

primary outcome of a Methodology article. The Result section should include an explanation of the methodology as well as all the specifics of the development and testing. The technical information required to enable others to duplicate the procedures should be included in the Methods part of the publication; this section may be skipped if the information is already included elsewhere in the document.

Conclusions

This should clearly outline the research's key findings and provide an explanation of their significance and applicability. There may be images used as summaries.

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1. Academic Mindsets as a Critical Component of Deeper Learning. Farrington, C.A. 2017
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ENHANCING VOCABULARY ACQUISITION: EFFECTIVE TEACHING TECHNIQUES

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Developing vocabulary is an essential part of learning a language because it serves as the basis for comprehension and efficient communication. Effective teaching methods can significantly increase students' vocabulary growth, which will improve their language competency. Contextual Learning: Contextual learning is one of the best methods for teaching vocabulary. This entails introducing new words not as separate lists but as meaningful sentences or brief paragraphs. Students learn more about the meanings and applications of words when they come across them in context, which facilitates their retention and use in many contexts. [1; 412].

Word maps and graphic organizers: These are useful resources for organizing and visualizing language. With the use of these resources, students can investigate word relationships such as word families, synonyms, and antonyms. Students can more effectively learn word relationships and increase their vocabulary by making word maps. Further information regarding their varieties and their usefulness in vocabulary instruction is provided below:

a) *Word maps*. A word map is a graphic depiction of a word and the ideas that surround it; it is frequently shown as a chart or diagram. The target term is usually shown in the center of the figure, surrounded by synonyms, antonyms, and instances of the word in context. This technique facilitates students' exploration of the semantic connections among words and help them gain a deeper comprehension of word meanings and usage. During vocabulary lessons, teachers can work with students to collaboratively develop word maps. Students are encouraged to come up with connected words and concepts and then visually express them on the map. Word maps can be made digitally with a variety of graphic organizer tools and software, or on paper.

b) *Semantic Maps*. They are visual organizers that show the connections between words and their definitions. The structure usually consists of nodes or bubbles that represent individual words, with lines or arrows connecting them to illustrate semantic relationships such as antonyms, synonyms, hyponyms, and hypernyms. Semantic maps can be used by educators to provide new vocabulary terms to their pupils and assist them in exploring their semantic relationships.

c) *Concept maps*. These are visual organizers that show how various concepts or ideas relate to one another. Typically, idea maps are made up of nodes that represent distinct concepts and are joined by lines or arrows to illustrate relationships like hierarchy, cause and effect, or order. Concept maps can be used by educators to assist pupils learn vocabulary by organizing words into groups according

to common themes or meanings. Moreover, they can also serve as a pre-writing activity, helping students to brainstorm ideas and organize their thoughts before writing assignments or presentations.

Games and Activities for Vocabulary: Including games and activities in vocabulary training can help students learn more effectively and enjoy it more. Students can practice and reinforce new terms in an engaging and dynamic fashion by playing games like word bingo, charades, and vocabulary puzzles [2;116]. Furthermore, group discussions and role-plays encourage students to use newly learned language in relevant circumstances.

Repetition and Spaced Practice: Techniques for spaced practice can gradually improve retention, while repetition is essential for learning new language. Students' learning is reinforced and their comprehension is solidified when they are encouraged to review and revisit new words on a frequent basis. By assigning homework assignments that require reviewing previously taught terms and holding frequent vocabulary review sessions, teachers can integrate spaced practice into their classes.

Integrating real-world language contexts into vocabulary training exposes students to realistic language use and fosters meaningful engagement with newly acquired vocabulary. Teachers can give students opportunity to meet terminology in real-world contexts by including real-world materials like podcasts, films, and newspaper articles into their lectures. Furthermore, encouraging students to utilize new words in discussions, writing assignments, and presentations helps them understand the material better and encourages them to use language actively.

Effective vocabulary instruction is essential for language learners to develop a rich and varied lexicon. By employing techniques such as contextual learning, word maps, vocabulary games, spaced practice, and authentic language use, teachers can create engaging and effective vocabulary instruction that promotes active learning and enhances students' language proficiency.

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HOW TO EFFECTIVELY DEVELOP LEXICAL COMPETENCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Lexical competence refers to the ability to understand and use words effectively in a language. It involves not only knowing the meaning of words but also understanding their context and being able to use them appropriately. In the context of primary education, developing lexical competence is crucial as it forms the foundation for further language learning and communication skills.

Effective development of lexical competence in primary school students lays the groundwork for their future language acquisition and academic success. A strong vocabulary allows students to comprehend texts, express their ideas clearly, and engage in meaningful conversations. Moreover, it enhances their reading and writing skills, enabling them to become proficient communicators.

There are various strategies and techniques that can be employed to develop the lexical competence of primary school students. First and foremost, teachers should create a language-rich environment where students are exposed to a wide range of vocabulary through reading materials, discussions, and interactive activities. This exposure helps students to familiarize themselves with new words and their usage in different contexts.

Another effective approach is to incorporate vocabulary-building exercises into daily lessons. This can be done through word games, flashcards, and interactive activities that encourage students to actively engage with new words. Additionally, teachers can encourage students to keep personal word journals or vocabulary logs, where they can record new words they encounter and their