

VOCABULARY AND THE ORGANISING OF TEXT

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**Abstract.** *This article discusses the role of vocabulary in organising a written text and explains why a rich vocabulary is essential for effective communication. Many students know grammar rules but find it difficult to create well-structured texts. The reason is often a limited vocabulary, which prevents them from expressing ideas clearly. Properly chosen words help create logical connections, show relationships between sentences, and make the text more coherent. The article highlights how vocabulary contributes to clarity, cohesion, and style in writing. It also shows how students can improve their lexical knowledge through reading, practice, and exposure to authentic materials. The importance of vocabulary in shaping the structure of any text is emphasised throughout the work.*

**Keywords.** *Vocabulary, text organisation, coherence, cohesion, lexical choice, academic writing, discourse structure, language development, textual clarity, lexical competence.*

### **Vocabulary and text organization**

Vocabulary plays a central role in creating well-organised texts. When students know many words and understand how they are used, they can express their thoughts more accurately. A rich vocabulary allows the writer to select the right expressions, avoid repetition, and build strong connections between ideas. Without proper vocabulary, even a grammatically correct text may sound unclear or disorganised. Therefore, lexical knowledge is an important foundation for effective writing in a foreign language. Vocabulary helps create coherence in a text. Coherence means that ideas in a text are logically connected and easy for the reader to follow. To achieve this, writers use specific words that show cause and effect, contrast, addition, examples, and other relationships. Expressions like “however,” “therefore,” “for example,” and “as a result” guide the reader and show how one idea is related to another. These linking words are part of vocabulary, and they play a key role in organising information. Cohesion is another important element of text organisation, and it also depends on vocabulary. Cohesion refers to the ways sentences are connected through pronouns, synonyms, repeated key words, and lexical chains. For example, instead of repeating the same noun many times, the writer can use pronouns or synonyms to create a smooth flow. This makes the text sound more natural and helps avoid monotony. Lexical cohesion shows that vocabulary is not only about knowing many words, but also about using them in the right way. Vocabulary also influences the style and tone of the text. Academic writing requires formal words and expressions. When students choose the appropriate vocabulary, their texts sound more professional. For instance, phrases such as “the data indicates,” “the findings suggest,” or “it can be concluded” are characteristic of

academic style. A text with suitable vocabulary becomes clearer, more convincing, and easier to read. This shows that vocabulary is directly connected to the overall quality of writing. Students often face difficulties when organising texts because they lack sufficient vocabulary. They may repeat the same words, struggle to express complex ideas, or fail to connect sentences properly. As a result, the text becomes weak and difficult to understand. To overcome this problem, students need regular practice. Reading books, articles, and authentic materials helps them learn new words in context. Writing exercises also improve lexical skills by encouraging students to use their new vocabulary actively. Modern technology provides many opportunities to enrich vocabulary. Digital dictionaries, mobile applications, online courses, and language platforms allow students to learn and practise new words every day. Many applications include examples, audio pronunciation, and usage tips, which help students understand how words function in real texts. Through technology, learners can develop their vocabulary more quickly and use it effectively in writing. The organisation of text is closely connected with the linguistic competence of the writer. Students who develop a strong vocabulary become more confident and independent in producing written work. They can create more detailed explanations, use varied expressions, and structure their ideas clearly. Vocabulary supports not only writing skills but also reading and speaking, as it forms the basis of communication. Therefore, mastering vocabulary is a necessary part of language learning and an important step towards academic success.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up, vocabulary plays a crucial role in organising a written text. It helps students create coherent and cohesive structures, express ideas precisely, and choose the appropriate style. A strong vocabulary makes writing clearer, more logical, and more professional. Students should actively work on expanding their lexical knowledge through reading, practice, and modern digital tools. With a rich vocabulary, they can produce well-organised texts and communicate more effectively in any academic or real-life situation.

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