

TEACHING WRITING CURRENCY VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH: EFFECTIVE
STRATEGIES AND PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES

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Abstract: The teaching of writing currency-related vocabulary is essential in English language instruction, especially for students preparing for real-world financial interactions. This paper explores effective methodologies for teaching writing currency vocabulary, including contextual learning, task-based approaches, and digital tools. By integrating authentic materials and interactive activities, educators can enhance student engagement and retention of financial terminology.

Key words: Currency vocabulary, English language instruction, financial literacy, contextual learning, task-based learning, digital tools, authentic materials, monetary terms, exchange rates, financial terminology, language acquisition.

Annotation: Valyuta bilan bog'liq yozma lug'atni o'rgatish ingliz tili ta'limida muhim ahamiyatga ega, ayniqsa, real moliyaviy operatsiyalarga tayyorlanayotgan talabalar uchun. Ushbu maqola valyuta yozma lug'atini o'rgatishning samarali usullarini, jumladan, kontekstual ta'lim, vazifa asosidagi yondashuvlar va raqamli vositalarni o'rganadi. Haqiqiy materiallar va interaktiv mashg'ulotlarni integratsiya qilish orqali o'qituvchilar talabalarning qiziqishini oshirishlari va moliyaviy terminlarni eslab qolish darajasini yaxshilashlari mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Valyuta lug'ati, ingliz tili ta'limi, moliyaviy savodxonlik, kontekstual o'qitish, vazifaga asoslangan ta'lim, raqamli vositalar, haqiqiy materiallar, pul birliklari, valyuta kurslari, moliyaviy terminologiya, til o'zlashtirish.

Аннотация: Обучение письменному употреблению валютной лексики является важной частью преподавания английского языка, особенно для студентов, готовящихся к реальным финансовым операциям. В данной статье рассматриваются эффективные методы обучения письменной валютной лексике, включая контекстное обучение, задания на основе задач и цифровые инструменты. Интеграция аутентичных материалов и интерактивных занятий позволяет преподавателям повысить заинтересованность студентов и улучшить запоминание финансовых терминов.

Ключевые слова: Валютная лексика, обучение английскому языку, финансовая грамотность, контекстное обучение, обучение на основе задач, цифровые инструменты, аутентичные материалы, денежные единицы, обменные курсы, финансовая терминология, освоение языка.

Writing is one of the most important skills English as a second language learners must master, particularly for students and working professionals. That's because unlike in speaking exercises, when you write you leave a lasting record of your language. Mistakes in spelling, grammar and word choice are immediately evident. And while literacy skills are not a reflection of intelligence or knowledge, poor writing can cause a student to receive lower marks, even if they know a lot about the subject of the assignment. In a professional context, people may judge you as lazy or untrustworthy if you send poorly written emails full of mistakes. They are also likely to assume your spoken ability in English is quite low, though this may or may not be the case. That's why it

is important to improve writing skills in English before they prevent you from reaching your full potential at school or in the workplace.

Fortunately, the more often you write, the easier it will be to access the English you are looking for and express yourself accurately and fluently. Researchers know that if you are a strong writer in your first language, chances are you will also be a strong writer in English. That's because strategy use transfers. However, you can always learn to be more strategic as a writer and improve your skills by signing up for a class. A composition course, even one aimed at native speakers, will help you improve the way you react to different texts, organize your ideas and bring together vocabulary, grammar and tone to enhance your writing. Spelling and fluency, when it comes to the actual process of putting words on paper, can be improved by taking an online course. Keep in mind that you can't learn how to write overnight. It's a process and the more you write and receive feedback on your written work, the stronger you will become.

Writing currency vocabulary is crucial in daily communication, particularly in financial transactions, travel, and commerce. Language learners often struggle with understanding and correctly using monetary terms, including denominations, exchange rates, and related financial expressions. This article examines effective strategies for teaching writing currency vocabulary in English, emphasizing pedagogical best practices that enhance comprehension and practical application.

The value of money fluctuates depending upon the economy (which is informed by society). So, too, does the value of some words. Language is always evolving and being moulded to our particular circle of friends, our community, industry, region, country and place in history. Money mirrors these trends, and the money experts assign value to certain currencies, based on the context of the market.

Like national currency, the national language spoken varies depending on the country, even the region or town. One cannot expect to pay for a meal with American dollars in Brazil the way one cannot expect to ask for directions in Portuguese while visiting Japan. This is also true of certain words. For example, the word "insight" is a difficult word to translate from English to Spanish because it does not have an equivalent in the Latin-based language. There are more than ten ways to say "love" in Arabic whereas in English, "love" doesn't have any exact replacements and instead is synonymous with words that have similar meaning. You must use the correct language to exact exchanges. In order to adapt to the global community in which we currently live, we've modified our respective alphabets to be more universal. We have, arguably, simplified communication by incorporating words from other languages, more non-verbal cues and printed materials in our exchanges, such as sign language, eye contact and pictures. We've tried to become more receptive and inclusive. We use some universal symbols within our everyday written language; similarly, images of important people, animals and objects are printed on every world currency, all representing something significant that we can then associate with a specific value. For instance, emojis are now fairly commonplace. Because they are images, they appear to be more straightforward, representing one thing (i.e. sailboat, eggplant, happy-face) in the same way \$5, \$50 and \$100 bills all have a set value. But emojis are open to interpretation, based on who is reading them and who is sending them. The context is often more important than the symbol itself. If my boyfriend texts me those images instead of my sailing-obsessed, Italian mother, suddenly a sailboat can mean "easy", an eggplant can represent an engorged penis and the happy-face smiles because, "I'm thinking what you're thinking," (not, "I went sailing then had eggplant-parm. What a great day!", for the sake of clarity of my meaning). It is not unlike seeing \$5 as lunch and \$50 as being eaten by your internet bill, while \$100 can mean the difference

between autonomy and independence. If you can remember which images adorn which notes of your country's currency without digging around in your wallet, you may be fluent in "money talks, bullshit walks" and can tell people your word is your bond (which is another form of money, of trust).

Money, along with its synonyms and related words, factors heavily into our common vocabulary. There are the familiar phrases, "talk is cheap" and "put your money where your mouth is", both of which challenge a person to live up to some kind of expectation. To counter this, you could procure some linguistic-legal-tender: "That's a five dollar word"; ask me "the million dollar question" and solve your "\$64 problem". When none of those are "right on the money", one might be goaded with the amorphous, "Everybody has a price." While this may be true, because of economics and inflation, that 'price' will change and fluctuate; the 'price' will also depend on a person's situation and on the context of that situation. In the same way a person might misuse a word, one can also mispend money. Using a fancy (\$10) word when a regular (fifty-cent) word will do equates to spending more money on an item with a brand name versus a generic one, when both items effectively represent or do the same thing. An item for purchase is assigned a price tag, which gives the item a certain kind of power. In our capitalist society, we've affixed price tags to things that already hold a natural, inherent value; for instance clean air, water, food, shelter - even love; these things should remain priceless. In a similar fashion, language - the way in which we communicate - allows us to give anything in front of us meaning, power or value, even those things which should never have a price tag, like a human life, access to fresh water, clean air and peace. With money, a person, corporation or country can buy these things, which in turn means they can buy power. Even the word "money" doesn't literally translate into "power"; it is only the byproduct of it. With that in mind, language is also power. It allows us to make exchanges in the same way as money: we use it as compensation for services rendered, we validate others with it, we use it to convince, deceive, outwit. In short, languages enable us to "get shit done". We also require it to communicate our needs, to express our feelings, to enjoy life. Those who possess larger vocabulary sets, and who know more than one language, will more likely have the ability to clearly communicate themselves to others and therefore, will be much more likely to succeed in life; they will also enjoy the wealth of opportunities now available to them, in the same way a monetarily wealthy person might.

When we explore some of history's most notable figures in positivity and societal growth, be they real or fictitious, we find that there is an abundance of wealth in their words alone. Many of these figures were people who didn't have much money (think Ghandi, Susan B Anthony, MLK). I'll even count Jesus because I think the idea of him, at the core, is good. The point being that even though they weren't moneyed, we respect and revere them because their words were the source of their power, which have become timeless, invaluable. They did not let money tempt their tongues. So we continue to repeat their words in order to maintain that basic foundation of power. We build upon their original ideas by expanding their language of love, their vocabulary for compassion, their parlance for peace and utterances of understanding. We must try not to replace or inflate their words but instead keep the original and intended meaning alive and safe through whichever languages the global community best understands at the time. There may not be a universal currency, but for those of us who share a common purpose, let us all exchange our words for their true meaning, as though it were easy for all of us to learn the language of humanity, to be fluent in its tongue. And yet, in 2016, here in America, even with its vast and diverse history of language and words of inherent and learned meaning, having been taught so many lessons already, instead of electing a great scholar, a teacher of the language of humanity - one who is also its humble steward - America voted for an abecedarian, albeit one who appears to

possess great monetary wealth. He is the vocabularied equivalent of a tourist abroad, repeating some words more loudly than others in hopes it might change their perceived meaning. Even so, he has still managed to inflate himself and his words, and their limited scope of power, into the translator, into the person with the most power, the most value; he has morphed into someone who says that he's heard the voices of the American people, understands their needs and can speak for them in a global language, one which he believes the rest of the world must learn. Sadly, it is a language that many of us as global citizens know of but do not understand. Even working together, combining our resources and known words, it is a language with which we struggle. We are trying desperately to decipher it by any means necessary, via binary or morse code, ancient dialects, chaos theory or via the logic of math and science. Through any combination of expression, we hope we might find the right words to express ourselves to the native-speakers of this foreign language, in a meaningful and positive way - to enact change for the good of the people, in the purest sense of the meaning. Language has always been and will remain open to interpretation, which makes it more adept at surviving the Human Nature. But, as in Nature, there is natural selection, and some ancient words, like old money, no longer have meaning in the present day. Which should be of some comfort if you possess neither money or words.

Teaching strategies:

Contextual Learning

Contextualizing writing currency vocabulary within real-life situations helps students grasp meaning more effectively. Teachers can use scenarios such as shopping, dining, or exchanging money while traveling to demonstrate practical usage.

Task-Based Learning (TBL)

Task-based activities encourage students to apply writing currency vocabulary in meaningful ways. Role-playing exercises, such as buying and selling goods in a simulated store, enhance retention and foster interactive learning.

Multimedia and Digital Tools

Digital platforms and multimedia resources, such as videos, apps, and online currency converters, provide interactive and engaging ways to reinforce writing currency-related vocabulary. Virtual simulations of transactions allow students to practice real-world applications in a controlled environment.

Use of Authentic Materials

Utilizing real-world materials, such as banknotes, price tags, receipts, and advertisements, bridges the gap between classroom learning and real-life financial interactions.

Comparative Analysis

Comparing different currencies, including their symbols, values, and historical backgrounds, helps students develop a broader understanding of international finance and economic systems.

Challenges and Solutions

Language learners may face challenges in understanding exchange rates, currency conversions, and financial terminologies. Teachers should incorporate simplified explanations, visual aids, and scaffolded exercises to support student comprehension.

Conclusion

Effective teaching of writing currency vocabulary requires a combination of contextual, interactive, and technology-enhanced strategies. By integrating real-life applications and multimedia resources, educators can significantly improve students' ability to use financial terminology accurately in written English.

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