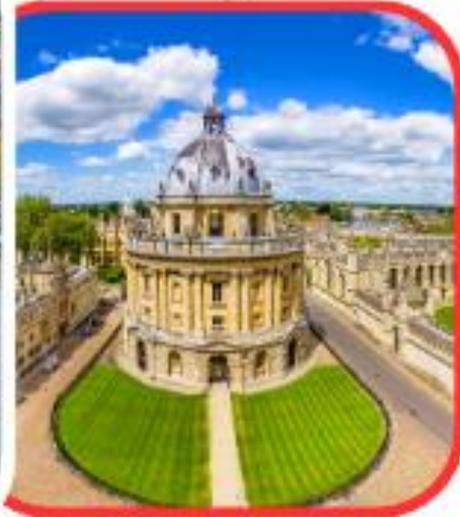




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PRACTICAL TIPS FOR TEACHING VOCABULARY TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract. Teaching vocabulary effectively is crucial for young learners to develop their language skills. This paper discusses practical classroom strategies and activities to help children acquire and retain new words. Techniques such as visual aids, games, songs, storytelling, and interactive exercises are examined. The study emphasizes the importance of creating a fun and engaging learning environment, using repetition and context, and encouraging active participation. Findings suggest that these strategies not only improve vocabulary acquisition but also enhance learners' motivation and confidence in using new words.

Keywords: Vocabulary teaching, Young learners, Classroom activities, Visual aids, Word games, Repetition, Contextual learning, Motivation.

1. Importance of Vocabulary in Language Learning

Vocabulary is the foundation of language development. For young learners, knowing words allows them to express ideas, understand instructions, and communicate with others. A rich vocabulary enhances reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills.

In early language teaching, vocabulary lessons should be lively and meaningful, not limited to rote memorization. Teachers should select age-appropriate words and activities that capture children's interest and imagination.

2. Pre-teaching Vocabulary Techniques

Pre-teaching introduces new words before a reading or listening task. It prepares learners and helps them connect words to meaning.

Some effective pre-teaching techniques include:

- Visual aids – Pictures, flashcards, or real objects illustrate word meaning.
- Gestures and actions – Physical movements help reinforce understanding.
- Prediction – Children guess the meaning of new words from context or images.
- Word maps – Grouping words by topic or theme.

These techniques activate prior knowledge and prepare learners for comprehension.

3. While-teaching Vocabulary Techniques





While-teaching activities help learners practice and consolidate new words during the lesson.

Effective strategies include:

- Games – Memory games, matching games, or bingo to reinforce words.
- Songs and chants – Repetition through music makes vocabulary memorable.
- Storytelling – Using new words in short stories or dialogues.
- Interactive exercises – Role-play, dialogues, and group activities to use words in context.

Such activities make learning enjoyable and encourage active participation.

4. Post-teaching Vocabulary Techniques

Post-teaching focuses on reviewing and using new vocabulary meaningfully.

Activities may include:

- Drawing or labeling – Children illustrate new words or label items.
- Writing simple sentences – Learners create sentences using target words.
- Quizzes and games – Fun activities test retention.
- Sharing and discussion – Children talk about what they learned using new words.

These methods consolidate learning and help transfer vocabulary to long-term memory.

5. Teacher's Role and Classroom Atmosphere

Teachers should create a positive, motivating environment where learners feel comfortable experimenting with new words. Encouraging repetition, praise, and participation strengthens vocabulary retention. Using multimedia tools like videos, apps, or online games can also make learning interactive and engaging.

Conclusion. Teaching vocabulary to young learners requires creativity, repetition, and active engagement. By using pre-teaching, while-teaching, and post-teaching techniques, teachers can make vocabulary lessons enjoyable, meaningful, and effective. When learners are motivated and confident, they naturally improve their language skills and enjoy learning new words.

Manbalar

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