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Research Article

METHODS OF TEACHING YOUNGER STUDENTS TO WORK WITH EXPLANATORY EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES

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Abstract

The article examines the interrelationships of the use of explanatory educational dictionaries for the development of speech competence in schools where education is conducted in other languages, in particular in Kazakh, educational vocabulary, existing problems, as well as differences in approaches between fraternal and unrelated languages to working with dictionaries.

Keywords

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

INTRODUCTION

When a person is active in social life, it becomes necessary for him to have skills such as communicating with the team, conveying his opinion to many people, reporting, calling. In this sense, one of the main issues is the development of correct pronunciation skills in elementary school students, starting from secondary schools. At the general secondary level of the educational system, the main task of today's education is to form the skills of students to work independently on the basis of the subject of their native language, to express their thoughts fluently and effectively in oral and written forms. After all, special importance is required to educate students as enlightened, in a word, well-rounded individuals. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research (ISSN - 2750-1396) VOLUME 03 ISSUE 12 Pages: 319-325 SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5.478) (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) OCLC - 1368736135 Crossref 0 S Google S WorldCat MENDELEY

In this process, it is important to emphasize the importance of the young generation having knowledge, skills and abilities suitable for the development of society. In particular, the content and purpose of today's mother tongue education is to improve the pronunciation skills of students of the 1st-4th grade of general education schools, as well as to teach them to think independently and creatively, and to increase vocabulary, which is the basis of attractive oral and written speech. Its implementation also poses the problem of using modern pedagogical technology and creating innovative projects for mother tongue education.

It should be noted that in the "Mother Tongue" textbook, which is widely used today, information on the difference in pronunciation of the vowel [o'] is provided with examples . This is, of course, a positive phenomenon, but the comment that "in one case it is narrower and in another it is said more broadly" hardly helps the reader in practical terms. The given examples cannot be pronounced correctly without the teacher's help. In primary classes, this phenomenon is not distinguished.

For example, although the word "lake" is more narrowly pronounced , " wolf " is given more broadly, this does not always give the expected result. Taking this into account, it is necessary to give ample space to exercises related to the pronunciation of the vowel [o'].

Exercise is effective only if it is based on continuous repetition. Effective assimilation of educational materials by the student is related to



repetition . Because "The mother of knowledge is repetition."

It is known that from a psychological point of view, human memory, including student memory, is divided into certain types. Data read once is temporarily stored in normal memory and forgotten in the short term. If it is repeated continuously, it will go to permanent memory. E. Goziev noted the conclusions of G. Ebbingauz about the content, quantity and quality of information that the reader can remember. That he remembered 38 meaningless syllables when the student repeated them 55 times; He determined that 6-7 repetitions were enough to remember the material consisting of 38-40 words.

O'. Usmonova points to dialects as the reason for difficulties in solving this problem . The researcher emphasizes that the problem of pronunciation is not studied in Uzbek language, and in this regard, he relies on the valuable opinions of scientist F.K. Kamolov and professor S.I. Ibrohimov, who were the first to set the standards of literary pronunciation in his work.

From this point of view, in the system of important issues that should be researched in the direction of general secondary education, on the basis of educational materials related to the teaching of vowel sounds in students, to develop and implement a system for the formation and improvement of the pedagogical skills of independent, creative thinking and expressing one's opinion correctly and fluently in accordance with the conditions of speech. introducing new 

methodological approaches and testing them in practice is an important pedagogical problem.

1. Preparatory stage. This experimental test is the most productive method of scientific research, it determines the level of effectiveness of the idea born in the process of observations, the presented recommendation and the developed educational tasks.

The main goal of the experimental work is to study the didactic possibilities of the formation of the native language subject, in particular, the pronunciation skill, as well as to teach them to think independently and creatively, to increase the vocabulary, which is the basis of attractive oral and written speech, in students of grades 1-4, and to study the modern approach to this process. development of scientific and methodical recommendations for the implementation of methods.

In the course of the experiment, the ability of 1-4th grade students to master textbook materials was determined, and in this process, the levels of professional-pedagogical preparation were determined for explaining the development of pronunciation skills to the teachers of the native language subject. Students' knowledge levels were determined based on the questionnaire, presented text and topics. The following will also be known:

- Pronunciation skills were determined for students of 1-4th grade;

achievements and shortcomings in the use of textbooks and other visual aids in teachers' native

language classes, in particular, in the development of pronunciation skills, were identified;

- questionnaire-answers were conducted in order to determine the students' attitude towards the exercises and tasks based on the development of pronunciation skills and to summarize their opinions.

2. The methods, forms and means of eliminating the shortcomings identified in the emphatic experiment-test stage are determined, and the pronunciation skills are developed in grades 1-4. Based on the exercises and tasks, a methodology was developed for the formation of literary pronunciation and spelling skills in students.

Teaching tasks based on creative research, through the development of pronunciation skills, first of all, attention was paid to the ability of the student to pronounce correctly, to write correctly, to read prose and poetic texts expressively, and to express his personal opinion about the problem in oral and written form. After all, skill formation in the student is one of the most urgent and important pedagogical problems today. Therefore, it is necessary to form the skills of the correct application of the product of creative thought in accordance with the speech situation in the students of the 4th grade through the lessons of the mother tongue.

In the course of experimental work, the following scientific hypothesis was tested and proved:

- formation of students' pronunciation skills and speech competence through assignments;

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- the process of development of pronunciation skills was specially studied, its shortcomings, their causes were identified, ways and factors of their elimination were developed;

- the significance of the development of pronunciation skills and the didactic possibilities were understood, it was applied methodically correctly;

- the content, form, methods and tools were developed by developing the correct pronunciation skills in students;

- scientific-methodical recommendations were developed for teaching students the correct pronunciation skills, which form creative thinking, develop the ability to express one's thoughts correctly and fluently in various forms, and the level of efficiency is determined.

3. The following tasks were performed in order to realize the purpose of the work at the formative experiment-test stage:

- teachers were introduced to the developed scientific-methodical recommendations;

- the developed scientific and methodical recommendations were fully implemented in the teaching process;

- the scientific and methodical recommendations developed according to the obtained results were improved.

- Unexplained aspects of teaching 1st-4th graders to correct pronunciation, enriching their Unintelligible words for students found in the primary language and textbooks vary in their content. That's why for this of words the meaning in explanation their feature suitable respectively the most efficient method choose it is necessary This is the place one how many in the textbook words in the example word the meaning explain efficient method choose about our thoughts statement we will do. Elementary class "Mother language " and " Reading book " in textbooks to the students meaning you don't understand has been words much occurs . Theirs the meaning above shown _ and another methods with explanation can_

Language is a symbolic symbol of sociopolitical, cultural-educational, 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 mother tongue and another language;

description and normalization of the mother tongue;

– ensuring intercultural and linguistic communication;

- scientific examination and interpretation of language lexicon .

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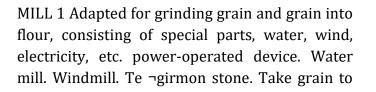
Let 's start classes for , mainly , pictorial explanatory dictionaries useful that it is emphasizing that they the following in the form to be offer we want to :

Pass I 1 TOPH or of the hill ba ¬land , but increased he will die _ q ulay place _ increase _ What is it ? pass _ Horse pass without barley impossible _ Proverb . Wise followed from the pass eat _ Don't stay . m This and q t they Q o raq' ra said from the pass increase , eye il gamas , wide , flat to the pasture they came out A. Mukh ¬tor , Works . Pass to the waist Both Mu ¬Hammad Sharif and the donkey were tired fed up Q. Mirza , Olam g'ozal . _

BINOCULARS [f. - long ; + — seer]

1 Uzo qn i near and big qi lib k ' shows , far away to see things _ and observation for service will do instrument ; binoculars . Commander binoculars to himself _ hold it , until it's gone q _ _ S. Ainiy , Q ullar . Nizamuddin case _ from within binoculars take the tree out of sight sorry started _ N. Safarov, Olovli traces _





the mill. m Buried among countless trees on the banks of the river, the mill was humming. A. Qahhor, grandfather Asror. The rivers join the anhors and move the mill and the objuvoz. J. Abdullakhanov, Oriyat.



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:

- mother language and another the language to teach ;

- mother language describe and normalization ;

languages and cultures relationship provide;

language lexicon scientific check and interpretation do [4].

PEACOCK [a. — peacock] Kyrgyz sheep to his family belongs to , colorful feathered , men's the tail fan shapely , beautiful bird _ Peacock such as blame khiromon , to dance fell one nice hall live _ E. Vahidov (O' TIL) International Journal of Advance Scientific Research (ISSN – 2750-1396) VOLUME 03 ISSUE 12 Pages: 319-325 SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5.478) (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) OCLC – 1368736135



related to our research, we will focus on the educational task of picture educational explanatory 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, morphologically.

Pictured here 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.

pictorial in primary education Creation of modern forms of explanatory dictionaries is the demand of the times. The forms of pictorial explanatory dictionaries compared with related and unrelated languages, pictorial, illustrated educational explanatory 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. Tasks that develop the skill of working with dictionaries:

Task 1. Look at the picture to better understand the meaning of the following words and explain what you understand based on the story.

LEAF [f.-> — leaf _ _ sheet ;] 1 ayn . yap - rots . Apple leaf . Vine leaf . Tobacco leaf _ Leaf what 's up __ m Here, spring has come , flowers leaf wrote . " Fist ". A tree in the leaf Shoda-shoda dews sinking q shy in the light suddenly on fire went _ U. Usmanov , Mysterious land . _

A lie leaf s. t. A plant (cucumber , cotton , etc.) from the ground now sprout from chsh at the time appears and dies , then dies _ _ _ _ to go leaf _ R ' oza yol g o n barg what is it ? meet with _ _ the only one It is necessary to hang q . N. Safarov, verse H school _

ATM [bank + (auto)mat] Automatic device belonging to a specific bank; it is installed in the bank ¬itself, as well as in other places (street, subway, stores) and serves for the customer of the bank to receive cash according to the code assigned only to him. That's it in addition tsi - lish it is necessary to use plastic cards Uzbe is in Kiston successful current reach enough _ _ _ advanced ATMs and terminals _ the tarmot demand is enough From the newspaper . Our bank sleep in the future service show the tarmot much by expanding the terminals 850 , and 100 ATMs _ to deliver planned _ From the newspaper

FLAG 1 State, organization, union, military unit, etc., attached to a wooden or metal handle, wire,

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or chain, one or more colors. k. a cloth of a certain size with the image of the coat of arms, emblem and other symbolic symbols, decorations representing belonging to the pain, pain; tyg'.

National flag. Division flag. Portable flag. Installation of the flag, at the sessions of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on November 18, 1991 and July 3, 1992, the State flag of the Republic and the State coat of arms of the Republic were approved. "Uzbekistan _ Republic ". Suddenly his own _ raise the flag _ _ standing a bunch of parangili of wives to the photo fell _ S. Zunnunova , Olov .



2 Do n't go Makrad , , road _ Peace byro g' i. Freedom byro g' i, Musta q illik byro g' i. Justice byro g' i. m Great dream Rub your head , Great _ _ _ dream justice make it flag ! _ " Youth ". Young boys Let 's move the flag _ up . Grow up , dear _ give let's say Fa q at mother - to the Motherland . A. Oripov .

3 max. Uzbek _ in pottery widely used , but also similar _ _ _ decoration _ Ceramic of dishes on the edges of war some type of flag is called . " OzME " . _ The conclusion is that in order for the listening comprehension, writing, and speaking of students of the 1st-4th grade to be deeply scientifically based, it is necessary to enrich the Uzbek language classes with updated theoretical information that develops the mind and worldview that develops speech. As we know, students of 1st-4th grade need to have a high level of grammatical knowledge when they convey certain information orally to the audience by means of the function of reading, listening, speaking and writing. will be

Educational dictionaries increase the quality of learning, but picture dictionaries are even more effective for elementary grades.

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