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EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING VOCABULARY IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Learning vocabulary is an essential aspect of acquiring proficiency in a foreign language. However, the process of memorizing and retaining new words can be challenging for students. The work aims to explore and analyze effective strategies for learning vocabulary in a foreign language, recognizing the significance of employing learning strategies for students to achieve better results in language acquisition.

As noted (Kugai, 2022, 98), the best way to overcome the language barrier is through speaking practice. By actively communicating in a foreign language, you will quickly improve your speaking skills and reach the desired level. At this stage, on the way to fluency, it is very important to expand your own vocabulary in the language you are learning. But simply memorizing new words is not a successful learning strategy. Therefore, one should choose or develop their own vocabulary learning strategies. By understanding and implementing these strategies, students can optimize their language learning experience, leading to improved proficiency and communication skills.

Utilizing effective learning strategies is crucial for students aiming to achieve better results in foreign language acquisition. Research indicates that learners who actively engage in strategic approaches to vocabulary acquisition exhibit increased retention, comprehension, and application of learned words (2). These strategies not only enhance memorization but also promote a deeper understanding of language

structure and usage. By employing these strategies, students can enhance their language skills, expand their vocabulary, and communicate more effectively in a foreign language.

Let us consider the following strategies for learning vocabulary:

1) *Contextual Learning (Contextual Clues).* One of the most effective strategies for vocabulary acquisition is contextual learning. This involves understanding words within the context of sentences, paragraphs, or conversations. Students can grasp the meaning of a word more thoroughly when encountered in various situations, aiding retention and application, thereby promoting a more immersive language learning experience (Nation, Webb, 2011).

2) *Use of Mnemonics (Word Association).* Mnemonics, such as acronyms or memory aids, can be powerful tools for memorizing vocabulary. Creating associations between the new word and a familiar concept, sound, or image enhances recall. Mnemonics make the learning process more engaging and facilitate long-term retention.

3) *Interactive Learning (Active Usage and Practice).* Engaging in interactive learning activities, such as discussions, group activities, or language games, fosters a dynamic and collaborative environment. Communication with native speakers or fellow learners, participating in language exchange programs provides practical exposure to new words, reinforcing their usage and expanding the learner's vocabulary.

4) *Flashcards and Repetition.* Employing flashcards and repetition is a classic yet effective strategy for vocabulary acquisition. By creating flashcards with target words on one side and their definitions or translations on the other, students can repeatedly review and recall the words. Incorporating spaced repetition, which

involves revisiting words at increasing intervals, helps reinforce vocabulary retention (Zhang et al., 2021, 15).

5) *Word Families and Word Formation*. Recognizing word families and word formation patterns assists in expanding vocabulary. Learning the roots, prefixes, and suffixes of words allows students to decode the meaning of unfamiliar terms and make educated guesses about related words.

Numerous studies have examined the impact of vocabulary learning strategies on language acquisition. For instance, a study by Nation and Webb (2011) found that using contextual clues significantly improved vocabulary acquisition. Another study by Zhang et al. (2021) highlighted the effectiveness of flashcards and spaced repetition in vocabulary retention. These findings emphasize the importance of employing strategies to enhance vocabulary learning outcomes.

In conclusion, employing effective strategies for learning vocabulary in a foreign language is crucial for students aiming to achieve better results. By recognizing the importance of employing effective strategies and by utilizing contextual learning, mnemonics, interactive activities, flashcards, and word association students can enhance their vocabulary acquisition and overall language proficiency. The evidence from relevant studies supports the efficacy of these strategies. Educators and learners should prioritize the implementation of these strategies to optimize language learning outcomes.

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TOWARDS INCLUSIVE TRANSLATION: ACCESSIBLE AND EQUAL LANGUAGE SERVICES FOR ALL

At the beginning of the 21st century, Ukrainian society finally came to understand the value, diversity and differences of each person, and began to talk about barrier-free and inclusive environments in education, culture, government structures, urban planning, etc.

The concept of inclusion (English: *inclusion*; French: *inclusif*; Latin: *include*) means the process of active involvement of all citizens in social relations, regardless of their physical, intellectual, cultural, linguistic, national or other characteristics (Pylypenko, 2021).

The idea of inclusion excludes any discrimination and reflects one of the main features of a democratic society: all people are valuable members of society and have equal rights (1).

The term "inclusion" emerged from the need to involve people with disabilities in public life. It is enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). However, not only people with disabilities may need inclusion, but also any person in certain life situations.