

TECHNOLOGY OF WORKING WITH DICTIONARIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article introduces the methods of working with the dictionary, which is one of the important tasks of developing speech in school, to form the technology of working on the dictionary in students, to improve the skill of working with dictionaries, to learn its main directions. It is about making, enriching the students' vocabulary and managing the growth processes.

Key words: lexicology, dictionary, speech development, methodology, synonym, antonym, phonetics, lexicon.

Introduction: The Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is for our people a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, a priceless spiritual wealth, and a great value. Anyone who wants to feel the grace, charm and power of the Uzbek language, and its limitless possibilities, should listen to the legends of our Munis mothers, our thousand-year-old epics, our immortal statuses, and listen to the magical songs of our Bakhshi and Hafiz. (Sh. Mirziyoyev)

A word is the main unit of language that conveys meaning. Words and phrases represent specific things, abstract concepts, and feelings. The collection of all words and phrases in a language is called vocabulary or lexicon. Lexicology is a department that studies the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Lexicology studies the characteristics of the words in the dictionary to express their meaning in speech, the activity of their use, their enrichment, the obsolescence of some words and the phenomenon of meaning transfer. Therefore, lexicology is the linguistic basis of the technology of working on the dictionary. Any speech is made up of grammatically interconnected words and phrases that match the content in a certain sequence. The richer and more developed a person's vocabulary is, the richer his speech will be; a wide opportunity is created for him to clearly and expressively express his opinion. Therefore, the richness, variety, mobility of the vocabulary is an important condition for the successful development of speech in the methodology.

Main part:

In today's era of globalization, the problems of increasing the social importance of the state language in Uzbekistan, its continuous development, and expanding the scope of citizens' use of the Uzbek language and their mother tongue as the state language are becoming more urgent every day. The service of dictionaries in the practical application of the Uzbek language as a state language is very incomparable. For this reason, the importance of working on dictionaries



is considered important in Uzbekistan today. Vocabulary words (or morphemes, word combinations, phrases, etc.) are descriptive units arranged in a certain order (alphabetical, cellular, thematic), their origin, meanings, spelling, pronunciation, stylistic affiliation, other is a book that contains information about translation into languages. Dictionaries perform a number of social tasks: provide the reader with information about a specific event; introduces him to words in his own and foreign languages. Therefore, school libraries also have a number of books on dictionaries. However, students may face some difficulties and misunderstandings in the process of using these books or in understanding the meaning of some vocabulary given in the textbooks. The reason is that the explanations of some dictionaries in these books are incomprehensible or complicated for students. We, the pedagogues, need to eliminate the students when they face such difficulties and misunderstandings. We should teach them by using other simple synonyms in explaining the meaning of such dictionaries, if possible, by connecting them to our daily life. In order for students to master the vocabulary of the language, the following meanings of the words are introduced in the mother tongue classes.

1. Introducing students to unfamiliar words and phrases:

Students may be encountering the words and phrases in the textbook for the first time. Even if this word is not a new word, the student does not know its meaning, so it is a new word for the student. For example, in the 1st grade "Mother Language" textbook, *habib* (friend), *darparda* (a window curtain with a transparent paper attached instead of a mirror), *ghurr* (haughty, proud-humble), *kamal* (mature in all respects)) they come across words like blue screen (television, window of the world), *samo* (sky, space, sky). It is possible to expand the meaning of such words by giving synonyms, explain them with opposite words, understand their meaning by making sentences, and create understanding through pictures. The word "hilal" can be cited as a word that did not enter the dictionary while already existing in our language. The word "hilal" is included in the dictionary as a word expressing the meaning of "new moon". There is a bird and a plant with such a name in the modern Uzbek language. If you pay attention, 3 crescent-shaped words appear. Taking this into account, these words were interpreted as homonyms as follows: HILAL I 1 New moon. 2 Hilal (men's and women's names) HILAL II A cypress-colored bird that lives in the mountains and walks at night. HILAL III is a rhizome, perennial plant belonging to the family of crescents; *salomalaykum*.

This kind of work makes students more sensitive to the meanings of words.

2. Introducing students to new meanings of words.

Students may understand one meaning of polysemous words but not the other. Children cannot learn all the meanings of words at once. Mastering their meaning is carried out step by step. In the 1st-2nd grade, he gets to know one or two meanings of a word with multiple meanings, and in the 3rd-4th grade, he learns other meanings. All levels of the language: phonetics, lexicon, word structure, morphology, syntax (in elementary school, these sections are called "Sounds and letters", "Word", "Sentence", "Connected speech") in the process of learning, the meanings of figurative expressions, phrases, similar, similar, and opposite words are explained on the basis of different types of work. In the 1st grade native language textbook, there is a phrase with a perverted meaning, compare it with the phrase perverted watch. Which compound is used in a different sense? (the clock is broken) Which compound is used in a different sense? (perverted mind). What does the phrase deranged mean? Children think and comment that people with bad intentions are called depraved. It seems that the method of comparison is an effective method for explaining the meanings of words. The meaning of the phrases is also worked on in this way. In the 1st grade textbook, "Mother Khiva is a translator of history,

possessor of ... We have chosen the way of war, if we give meaning to it; my brother to the radish; we come as a caravan (Cranes); a smile ran across his face; spring led the white cloud", in the 2nd grade textbook, working on artistic and figurative language tools such as "the trees shaved their hair and beard, we whitened the trees wore white socks" helps the student to become a jeweler who uses language encourages.

The methodology uses the following methods of explaining words:

1. Explain the word based on the context. In this case, the word that the students do not understand is explained using a sentence (or text) that uses words that are understandable to them;
2. Explain the meaning of the word using the dictionary and the explanation given under the text in textbooks. It is important to teach students to understand the meaning of words independently using the explanation;
3. Explain the meaning of the word using its synonym. For example, sabo is breeze, defense is protection, musician is musician, country is homeland, structure is building, sky is sky. When explaining a word by choosing a synonym, it is necessary to show the stylistic (methodical) significance of this word;
4. Explaining the concept expressed by an unfamiliar word by comparing it to the concept expressed by a familiar word (its antonym). For example, the concept of hardworking can be explained by comparing the concept of lazy, the word truthful to the word liar. Words and phrases used figuratively, figurative tools, proverbs are also explained using the method of comparison;
5. To explain the word with a concept close to itself - a different expression. The explanation of the explained word should be short and clear. For example, arbitrariness means doing things as you wish, doing things as you wish; specialist - owner of a profession; shunkor - a long-flying sharp-eyed bird; mesh - a dish made of cowhide; vase - a container for putting flowers, etc. Some words are explained by explaining their function. For example, a combine harvester is an agricultural machine that harvests, threshes, and cleans grain at the same time; an excavator is a machine that simultaneously digs the ground and loads the soil into a truck; airfield - a place where airplanes stay, take off or land, etc.
6. Explain the word by explaining the main sign of the object. A shark is a very large predatory fish that lives in the oceans.
7. To explain the meaning of a sentence expressing moral, abstract concepts with the help of examples. For this, the actions of the hero of the work, who has a moral virtue, are analyzed from the artistic work studied by the students

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that working on explaining the meaning of words enriches students' vocabulary and develops their speech. Explaining the meaning of words in different ways increases students' sensitivity to knowing the meaning of words and forms the skills of using the rich possibilities of the Uzbek language. Therefore, the ultimate goal of the work carried out in schools and higher education institutions is to enrich our mother tongue, increase its role as a state language, and thereby educate the future youth based on the national language in an oriental spirit, to know the history of their language and its subtleties of meaning. is to grow into a perfect person who can use it.

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