ISSN: 2181-1385
Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723
DOI: 10.24411/2181-1385-2021-00487

THE IMPORTANCE OF HIGH FREQUENCY WORDS IN ENGLISH LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the study of foreign languages - English, which is one of the most pressing issues today. It is no secret that memorizing words is the most effective way to learn a foreign language. The scientific work is devoted to this area of language learning, and a new approach - the most important of the new words being studied, that is, the study of only words with high frequency - is most effective, a specific study was conducted. In determining the periodicity of new words, school English textbooks for grades 1-6 were selected as the object of research. Words with high periodicity are not only identified, but also the basis of the English-Uzbek dictionary of words with high periodicity.

Keywords: teaching, vocabulary, frequency, learning, high-level.

INTRODUCTION

In today's world, learning foreign languages opens up a wide range of possibilities. Therefore, the interest of young people in learning foreign languages is growing day by day. This requires teachers to use high-level and innovative, effective methods.

To learn a foreign language perfectly, a student needs to develop listening, reading, speaking, and writing skills. This is because the practice of using a foreign language requires listening to and understanding the person being communicated, reading and understanding the information provided, and responding orally or in writing. The result of checking the extent to which this requirement is met is the result of the level of language learning.

METHODOLOGY

Our state has undertaken extensive work on the study and teaching of foreign languages. These include IELTS, TOEFL, CEFR, APTIS international assessment systems, and additional teacher incentives. Even in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 2019 No 395

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"On measures to introduce certificates of national and international assessment systems in admission to higher education institutions", 2019-2020 -Since the beginning of the academic year, a number of privileges have been established for English language in entrance exams to higher education institutions. Despite such benefits and privileges provided by our state, fast and effective teaching of foreign languages is still one of the most pressing issues. To take advantage of these benefits, students need to be taught using effective methods.

In spite of the fact that students, researchers and scholars use different methods, techniques and technological methods in teaching foreign languages, language teaching needs innovative and effective, unconventional approaches.

Learning foreign languages is mainly done by memorizing new words. There are well-known methods of language teaching in the world, such as Berlis, Guen, Frieze and Lazanova, the main approach is twofold: through comprehension and perception. (Berlitz, 2012). Among the historical styles still widely used in some countries, the style of Berlis, Guen, and Walter follows a style in language teaching based on creating an environment where the baby learns his or her mother tongue, a new perspective, a new style - an attempt was made to prove that words with a high periodicity of new words should be taught first.

As a young researcher, he took a different approach to word memorization, one of the problems of language teaching in scientific work, and advanced the notion of periodicity of new words in language teaching. He tried to prove that it is an effective way to start teaching a language from the words that are repeated in our lives, which we use at least a few times a day. To do this, each foreign language teacher must create a dictionary of frequently used words in their native language, and the effectiveness of teaching it in the first place has been studied through the method of describing new words.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most difficult process in teaching a foreign language is memorizing new words, which takes a lot of time from the learner. However, this process is facilitated by the fact that the language base is formed on the basis of certain principles.

Each historical language teaching method has gone down in history with the names of its authors. Each scientific method, in contrast to traditional methods, promotes the systematic study of language. The Berlin method is famous for its language teaching, which promotes the creation of conditions for the child to learn the language, and is still used in some countries. The main goal is to make the learner

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speak a foreign language, which is a natural method. The Berlis style encourages students to understand new words, not to translate them directly. Based on this Berlis method, we studied the most common realities in the daily life of the organizer and named the words that have the highest frequency depending on the use of the most common words in these realities.

Classification based on Guen style. The uniqueness of Guen's method is that it is based on the requirement to express one's feelings in language learning. It is clear that language learning is based on sentences, not words. Guen considered the other word groups around him to be the main part of the verb phrase that formed the words into a sentence. Based on this, we also classified words based on word groups that the linguist should know first - high frequency.

Guen not only put forward phrases, but also took into account the fact that topics meet in a vital order. (in the form of home, family, life, school, society, nature and health).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research of well-known methodologists, we can say that a person who is learning a language, whether large or small, does not memorize more than words in the lexical base of a foreign language, but first and foremost is a language with high periodicity. they must be able to memorize and apply them.

Our research based on the methods of two well-known scholars has shown that a 6th grader learns about 200 nouns, 50 adjectives, 20 adjectives, more than 80 verb phrases, numbers, ordinal numbers, and it would be expedient for them to know the pronouns of personality, possession, interrogation unconditionally. Research shows that they can already memorize thousands of unnecessary words, which makes the language learning process a bit more difficult for them.

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Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723
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