

## PROVISION AND IMPORTANCE OF DICTIONARIES IN SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

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### ANNOTATION

Ushbu This article provides feedback on the age characteristics of 6th grade students and structure and content of the current 6th grade textbook.

**Keywords:** Grades 5-8-9, dictionary, internal course, external course, modern layer, outdated layer, new layer, text.

### INTRODUCTION

Native language classes differ from other educational disciplines by the development of students' thinking, the implementation of moral education and the comprehensive development of the students' personality.

In the process of mother tongue lessons, students' perceptions of existence and reality expand. It is known that dictionaries are the vocabulary of our language. The arrangement of all words and phrases or words in alphabetical order in the language is called lexicography.

Lexicology studies the semantic expression of words in the dictionary, the active of use, enrichment, the obsolescence of some words, the phenomenon of semantic migration. The lexicon of the Uzbek language is enriched from year to year in connection with the development of science, technology and art. Which now requires working with a dictionary in native language classes. Working with a dictionary is important in increasing students' vocabulary and developing their speech. The richer and more developed a person's vocabulary, the richer his speech will be; provides ample opportunity to express one's opinion clearly and expressively. Therefore, the richness, diversity, mobility of the dictionary is an important condition for the successful development of speech in the native language. The main source of enrichment of the student's vocabulary is the environment, nature, people's lives, native language activities, communication with adults and peers. The enrichment of Uzbek lexicon is mainly based on two sources.

Internal possibilities of the Uzbek language ( internal course ). Enrichment on the basis of internal possibilities is achieved through the method of word formation and the acquisition of words from dialects.

The enrichment of our language through word formation is explored in the Morphemics section of the 6th grade textbook. Get words from other languages (external course).

Our people have long had cultural ties with the Tajik, Kazakh, Tatar, Russian, Arab and other peoples, and the language of these peoples has a significant impact on the Uzbek language. Today, the Uzbek language is getting richer. This, of course, is due to the development of today's science and technology, the press, the internet. New terms and words have entered our language. The reader is in tune with the fast and intense times. Textbooks should meet the requirements of the time and give the reader a clear, concise statement of the meaning of words.

As work on vocabulary in mother tongue lessons is aimed at developing student's speech, forming their literacy, enriching vocabulary, raising the culture of speech, this work is started in small classes in schools. The student's dictionary will be enriched and improved on the basis of the following sources:

Observation of the environment: nature, people's life and work activities, children's play and native language activities, relationships with adults. During excursions, to nature, to different places, institutions, children learn many new names and phrases by observing things and events. In the current grades 5-8-9 of school textbooks, good emphasis is placed on the use of texts and dictionaries. In particular, the 5th grade mother tongue textbook is modern and in sync with today. Words in the language lexicon are divided into three layers according to their modernity as well as their old and new colors.

1. Modern layer.
2. Old layer.
3. New layer.

The textbook contains new words that have entered our language and their explanations.

Exercise 328. Copy the following words, memorize them. Account-the name of the user in social networks; Blogger-a person who constantly expresses his views on the Internet; avatarka – an image selected by the user as a presentation; file- the named area of the disk on which the computer stores data; mem-an idea or picture that has become controversial; hashtag – a tag used to spread messages on the topic on social networks; web page – backup of document and data on the Internet; Webinar – direct training; digest – an article that delivers the most interesting publications on a particular topic.

Today, there is no household that does not have a cell phone or internet access. Students have heard these words, however, do not have a clear understanding.

Through this exercise, the newly entered words are given clearly and fluently. The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”, created in 2005-2006, consists of five volumes. This dictionary provides detailed information about the literal and figurative meanings of words. This dictionary was used effectively in the textbook.

Exercise 391 read the commentary on the words of envy and jealousy in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”. What kind of people do you envy in our country and whose actions do you condemn?

Share this with your classmates.

HAVAS (Arabic- loss of mind, passion; devotion to something, strong desire):

1. Curiosity, feeling of pleasure; such an emotional response.
2. An activity, motivation, aspiration, inclination to work.

HASAD (Arabic- jealousy, envy, jealousy, jealousy) is a feeling of not being able to see something, one's virtues, and so on. Given these same words in the exercise also prevented the reader from misunderstanding the consonants “X” and “H”. It is necessary to work with dictionaries to increase students' spelling literacy. Spelling dictionaries are a handy course for this. In practice, this is emphasized in the 5th grade textbook. The spelling dictionary shows the correct spelling of words in our language. The words are given in alphabetical order. Spelling

dictionaries have been published several times in our country. The most recent is a spelling dictionary published in 2013. It records more than 85,000 words.

Exercises and assignments on correct spelling of words are given. We Will look at an exercise that can help determine student literacy and prevent mistakes. Exercise 404 write these words in two columns. Copy the ones that are spelled correctly in the first column and the ones that are spelled incorrectly in the second column. Afghanistan, iatehzo, amnesty, taste guarantee, pity, morality, kish-kishlamak, cold-client, load, counselor, kaabkor, encyclopedia, shullamak, baynalminal, warrior, swearing, openly-, shoes. Correct Error The following words are also given in the textbook.

The word sms is derived from the English word short-“short”, message-“message” and servise-“servise”, meaning short message servise. The word CHAT is derived from the English words chatter. Software designed to communicate over a period of time over the internet and to establish such a connection is called a chat. These words are used and heard a lot by the reader in daily life. Knowing the interpretation of such words, knowing modern technology is a requirement of the time.

The interpretation of the 5th grade practice textbook neologisms differs with the newly approached methods. The language is rich, many spellings, annotations, translation, phraseological dictionaries of paronyms have been published. Should only dictionaries use these dictionaries? Or was it published for dust suppression? These dictionaries should be used effectively in the classroom. The Annotated Dictionary of the language of Navoi's works consists of 3 volumes, which can be used in the 8th grade textbook. This class made effective use of dictionaries in the native language textbook, which were mostly outdated from the point of view literary language.

Words related to the old layer are divided into two groups; a) historical words, b) archaisms. Words that represent the names of extinct things and events that do not exist today are called historical words. Archaisms, on the other hand, are the obsolete name of things and events that exist today. Outdated words form the main part of the initial knowledge given in school textbooks in terms of the vocabulary of the language. In doing so, students are given a simple theoretical understanding of obsolete words in the process of interpreting words whose meaning is unclear in the text. Below are excerpts from Alisher Navoi's *Lison ut-tayr*.

Demand vallery (Talab vodiysi)  
Ollinga kels/sa agar pi/li damon.  
Ko'rgosen pash/sha hamon-u/ pil hamon.

Gar yo'lungni tutsa yuz she/r-u palang  
Bo'lg'ay olling/da nechukkim/ mo'ri lang.

Ajdahodin / yetmagay ko'ngulda ranj  
O'yla bo'lmish / bo'lg'ay ul mash'/uf ganj

Kufr ila iy/mong'a urg'ay/ senilik,  
Bu tama'din/kim ochilg'ay/ bir eshik.

Chun eshik o /childi ne kuf/r-u, ne din,

Ichkari ki/gach qutulding/barchadin.

Kufr-u iymon/ rohravg'a/ kesh emas,

Asl yo'lda/ bandi rohe,/ besh emas.

Assignment 36. Read the text expressively in accordance with the rules of application weight.

In this case, the horizontal lines in the verses indicate a pause.

The assignment is interrelated with the literature lesson, i.e. the horizontal lines in the text are the corner. Aruz weight can also come in the middle of a pause (rukn) words as opposed to a finger. Students will if they practice reading aloud at the desired weight several times. Exercise is important in this regard. The textbook also contains excerpts from one of the most important works of Alisher Navoi in linguistics, "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn". In this play, the advantages of the Turkish language over the Persian-Tajik language are proved on the basis of examples. These aspects are taken into account in the passages given in the textbook.

Assignment 217. Read the text carefully. Again, in contrast to the formation of the Turkish word mahbub janibidin, the word sort has the word oraata and oroyish. But they do not say in the exchange of adornment, and it is the exchange of;

House:

Erur bas chu husn-u malohat senga,

Yasanmoq, bezanmoq ne hojat senga.

The dictionaries in the textbook are also useful for learning the difference between the Uzbek language of the Navoi period and the modern Uzbek language of today. It allows for the revival of words that are rarely used today. The textbook in use is similarly rich in assignments and texts.

There are many topics in the 9th grade native language textbook that focus on working with dictionaries. But the task is not only to know the content of the dictionaries given in the textbook, but also to compose connected, followed, connected sentences without them. For example:

Tolerance 1. Perseverance, patience, endurance, the power to give doah, 2. Willpower.

Mercy is a good deed done on the basis of humanity; generosity

Courageous Action, courageous, courageous aspiration in action; courage.

In short, each dictionary given in the textbook is significant in its content and spelling.

Extensive use of dictionaries in textbooks helps students to learn the Uzbek language more deeply.

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