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Research Article

DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS OF WORKING WITH EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES FOR YOUNGER STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

the article also discusses the use of explanatory educational dictionaries for the development of speech competence in schools where teaching is carried out in other languages, educational lexicography, existing problems, as well as the discrepancy between approaches between related and unrelated languages when working with dictionaries.

Keywords

Speech competence, lexicography, educational dictionaries, explanatory dictionary, schools where education is conducted in the Kazakh language, groups of foreign languages, related and unrelated languages.

NTRODUCTION

Reforms being carried out in the education system are ultimately intended to prepare students for life. The basis, foundation of education, of course, depends on primary education. Education is provided in seven languages in our country, but special attention is paid to teaching the state language in all

educational institutions. The number of schools where education is conducted in the Kazakh language is the majority. Increasing the number of researches on the teaching of sister languages, especially the issue of comparative language teaching, teaching the interpretation of Turkish words is relevant in today's globalization.

Volume 03 Issue 09-2023

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Today, the issue of teaching the Uzbek language in Russian-language schools has been widely In this Professor studied. regard, Muhiddinova's main attention is focused on the issue of continuity in the content of the Uzbek language teaching programs and textbooks in institutions where education is conducted in other languages [2]. H.Mirzohidova compares teaching of phonetics in Uzbek schools with Kyrgyz language and thinks about the ease of explanation by comparison with related languages [3]. However, the teaching of the lexical field, in particular, the issue of educational dictionaries, has been neglected.

Language is reflected in dictionaries. Uzbek lexicography has been developing significantly in recent years, but there is not enough research in the field of educational dictionaries. This tool, which forms the core of language education, is in great need of special scientific and methodical research. Educational dictionaries become a necessity in the current conditions, when the content of education feels the need, when the topics are systematically connected with dictionaries in the preparation of educational tasks. Language should be taught on the basis of . When creating language educational dictionaries, it is necessary to take into account the tasks that today's mother tongue education is facing. Methodology for using dictionaries in mother tongue lessons should be developed for

school teachers. Current "mother tongue" textbooks mainly focus on the use of explanatory dictionaries, in fact, it is necessary to work with dictionaries that serve to teach spelling, pronunciation, types of words according to the relationship of form and meaning. [1].

It is necessary to go beyond the vocabulary words presented to the student in textbooks. In addition, of phraseological continuous use and dictionaries paramineological should he established. Educational tasks should be improved in such a way that, as a result, the student should learn to write the word correctly, pronounce it, understand its meaning, and use another word instead.

Dictionary is a symbolic representation of socialcultural-educational, political. economic development of any country. The dictionary serves not only to learn the language, but also to provide information about people's culture, lifestyle and other aspects.

In the sources, the following main tasks of the dictionary are distinguished, which are of significant social, political. and cultural importance for the development of society:

- teaching the mother tongue and another language;

VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 Pages: 311-317

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- describing and standardizing the mother tongue:
- ensuring language and intercultural relations;
- scientific examination and interpretation of language lexicon[4].

Since the emergence of the network of lexicography in the system of linguistics, experts have been asked what kind of dictionary is an educational dictionary, what is the priority in its creation, what are its main tasks, how does it differ from a general dictionary, I have been interested in the question of what is its advantage over other types of dictionaries. In world linguistics, at the beginning of the 20th century, certain answers were given to these questions based on the demand of the time. In many developed countries, educational lexicography has left behind several stages of its development, and today it is dealing with the theory and practice of creating a new genre anthropocentric educational vocabulary of a modern type [1].

It is known that any dictionary has the purpose of teaching something. But only the vocabulary created for the school is included in the category of educational vocabulary and it is compiled based on special criteria.

At the same time, there is a controversial opinion in linguistics that educational lexicography is a separate branch of lexicography. researchers consider educational vocabulary not as a separate genre of lexicography, but as a more deeply embedded aspect of the educational process.

E.Yu.Balalaeva also points out that there is no firm consensus among researchers on the issue of dividing the educational vocabulary, including educational, informational the systematization of B.Bim-bad's educational vocabulary, as well as performing the task of providing information and standardizing characteristic of all other dictionaries, M. Lapteva's opinion on the leading task of providing information, systematization and providing independent knowledge of the terminological explanatory dictionary. While educational rejecting the opinion of these researchers, the scientist, like M. Kovyazina, T. Petrashov, V. Tabanakova, agrees with PNDenisov's opinion in this regard and says that the vocabulary of education is divided into four categories educational, systematization, information, and states that it is a minimal lexical system that performs labeling tasks.

studied the educational vocabulary pedagogical aspect, despite its unique features,

VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 Pages: 311-317

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simply summarizes and stores information from and various textbooks. manuals. didactic materials into a lexicographic form. considers it a tool that performs its function. According to him, any dictionary, as a means of education and development of human personality, fulfills the main task related to educational, educational, educational, intellectual development. In addition to this universal function, the educational dictionary performs special functions such as providing information, information transfer, systematization, standardization, and motivation [6].

In general, TVJerebilo considers the educational vocabulary as just a part of the didactic system and believes that its task is somewhat deepened in the identification of the educational process. Some researchers oppose TVJerebilo's view and point out that this view is not always correct, for educational terminological example, dictionary does not fulfill an educational task.

The most important feature of VV Dubichinsky's educational dictionary is that it is a tool aimed at language learning based on methodological requirements, in fact, the educational dictionary is not only a lexicographic, but also a didactic edition, both native language education and foreign language teaching methodology. emphasizes that he feels the need for it. He puts an end to the dilemma of specialists about whether or not to separate the field of educational vocabulary with the following opinion: such an approach to educational vocabulary is, in itself, an anthropocentric vocabulary, a tool that covers a person in all aspects. shows that

VVMorkovkin "Lingucentric dictionary is a dictionary for language and about language. Its main task is to write down, describe and evaluate existing language facts. Anthropocentric dictionary is a dictionary created for people. Its main task is to help people, to help, firstly, to form a picture of the language in the mind of a person, and secondly, to teach him to use this language effectively"[7].

Vocabularies have the following functions:

- 1. Education. The educational dictionary serves as an auxiliary educational tool for the learner's independent acquisition of knowledge related to DTS, qualification requirements, subject program and textbook.
- 2. Providing information. The educational dictionary is different from other dictionaries and serves to provide the student with general information about a certain concept, as well as a special concept and information related to the content of a certain subject.
- 3. Normalization. Most of the vocabulary serves to

VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 Pages: 311-317

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set the standard of literary language. The educational dictionary covers the standards of language related to spelling pronunciation, from simple to complex, based on which part of continuous education the user is studying. For example, the dictionary created for the primary class serves to form the child's competences in following the orthoepic, orthographic, lexical, morphological, syntactic norms of the language during speech.

Teaching the Uzbek language in classes where education is conducted in other languages, explaining the meaning of words will not be enough with a simple description. Get started classes for picture study explanatory dictionaries creation need

In general, vocabulary - era _ product, people in history certain of the period mirror _ His surface coming certain historical and cultural conditions, theoretical and practical of linguistics status, to dictionaries the need has been different fields development and again many aspects depend Certain in the language to the period related different to factors depends respectively colorful dictionaries of appearances surface arrival, in general, vocabulary development - language and his the owner has been of the nation development with depends on his shiny the future about to speak enable gives _

Reforms being carried out in the education system are ultimately intended to prepare

students for life. The basis, foundation of education, of course, depends on primary education. Education is provided in seven languages in our country, but special attention is paid to teaching the state language in all educational institutions. The number of schools where education is conducted in the Kazakh language is the majority. Increasing the number of researches on the teaching of sister languages, especially the issue of comparative language teaching, teaching the interpretation of Turkish words is relevant in today's globalization.

Methodology as a science, the methodology of teaching the mother tongue fulfills the tasks set by the primary education standard, that is, to expand thinking activities, to be able to think freely, to be able to express one's opinion fluently orally and in writing, society develops methods and methods related to the development of skills and abilities to freely communicate with members .

It is necessary to go beyond the vocabulary words presented to the student in textbooks. In addition, continuous phraseological use of and paramineological dictionaries should be established. Educational tasks should be improved in such a way that, as a result, the student should learn to write the word correctly, pronounce it, understand its meaning, and use another word instead.

Dictionary is a symbolic representation of socialcultural-educational, political, economic

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development of any country. The dictionary serves not only to learn the language, but also to provide information about people's culture, lifestyle and other aspects.

ONE WORD (literally one word) He is firm in his words and promises. He became monotonous, violent, angry. S. Zunnunova, Blue lights.

the reader new word the meaning explanation, his the word right to understand reach necessary _ Of this for while teacher _ word the meaning explanation methods to know and of them appropriate use it is necessary Mr. Lyov said the meaning explain the following methods distinguishes: demonstrative, contextual synonymous bring, make sense definition give, detail description, antonym to bring, of the word making content analysis to do

"Mother tongue " and " Read winter ". book " in textbooks students for you don't understand and their in his speech inactive has been one how much words occurs. It is necessary to work mainly on these words in order to activate students' vocabulary.

Activating students' vocabulary consists of the following main steps:

- 1. Explain the meaning of the word using one or more methods:
- a) using context;
- b) using the synonym of this word;
- d) using the antonym of this word;

- e) in a descriptive way (using a dictionary or the teacher himself).
- 2. Reading and writing the word (working on the correct pronunciation and spelling of the word).
- 3. Working on examples of word usage (working on ready-made phrases and sentences).

The teacher introduces the students to readymade phrases and sentences using the studied words. Some of them can be written while speaking.

4. Work on the semantic relations of the word.

It should also be noted that the normative dictionary does not perpetuate the norm as it seeks to define the norm of the literary language. The emergence of the dictionary helps to make the standard of the literary language strict and stable, as well as to identify and eliminate the unresolved issues.

As it is related to our research, we will focus on educational function of educational dictionaries. Teaching the Uzbek language in Kazakh-language schools differs from teaching the Uzbek language in Russian classes. Because the phonetics, lexis, and grammar of a language belonging to a different family belonging to the Romano-Germanic family are foreign to the related languages, each subject requires a separate approach.

In schools where education is conducted in the Kazakh language, teaching the Uzbek language is a little easier. Words and vocabulary differ from each other phonetically, sometimes lexically,

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OCLC - 1368736135











morphologically. In this case, the use of explanatory dictionaries increases the effectiveness of the lesson. The problem is that schools do not have sufficient explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

In general, creating modern forms of explanatory dictionaries in primary education is the need of the hour. The comparative forms of educational annotated dictionaries with sister and non-sister pictorial, illustrated educational languages, annotated dictionaries are very important for today's Uzbek language education. Since it is for young students, the creation of multimedia, game-task explanatory dictionaries, electronic educational dictionaries, educational dictionaries in the form of mobile applications and the development of the methodology for their use are part of the research in this direction, is one of the main tasks.

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Volume 03 Issue 09-2023

317