

## VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES, VOCABULARY SKILLS

**Tolibjonzoda Parvina**

*Kimyo International Universi in Samarkand branch*

*Email:parvinatolibjonzoda4@gmail.com*

The fundamental factors that contribute to English proficiency are motivation and vocabulary learning strategies. Although these elements are widely acknowledged as critical for language competence by both teachers and learners, they have not received sufficient attention in practical learning processes. This study investigates vocabulary learning strategies, integrative motivation, and their impact on vocabulary skills among university students in Batam, Indonesia. The independent variables in the study are vocabulary learning strategies and integrative motivation, while the dependent variable is vocabulary skills. A quantitative research approach was employed, utilizing two questionnaires to measure vocabulary learning strategies and integrative motivation, and a test to assess vocabulary skills. The instruments were adapted and modified from previous studies, and their validity was verified by language experts, while reliability was ensured through a pilot test. A total of 314 participants were involved in the research. The findings indicate that vocabulary learning strategies, particularly those involving integrativeness and positive attitudes toward learning, significantly enhance vocabulary skills. The study suggests a new model for vocabulary learning strategies that emphasizes integrativeness and positive attitudes toward learning situations to improve vocabulary acquisition. Students who adopt effective strategies and show openness to learning new vocabulary tend to achieve higher proficiency.

### **Introduction**

Vocabulary plays a fundamental role in language learning. It forms the building blocks for communication, enabling learners to express ideas, understand conversations, and comprehend written texts. Without a strong vocabulary foundation, even the best grammatical knowledge remains largely ineffective. As learners expand their vocabulary, they gain the ability to engage more meaningfully with the language, whether in everyday conversations, academic settings, or other contexts. Understanding the critical role of vocabulary acquisition in the language learning process is key to achieving fluency and confidence in any language. The learning process is dynamic; learners should master the skills of listening, communication, reading, and writing, as well as the sub-skills of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation to become fluent in English. The vocabulary in English language learning is an essential part, and how much vocabulary is needed is really an important area of research and discussion. The more relevant words the language learners know, grammar, and pronunciation to become fluent in English. The vocabulary in



English language learning is an essential part, and how much vocabulary is needed is really an important area of research and discussion. The more relevant words the language learners know the better for them.

### **Literature Review**

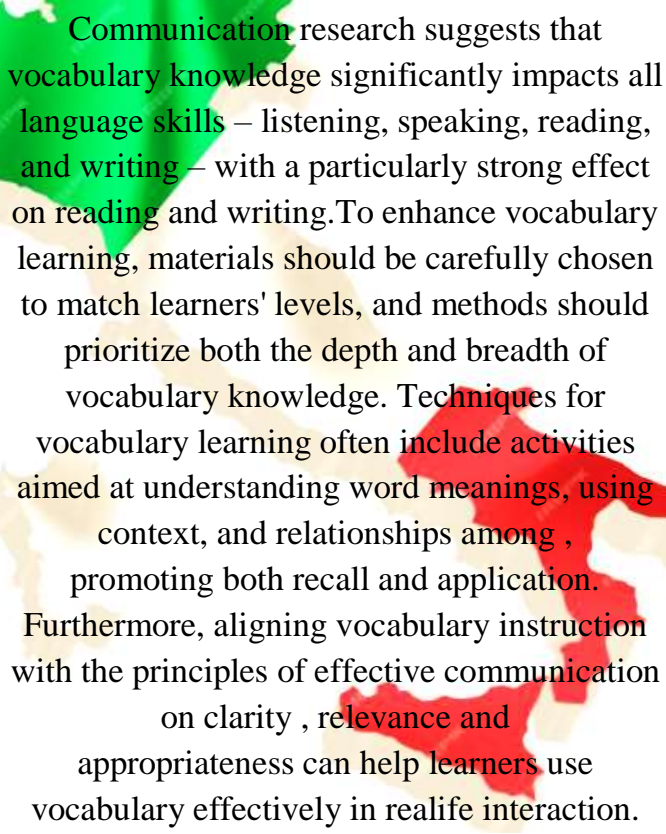
Vocabulary acquisition has been recognized as a critical component of successful language learning. Numerous studies emphasize its fundamental role in communication skills, grammar, and fluency. Wilkins (1972) stated, "Without grammar, very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary, nothing can be conveyed." Thus, higher vocabulary proficiency allows learners to express ideas and comprehend communication more so than grammatical structures. Several theoretical models have shaped the understanding of vocabulary acquisition. Nation's (2001) framework divides vocabulary learning into three areas: form, meaning, and use. According to this model, learners must not only understand how words sound and look but also grasp their meaning and how to use them appropriately in context. Schmitt supports a multidimensional approach to vocabulary acquisition, involving both incidental and intentional learning.

### **Main Body**

Vocabulary is fundamental to communication, serving as the primary tool through which individuals express thoughts, emotions, and ideas. According to Damilpour and Faraham (year), vocabulary acts as the main medium of communication. Unlike grammar, vocabulary has a more significant and direct influence on conveying messages (Sullivan, 2020). Research by Stæhr (2008) indicates that vocabulary size positively impacts language skills, especially in listening, speaking, reading, and writing, although it is most crucial for reading and writing than speaking and listening. Essentially, the depth and breadth of vocabulary knowledge enable effective communication. Quantifying quality, relevance, and manner, these principles ensure messages are clear,



informative, meaningful, accurate, and well-understood. The process of vocabulary learning is essential to mastering a language, as vocabulary serves as the foundation for communication. Effective vocabulary acquisition is influenced by various factors, such as the complexity of learning materials, the selection of appropriate teaching techniques, and the practical applications of vocabulary in communication



Communication research suggests that vocabulary knowledge significantly impacts all language skills – listening, speaking, reading, and writing – with a particularly strong effect on reading and writing. To enhance vocabulary learning, materials should be carefully chosen to match learners' levels, and methods should prioritize both the depth and breadth of vocabulary knowledge. Techniques for vocabulary learning often include activities aimed at understanding word meanings, using context, and relationships among , promoting both recall and application. Furthermore, aligning vocabulary instruction with the principles of effective communication on clarity , relevance and appropriateness can help learners use vocabulary effectively in real life interaction. Overall, vocabulary learning is not merely about memorizing words but about embedding them within a communicative framework, which reflects real social interaction and discourse.

**Conclusion.** Vocabulary likely plays a crucial role in language use, serving as the core of language skills. It acts as a foundation for communication, reflects social reality, boosts emotions, and facilitates interactions and discourse.. Both receptive and productive

vocabulary, as well as active and passive vocabulary, contribute to proficiency. Vocabulary teaching approaches should adhere to principles such as teaching high-frequency words, focusing on meaningful contexts, and depth of learning. Moreover, vocabulary teaching must involve both incidental and intentional learning strategies. In terms of influences, vocabulary acquisition is also affected by students' individual learning styles, exposure to language input, and the quality of instruction.

### REFERENCES:

1 Teaching vocabulary through interaction, law content based vocabulary teaching  
Sirojiddinova Shaxribonu Bakhriddinova Science and Practice: a new level of integration  
in the modern world.

2 Adolps, S and N. Schmitt, lexical coverage of spoken discourse. Applied linguistics,  
2003

3. (1987) Vocabulary: Applied linguistics perspectives London: Allen and Unwin