not in vain. In the era of day by day development, English is becoming a world language, and knowing English is the world standard of education. As a proof of this, teaching and learning of English is now started in schools starting from the 1st grade, and even in family educational institutions that do not specialize in the language, English classes and courses are held so that future personnel can freely exchange ideas in English. launched. As the famous German scientist Y.W. von Goethe said: "Anyone who does not know foreign languages does not know his own language" [2,248].

Methodology

In addition, there is another method that uses stickers. You need to write down the word you are memorizing and stick it to that thing. For example: if it is a book, you can write the word "book" and stick it on the book, or if it is a table, you can write "a table" and stick it on the table.

The next method is called the "Interval" method. When memorizing a new word, rest for 20 minutes after memorizing 10 words, then rest for 20 minutes after memorizing another 10 words. The next step is to memorize 40 words and rest for 10 minutes. This method helps to develop long-term memory.

After memorizing a new word, see how it is used. Let's say we have memorized a word and see how it is used. It will be much easier to use the word if it is memorized through this sentence.

The next 6 effective ways to memorize words.

1. The method of repetition. That is, you repeat the same word you see over and over again.
2. Discussion of words. Discuss with your teacher or a friend. In this case, it will be easier to understand the words and it will greatly help memorizing them faster.
3. Use of words. A word is such a thing that if you don't use it, it will go away from you. Tell the people around you the words you have memorized.
4. Knowing which word group a word belongs to also helps memorization.
- 5 Another effective way of memorizing words is to visualize the words. Even if it is an abstract word.
6. Strong passion. If you are reading the word because someone is memorizing it or because your parents told you to, then you will not be able to memorize it. The most important thing in memorizing words is enthusiasm [3, 48-50].

Results

Structured and logically developed material is better remembered. Get a notebook to write down all the unfamiliar words you come across. Create categories for yourself and organize them by topics, parts of speech, and complexity. How convenient for you. If a word fits into multiple categories, write them all. Better to remember. It is known that there are three channels of perception: visual (sight), audial (sound) and kinesthetic (touch, touch). If you understand how you receive information, it will be easier for you to learn. Monitor yourself while working with new material and try to determine: how easy it is for you to perceive the material (by ear, by writing, by looking at pictures, working with cards). By identifying your primary channel of perception, you no longer waste time memorizing, you can focus on your most developed channel.

The most convenient way to learn a foreign language is to establish close communication with people who speak that language. Conversations with foreigners will make you more motivated to learn the language. The next important factor in the thorough study of a foreign language is the student's ability to set a specific goal. These two factors make learning a foreign language even easier. Usually, for a person learning a new language, the words in a foreign language sound unfamiliar at first and are completely incomprehensible to the reader. It is like an alien speaking to you, and you do not understand him. This method helps to keep the memorization process active by reducing the number of repetitions and using the newly memorized words more in sentences.

Conclusion

If you understand this method and memorize new words, it will help you to understand the language better. In short, you remember the pronunciation of a new word by associating it with a word you already know. you put the information in the drawers one by one and thus organize the words. If you need to recall, then you go to the drawer and recall again. Once used, the space is cleared from memory and can be filled with other imaginations and objects. It can also be said that creating 100 spaces is usually enough for everyday life. For example, from your home to study or work, you use 100 spaces over and over again.

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