

EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES AND THEIR PLACE IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses educational dictionaries and their place in education, educational dictionaries created in the Uzbek language, the purpose of educational dictionaries and their necessary signs.

Keywords: educational dictionaries, Uzbek educational vocabulary, purpose of educational dictionaries, necessary signs of educational dictionaries, enrichment of students' speech, lexicon.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that when a person interacts with society, his lexicon should contain language units ready for communication. How does one enrich the lexicon? He enriches it by learning certain words, using them in speech situations, and adding them to his lexicon. Therefore, all the subjects taught at the educational stages should not only provide knowledge to the students but also enrich their speech to a certain extent. We call such a set of words that enrich speech as a learning vocabulary or an educational vocabulary.

For the first time in Uzbek lexicography, H. Ne'matov and A. Gulomov in their book "Contents of Mother Tongue Education" (1995) stated that one of the auxiliary guides in learning the mother tongue is educational dictionaries. and comment on the importance of making them. Although there are not enough educational dictionaries in Uzbek lexicology, there are views of special sections of the language. "Learning annotated dictionary of Uzbek words" (2007) authored by Y. Hamrayeva, "Learning annotated dictionary of Uzbek language phrases" co-authored by B. Mengliyev, O. Boymatova and M. Khudaiberdiyeva, B. Mengliyev and B. Bahridinova's co-authored "Uzbek language word structure study dictionary" (2007), N. Mahmudov's "Uzbek language study spelling dictionary" (2023) are among them.

All these educational dictionaries serve to increase the effectiveness of education. In Y. Hamrayeva's "Uzbek language vocabulary with an explanatory dictionary", about half of the Uzbek language is borrowed from other languages (Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Greek, Latin, Russian, English and others). mentions that it forms jumbled words. Naturally, not all borrowed words in the Uzbek language are studied in educational institutions. Taking this into account, the author includes more than 3000 words found in school textbooks in his vocabulary and explains them.

There are several goals of working with educational dictionaries in the educational process:

1. Enriching students' vocabulary. In this, students learn new words or actively use words they have heard, read, but are inactive.
2. Clarify the vocabulary available to students. In this process, students process the words in their lexicon. This part itself appears in several forms:

a) complete mastery of poorly mastered words. Students may know the words, but they may not have mastered the speech situations in which they can be used. It is recommended that students work more with the context.

b) understanding the meaning of words. Everyone knows that the Uzbek language is a rich language, so our language has a lot of words with many meanings. At this stage, students mainly learn different meanings of words.

c) study the synonyms of the word. Students learn another alternative of the word - synonyms. They find similarities and differences between the word and its synonyms.

d) learning the meaning of phrases. In this way, students learn the meaning of expressions that have the same meaning as one word and increase the colorfulness of speech. Learns which expressions are used in which situations.

(definition provided by the author)

So, what should the textbooks be? Are there requirements for academic dictionaries?

Based on the conclusions obtained during the study of many educational dictionaries and the general views added to them in order to increase the effectiveness of education, we can consider the following as necessary features of educational dictionaries:

- **educational dictionaries should be compatible with the textbook.** That is, the textbook and the educational dictionary should complement each other, the student studies the educational dictionaries in order to better master the information in the textbook, as a result, he gains knowledge and enriches his lexicon. However, this compatibility is not observed in many educational dictionaries.

- **educational dictionaries should be small in size.** It is desirable that educational dictionaries should be small both in terms of the scope of the subject and in terms of application. Because the reader can quickly get bored with a large volume.

- **words should be simple and understandable.** Educational vocabulary differs from scientific dictionaries in that it is intended for the learner. Therefore, the words should be explained in a simple and understandable way so that the learner can easily learn the words in the vocabulary.

- **to match the aesthetic taste.** That is, educational dictionaries should be decorated in a creative design, it is important that the dictionary can attract the reader.

- **teaching literary language standards.** In educational dictionaries, words are naturally given in accordance with the literary language. Therefore, the learner can learn how to write, spell, meaning, etc. of a word with the help of an educational dictionary.

- **strengthening with exercises.** This requirement is generally observed by the world educational dictionary, but unfortunately, it is not the case in the Uzbek dictionary. In the Uzbek educational vocabulary, words are simply given, explained, examples are given, partially shown with pictures, but the student does not perform strengthening exercises, as a result, the effectiveness of educational dictionaries decreases. Because the more a student works on a word in the dictionary, the longer those words will remain in his memory. Therefore, it is necessary to make effective use of reinforcement exercises in educational dictionaries.

In conclusion, the use of educational dictionaries in education serves to increase the effectiveness of education. Not only vocabulary for specific sections of the language, but also

for each grade or level should be created. Vocabularies should be enriched with exercises. As educational dictionaries that can meet such requirements are created, students will not have too much difficulty in learning the information in the textbook, and they will enrich their lexicons due to the increase in vocabulary.

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