

METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY FOR IELTS WRITING AND SPEAKING IN THE CONTEXT OF UZBEKISTAN

Shermatov Farrukh

Assistant Teacher at Zarmed University

Abstract: This thesis explores the essential vocabulary required for success in the IELTS Writing and Speaking sections. It highlights high-frequency academic terms, topic-specific vocabulary, and cohesive devices necessary for clear communication. Practical strategies for vocabulary acquisition and effective usage are also discussed to enhance candidates' performance.

Keywords: academic vocabulary, topic-specific vocabulary, cohesive devices, lexical resource, paraphrasing, idiomatic expressions.

Achieving a high score in the IELTS Writing and Speaking sections requires more than grammatical accuracy and fluency - it demands a strong command of essential vocabulary. A diverse and precise vocabulary enables candidates to express ideas effectively, develop arguments logically, and demonstrate a higher level of language proficiency [1;23]. This paper identifies key vocabulary categories and strategies to help candidates improve their performance.

One crucial aspect of IELTS vocabulary is the use of academic and formal language, particularly for the Writing Task 2 essay and Speaking Part 3 discussions [2;36]. Academic vocabulary includes words that convey abstract ideas, such as *analyze*, *evaluate*, *significant*, and *impact*. Mastery of these terms allows candidates to present complex ideas clearly and professionally [3;48].

Topic-specific vocabulary is equally important, as IELTS prompts often cover a wide range of subjects, including education, environment, health, and technology [2;31]. For instance, when discussing environmental issues, terms like *sustainability*, *pollution*, *renewable resources*, and *conservation* demonstrate a candidate's ability to engage with the topic at a higher level [3;42]. Developing topic-related word banks and practicing their use in context can significantly improve a candidate's lexical resource score.

In both writing and speaking, cohesive devices are essential for ensuring logical flow and clarity [1;29]. Words and phrases like *however*, *therefore*, *in contrast*, and *as a result* help structure arguments and connect ideas effectively. Studies have shown that consistent use of cohesive devices correlates with higher IELTS scores, particularly in the Writing Task 2 essay [3;55].

A common challenge for IELTS candidates is overusing basic vocabulary or repeating the same words, which can negatively affect their lexical resource score [1;18]. To address this, learners should engage in regular vocabulary expansion exercises, such as reading academic articles, practicing paraphrasing, and using synonyms. Additionally, incorporating idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs—particularly for the Speaking section—can demonstrate advanced language proficiency [3;60].

In conclusion, mastering essential vocabulary is a critical factor in achieving high scores in the IELTS Writing and Speaking sections. By focusing on academic language, topic-specific terms, and cohesive devices, candidates can improve their clarity, coherence, and overall performance. Strategic vocabulary development can transform basic responses into articulate, sophisticated expressions of thought.

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