



METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' LEXICAL COMPETENCE THROUGH COMICS IN PRIMARY ENGLISH CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to studying the place of comics for developing students' lexical competence in elementary English classes and comparing the process of using them. Comics are creative techniques that combine visual information with text and images to help students strengthen language skills and explain people's life stories on word-related topics. In this article, the unique development of comics in the development of lexical competence of elementary school students, their explanation of words and their meanings through an adapted combination of text and images, and also through the use of students' common words to teach them practical work is well demonstrated in helping them to recall more accurately and to help them understand language-related texts. The article shows the scientific and social benefits of strengthening language skills through comics to support reading and speaking. The article will be useful for elementary English teachers and students, because comics provide comfort and care in strengthening language skills.

Keywords

comics, elementary school, English language, lexical competence, motivation, method, story, image, character, text, picture.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена изучению места комиксов в развитии лексической компетенции учащихся на начальных занятиях по английскому языку и сравнению процесса применения. Комиксы — это творческие методы, которые сочетают визуальную информацию с укрепить языковые навыки и объяснить истории жизни людей на темы, связанные со словами. . В этой статье рассматривается уникальное развитие комиксов в развитии лексической компетентности учащихся младших классов, объяснение ими слов и их значений посредством адаптированного сочетания текста и изображений, а также за счет использования обычных слов учащихся для обучения их практическому использованию. Хорошо продемонстрирована работа, помогающая им более точно запоминать и понимать тексты, связанные с языком. В статье показаны научные и социальные преимущества укрепления языковых навыков с помощью комиксов для поддержки чтения и говорения. Также представлены преимущества использования комиксов для изучения навыков использования слов и их значений для учащихся. Статья будет полезна учителям начального английского языка и ученикам, ведь комиксы обеспечивают комфорт и заботу в укреплении языковых навыков.

Ключевые слова

комикс, начальная школа, английский язык, лексическая компетентность, мотивация, метод, сюжет, образ, персонаж, текст, картинка.

In the vibrant landscape of primary education, improving language proficiency among young learners is fundamental to their academic success and holistic development. When educators use innovative

pedagogical approaches, the integration of comics appears as a mandatory methodology for the development of lexical competence in English classes. Combining visual storytelling with linguistic exploration, comics offer a dynamic platform that engages young minds and ignites their passion for language learning. This article explores a sophisticated methodology for using comic books as a catalyst for increasing lexical competence among young learners in elementary English classrooms. Drawing on cognitive theories, educational psychology, and linguistic principles, we reveal the multifaceted benefits and practical strategies inherent in this approach. By harnessing the unique appeal of comics, educators can create immersive learning experiences that transcend traditional teaching paradigms, providing a rich linguistic environment that promotes vocabulary acquisition and retention.

Through a comprehensive examination of theoretical frameworks and empirical insights, we explore how comics serve as a bridge between visual stimuli and linguistic understanding, helping to develop vocabulary, syntax, and contextual understanding. In addition, we highlight the role of comics in promoting active participation, collaborative learning, and sociocultural competence, nurturing well-rounded language learners suited to the complexities of a globalized world. As we embark on this journey through the dynamic field of comics-based language teaching, we uncover practical methodologies, innovative lesson plans, and real-world examples that demonstrate the transformative potential of this approach.

From using graphic novels to designing interactive activities, teachers are empowered to adapt their teaching practices to the diverse needs and interests of young learners, creating educational environments where language flourishes and creativity flourishes. Join us as we enter the fascinating world of comics, where imagination knows no bounds and language learning becomes an adventure waiting to be learned in elementary English classes. Together, let's embark on a pedagogical odyssey that will empower young readers, enrich their linguistic repertoire, and unlock the endless possibilities that lie within the pages of comics.

Vocabulary activities such as games and creative tasks reinforce learning while encouraging language production. Extension activities offer opportunities for deeper study and application of language skills.

Assessment methods assess student progress, while feedback and reflection foster metacognitive awareness. Using this comprehensive methodology, teachers can effectively use the immersive and interactive nature of comics to develop young learners' English lexical competence, which can increase engagement and proficiency in language acquisition. Competence refers to the ability to perform a task or activity efficiently, competently, and in a manner that meets established standards or expectations. It includes a combination of knowledge, skills, abilities and behaviors relevant to a specific domain or context. Competence can be applied in many areas of life, including academic, professional, social and personal. In educational settings, competence often refers to the mastery of a subject or the achievement of learning objectives, while in professional settings it may be related to the skills required to successfully perform work tasks. Competence is dynamic and can be developed and improved through learning, practice and experience.

Competence can be divided into several types depending on the context.

1. **Technical Competence:** This refers to the knowledge of specific technical skills or tasks relevant to a particular field or occupation. For example, a technical qualification in computer programming, engineering or medical procedures.
2. **Professional Competence:** Professional competence includes the knowledge, skills, and ethical standards required to perform effectively in a particular occupation or profession. It often involves technical expertise and the ability to apply that expertise to real-world contexts.
3. **Interpersonal Competence:** Interpersonal competence includes the ability to communicate effectively, build and maintain relationships, and work cooperatively with others. It includes skills such as active listening, empathy, conflict resolution and teamwork.
4. **Cultural Competence:** Cultural competence refers to the ability to interact respectfully and effectively with individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds. This includes understanding and appreciating cultural differences, acknowledging one's own views, and adapting communication and behavior accordingly.
5. **Emotional Competence:** Emotional competence, also known as emotional intelligence, involves the ability to recognize, understand, and manage one's own emotions as well as the emotions of others. It includes skills such as self-awareness, self-management, empathy and social skills.

6. Leadership Competency: Leadership competency includes the skills and qualities needed to effectively lead and influence others. This includes strategic thinking, decision making, communication, delegation and motivational skills.

7. Cognitive competence: Cognitive competence means the ability to think critically, solve problems and apply knowledge effectively in various situations. It includes skills such as analytical thinking, creativity and decision-making.

8. Life Skills Competency: Life Skills Competency includes practical skills needed for everyday life such as financial literacy, time management, organization and decision making.

These are just a few examples, and the types of competencies may vary depending on the context and perspective. In many cases, people can have a combination of different competencies, which together contribute to overall effectiveness and success in different areas of life.

Lexical competence means a person's ability to understand, develop and effectively use words (vocabulary) within a certain language. It includes vocabulary, including the meaning, pronunciation, spelling and grammatical usage of words, as well as the ability to use words correctly in different contexts. Lexical competence is an important component of general language proficiency because vocabulary knowledge plays a key role in communication and comprehension. Individuals with strong lexical competence have a large vocabulary, are able to express themselves clearly and accurately, and understand written and spoken language more effectively.

Developing lexical competence involves exposure to a variety of words in a variety of contexts, as well as opportunities for practice and reinforcement. Activities such as reading, writing, listening and speaking help develop lexical competence. In addition, strategies such as learning word groups, using contextual clues, and using word search techniques can help people expand and strengthen their lexical knowledge and skills.

Depth and breadth: Lexical competence involves not only knowing a large number of words, but also understanding subtle differences in their meanings, including different meanings, connotations, and collocations. Depth refers to the richness of understanding individual words, while breadth refers to the range of vocabulary known.

Word Forms and Kinds: Lexical Competence Learns different word forms (e.g., nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) and their grammatical changes (e.g., plurals, tenses, comparative/superlative forms) includes knowledge about. It also includes an understanding of irregular forms and derivational morphology. Lexical access: Lexical competence is the ability to quickly recall words from memory when needed in both receptive (listening and reading) and productive (speaking and writing) language tasks. and includes the ability to get it right. This includes recognizing words in spoken and written language and producing them fluently in speech and writing.

Semantic Relationships: Understanding lexical competence involves understanding the semantic relationships between words such as synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms (subordinate terms), hypernyms (superordinate words). associations between words in semantic domains or networks. Appropriateness to context: lexical competence includes the ability to choose and use words appropriately in different communicative contexts, taking into account factors such as register, formality, tone, audience, and purpose. It involves understanding the pragmatic aspects of language use. Language diversity: Lexical competence includes knowledge of lexical variation across different dialects, registers, genres, and domains of language use. This includes recognizing regional variations, slang, technical vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. Lexical development: Lexical competence is not static but develops over time through language input, interaction with others, and deliberate vocabulary learning. It is influenced by factors such as language input, motivation, learning strategies, and individual differences in cognitive and linguistic abilities. Lexical competence plays a central role in the effective production of language in various communicative contexts.

Improving young learners' lexical competence involves providing them with varied and interesting opportunities to meet, practice, and acquire vocabulary in meaningful contexts. Here are some effective strategies for improving the lexical competence of young learners:

Reading aloud: Read aloud to students regularly, exposing them to rich and varied vocabulary in context. Choose age-appropriate books, stories, poems, and comics that are fun and engaging for young readers

Vocabulary Games and Activities: Incorporate fun and interactive vocabulary games and activities into your lessons to reinforce word learning. Examples include word bingo, word matching games, memory games, vocabulary scavengers, and vocabulary charades.

Word Walls: Create word walls that visually display new vocabulary words in the classroom. Encourage students to regularly interact with the word wall, use the words in sentences, discuss their meanings, and refer to them during activities and discussions.

Contextual Learning: Teach vocabulary in context, using stories, dialogues, and real-life situations to illustrate the meaning and use of words. Encourage students to identify new words and use them in meaningful contexts, such as describing characters, retelling stories, or writing sentences.

Multisensory Approaches: Engage multiple senses in vocabulary learning by including visual aids, gestures, movement, and auditory cues. Use flashcards, pictures, videos, songs and rhymes to reinforce vocabulary and make learning memorable.

Phrases and Word Roots: Learn phrasal verbs, prefixes, affixes, and root words to help students understand the relationships between words and systematically expand their vocabulary. please Teaching word formation strategies to help students discover the meaning of unfamiliar words based on their knowledge of word parts.

Repetition and Review: Provide ample opportunities to review and review vocabulary words over time to reinforce learning and encourage retention. Use periodic review techniques and incorporate vocabulary review activities into regular lesson plans.

Authentic Language Use: Provide authentic opportunities for students to use new vocabulary meaningfully through speaking and writing activities. Encourage class discussions, stories, role plays, and collaborative projects that require the use of target vocabulary in context.

Technology-Enhanced Learning: Use educational apps, online games, digital flashcards, and interactive multimedia resources to supplement classroom lessons and provide additional practice with vocabulary in a fun and engaging way.

Encourage independent reading: Foster a love of reading by providing access to reading materials for a variety of ages, including books, magazines, and digital texts. Encourage independent reading and provide support and guidance as students learn new words and expand their vocabulary through reading.

By incorporating these strategies into their teaching practice, teachers can create a rich language learning environment that promotes the development of young learners' lexical competence in a fun and effective way.

Strategies for Enhancing Young Learners' Lexical Competence: In addition to instructional practices, teachers can create inclusive and supportive learning environments that help young learners effectively develop lexical competency.

Comics are increasingly recognized as valuable educational tools, offering a unique combination of visual and textual elements that appeal to readers of all ages and abilities. Here are the main roles comics play in education:

Visual Literacy: Comics help develop visual literacy skills by requiring students to interpret images alongside text. It enhances comprehension, critical thinking, and the ability to decode visual information—important skills in today's multimedia-rich environment.

Language development: Comics facilitate language development by presenting text in a contextual and engaging format. Learners are exposed to vocabulary, grammar, and language structures in meaningful contexts that promote vocabulary acquisition, reading fluency, and comprehension.

Engagement and Motivation: The visual nature of comics makes them appealing to readers of all ages. The combination of pictures and text captures attention, sustains interest, and motivates reluctant readers, including those with learning differences or language barriers.

Advanced Thinking Skills: Comics often require readers to infer meaning, analyze visual cues, and make connections between text and images. It develops higher-order thinking skills such as inference, prediction, analysis, and synthesis, which are cognitive processes necessary for deep understanding and problem solving.

Cultural and Global Awareness: Comics provide insight into different cultures, perspectives, and experiences through their characters, settings, and themes. They can serve as windows to different worlds,

fostering empathy, cultural understanding and global awareness among students. Comics play a multifaceted role in education and serve as a powerful tool for developing literacy, critical thinking, creativity, cultural awareness, and digital literacy. By harnessing the unique power of comics, educators can create dynamic learning experiences that spark interest, ignite imagination, and engage students in life-long learning.

In the dynamic landscape of elementary English education, using comics as a pedagogical tool has proven to be a transformative approach to fostering young learners' lexical competence. Through the synergy of visual storytelling and linguistic research, comics offer an engaging medium that not only engages, but also enables students to embark on a journey of language discovery. Reflecting on the methodology outlined in this article, it becomes clear that comics serve more than just entertainment; they are a channel for language enrichment, cognitive development and socio-cultural understanding. By immersing students in a world of interconnected words and images, teachers create an environment where language learning transcends traditional boundaries and fosters curiosity, creativity, and critical thinking.

Integrating comics into elementary English classes not only develops vocabulary acquisition, but also develops important skills such as communication, collaboration, and cultural awareness. As students move through vivid stories and diverse characters within comic panels, they not only expand their linguistic repertoire, but develop empathy, resilience, and a deeper understanding of the complexities of language and culture. Going forward, it is important for teachers to harness the potential of comics as a versatile tool for language teaching. By harnessing the power of visual literacy, teachers can unlock young learners' potential and inspire a love of language beyond the confines of the classroom.

In conclusion, the way to improve lexical competence through comics in elementary English classes is a journey full of excitement, exploration and endless possibilities. As we continue. Innovating and evolving our teaching practices, let's embrace the transformative potential of comics to help young readers embark on a lifelong quest for linguistic and cultural understanding.

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