

THE CURRENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY DICTIONARIES IN MOTHER LANGUAGE CLASSES OF GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Bekmurodova Guzal Akhror kizi
Lecturer of the 45th IDUM "Native language and literature" of the Guzar district of the Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotation: *In this article, the goals and tasks of the native language teaching methodology course, the role of vocabulary in literacy teaching and the current situation in schools, and the role and methods in developing students' speech and forming a creative thinker stated. At the same time, methods of applying scientific - theoretical information to practice have been revealed.*

Key words: *lexicology, vocabulary, educational dictionary, lexicography, need, textbook, program, creative thinking.*

The current rapidly changing time, when competition on the world arises, requires us all to think in a new way, to work with even greater impact. Proceeding from these tasks, in order to raise the development of our country to a new, higher level, we adopted the Strategy of Action on the five priority development directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. The main objective of the work is to analyze how teaching and learning vocabulary can be organized in an interesting way that can provide opportunities which enable students to use the language structure appropriately when they communicate. In the theoretical part the most interesting and useful teaching and learning vocabulary techniques have been listed. In this course paper was investigated the process of writing, how to teach it as one of the most difficult and the most important types of speech activity, the ways to overcome the difficulties that students faced by. Vocabulary is a collection of words and phrases in language. Teaching vocabulary to students so that they have a large, expansive word knowledge and then understand the meaning behind the words, enables them to effectively express themselves clearly and in detail. It's equally as important as grammar. Vocabulary and grammar work together to enhance not only knowledge, but the core language skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening. Knowing and understanding a vast collection of words, where they fit and how they function in sentence structure is vitally . Students learn vocabulary directly and indirectly. A student's vocabulary portfolio increases from the age of speaking through the ages of structured learning in a classroom environment. Having active

vocabulary lists can increase a student's ability to read and comprehend their world in books, activities, communication and listening. As a student's vocabulary increases so does his/her ability to read and comprehend learning materials, textbooks, and interpretation of the world around him/her. Vocabulary is the first and foremost important step in language acquisition. In a classroom the foreign language learning can be made interesting and efficient, interactive and interesting with the introduction of appropriate vocabulary exercises. This paper is an attempt to study and explore the various methodologies that can be incorporated in the teaching of vocabulary items in a language classroom. National independence opened a new page in the history of our republic. Uzbekistan became known to the world as a developed country in a short period of time; In the world community, attention to its culture, history, artifacts, customs, and language has also increased. The fact that the Uzbek language has an official status as a state language has increased its social value and expanded the scope of its use. This required his education to improve the culture of practical use of the language. Today, the pace of development in all aspects of our social life has accelerated tremendously, intellectual potential, high thinking has become the main condition for survival in the world, the development of science and technology has increased to an unexpected level, and human spirituality, which ensures the preservation of the nation as a people, the nation as a nation. It is no secret that human society is fundamentally different from the times it has experienced so far. In such conditions, it is clear that the demand for education, especially mother tongue teaching, is more serious than ever. After all, it is not easy to attract the attention of the learner, to direct his mental and physical activity correctly and purposefully in the era of globalization and the age of the Internet. The vocabulary of any language, whether historical or modern, is reflected to some extent in various dictionaries created by man. The dictionary acts as a source of language vocabulary. Today, the level of development and improvement of a particular linguistics is measured by the type, quantity and quality of dictionaries created in the same language. In the XX-XXI centuries, the theory and practice of creating dictionaries in world lexicology reached their peak and were rightfully called a high period in the development of lexicography. Thesauri have been created, (*Greek thesauros - treasure, wealth*) - a dictionary that covers all the words of a certain language and fully reflects the cases of their use in the text)1, explanatory and frequency dictionaries, concordances, i.e. a list of all words in a special text in alphabetical order, showing the contexts of their use, is a kind of dictionary presented in this form2. The quantity and quality of dictionaries exceeded the expectations of theorists and practitioners, satisfying the

tastes of even the most demanding users. Lexicographers began to include the term "illustrated" in the name of the dictionary to attract language learners to the type of dictionary, and thus in the 20th century Oxford publishers published the Oxford English Dictionary (1962), based on the Oxford Illustrated Dictionary. Chambers, Longman, Cambridge and other publishers have also begun to use this innovation. Today, the world's leading publishing houses pay special attention to printing design, visual and graphic content of dictionaries. A set of graphic tools (fonts, color codes, symbols, emblems, character sets) or printed semiotics helps to work successfully and efficiently with catalogs. The abundance and variety of information sources and their daily improvement, scope and scope are expanding, making it extremely convenient and modern, interesting and necessary for the student in the educational process, and at the same time, in a way that is easy and fast to reach. requires information to be provided. Without them, it is impossible to think about achieving the desired result. In such a situation, the young generation can resist various spiritual threats, a culture of reading has been formed, they understand the true nature of the realities happening around them, they think creatively and express their thoughts independently, fluently and accurately in various speech situations in oral/written forms. It is our main task to raise people so that they can express their feelings. It is known to many that during the former regime, the main role was given to students, but there was a problem of not allowing them to think independently and creatively. For many centuries, in European educational institutions, Latin was studied according to the book by Jan Amos Comenius "The World of Feelings in Pictures" (1658) (8 thousand words). It can be considered a small model of modern textbooks. Ya. A. Comenius considered his dictionary as an encyclopedia of the visible world and widely used visualization.⁶ In total, the reference book contains 151 chapters that are devoted to general topics such as man, life, home, religion, and others. This book is the first textbook in the history of mankind, in which illustrations are used as a didactic tool that facilitates the assimilation of educational material. It was published in various languages, and corrected versions were used in European schools until the end of the 19th century. At present, a large number of illustrated dictionaries have been developed in the European experience, most of which are educational dictionaries. First of all, it is necessary to clarify the difference between visual dictionaries and traditional dictionaries. Indeed, in illustrative dictionaries, graphic images are used to perform auxiliary functions, for example, the amount of information presented in a dictionary entry is reduced, or a description of individual terms is given. Illustrated dictionaries encourage the user to better understand and memorize new lexical items by showing and visualizing

their appearance and structure. Accordingly, in the first years of independence, there was a need to fundamentally reform the system of education, science, and vocational training across the country, based on the experience of developed countries of the world, and innovations of state importance, first of all, education started from the system. The Law "On Education" and the development of the State National Program for the Development of School Education were related to this¹. The state, as the main reformer, is committed to linguistics (*"creating excellent academic and educational grammars that fully reflect the original nature and characteristics of the Uzbek language, creating dictionaries and encyclopedias, pamphlets and textbooks on various topics and directions "* 2) to the responsibility of teaching the mother tongue (*"who expresses his opinion correctly and fluently orally and in writing, has a culture of reading, is able to think independently and creatively, understands the opinions of others - communication and development of a person with a developed speech culture"* 3) set the next tasks. The main goal of school mother tongue education is to develop the student's abilities to think creatively, logically, creatively, figuratively and associatively, to express the product of thinking in oral and written form correctly and fluently in accordance with the conditions of speech. As can be seen from the State requirements for education at the lower levels of continuing education, a new era has begun in our country in terms of language policy⁴. Well, under such conditions, it is difficult for us to give a positive answer to the question of the current state of using educational dictionaries in the mother tongue classes of secondary general education schools. Takim obrazom, graphic illustration yavlyaetsya sredstvom semantiki termina, ispolzovanie kotorogo pomogaet glubje ponyat znachenie lexikograficheskoy edinitsy. In Uzbek lexicographic practice, this function of illustration has been used relatively recently, but in foreign practice, illustration has long been used in educational or special dictionaries. The presence or absence of illustrations in special dictionaries depends on the goals of lexicographers and the function of the dictionary. In addition, it can be assumed that the introduction of illustrations depends not only on saving the volume of the dictionary, but also on the material from which the special dictionary is composed. The more special concepts of an objective nature, the greater the possibility and necessity of using illustrative material in dictionaries. As we mentioned, the role of dictionaries in the educational system is incomparable. The requirement of the era for mother tongue education in school is creative thinking, creative thinking, i.e. "Through mother tongue education, the student is able to think as a student, to understand the opinion of others, to express his opinion in oral and written form. A lot of research is being

done on the ways to fulfill this task, while improving the speech (communicative) competence aimed at being able to express correctly and fluently in accordance with the conditions of the speech. In all of them, the qualification requirements of the general secondary education in the mother tongue were analyzed. We have concluded, teaching students vocabulary skills can encompass strategies that use the different types of vocabulary instruction in creating word context, content, meaning and application that will prove beneficial and powerful as the student grows to understand the importance and application of words.

References:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Таълим тўғрисида»ги Қонуни.// Баркамол авлод – Ўзбекистон тараққиётининг пойдевори. – Т.: Шарқ, 2020. – 64 б. – 20-29-бетлар.;
2. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «2004-2009 йилларда мактаб таълимини ривожлантириш Давлат умуммиллий дастури». // Таълим тараққиёти, 3-сон. – 2004.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Алишер Навоий номидаги Тошкент давлат ўзбек тили ва адабиёти университетини ташкил этиш тўғрисида”ги фармони. 2016 йил 13 май <https://lex.uz>
4. Умумий ўрта таълимнинг Давлат таълим стандарти. Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2017 йил 6 апрелдаги 187-сон қарори // <https://lex.uz>
5. Баҳриддинова Б. Она тили дарслиklarининг янги авлоди: муаммо ва ечимлар // Тил ва адабиёт таълими. – Тошкент, 2017 йил, 10-сон. – 21-23-б.
6. Umumiy o'rta ta'limning milliy o'quv dasturi. Ona tili (1-11-sinf). – Toshkent: RTM, 2022. – 170 b. – 9-b.
7. Турсунова Озода. (2023). Актуальность применения лексикографической техники в организации учебного процесса на уроках русского языка, как родного. Academic research in modern science, 2(12), 101–103. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7817447>
8. Tursunova, O. (2023). Organization of the educational process during the lessons of russian as a native language, including the study of lexical composition based on lexicographic methods, in particular, the specifics of paronyms. Бюллетень педагогов нового Узбекистана, 1(4), 93–96. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/yopa/article/view/12287>
9. Tursunova, O. (2023). Organization of the educational process during the lessons of russian as a native language, including the study of lexical composition based on lexicographic methods, in particular, the specifics of

paronyms. Бюллетень педагогов нового Узбекистана, 1(4), 93–96. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/yopa/article/view/12287>

10. Tursunova O. The possibilities of using textbooks during mother tongue classes //ACADEMICIA An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 5 (5), 408-418
11. Tursunova Ozoda . On the use of study dictionaries in mother language lessons of general secondary schools //EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH//14-19
12. Principles of creating the "annotated dictionary of paronyms" for secondary school students O.F. Tursunova 2022/10/22 //Eurasian journal of social sciences, philosophy and culture//2/216-223
13. References: 1. A.W. Frisby (1957), "Teaching English", The English Language Book Society and Longmans Green and Co., p.98.
14. Alternative formats for evaluating content area vocabulary understanding. Michele L. Simpson. Testing a student's full grasp of a concept requires some different vocabulary tests. Here are some approaches that are easy to use in the classroom. Journal of Reading (31: 1, October 1987), pp. 20_27.
15. Coady, J. (1997). L2 acquisition through extensive reading. In J. Coady and T. Huckin, (eds.). Secondary language vocabulary acquisition. (225-237). New York: Cambridge University Press.
16. Машарипов, В. У., Мирвалиева, Н. Р., & Абдуллаев, У. М. (2023). Местный иммунитет и специфическая сенсibilизация к антигенам бактерий у больных тонзиллитом. Science and Education, 4(2), 392-400.