



## DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL VOCABULARY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** *The level of formation of communicative competencies of a younger student directly depends on the quality of mastering the lexical side of speech activity. The lexical units of the language are the initial and necessary building material, with the help of which the communicative act is carried out. It follows that lexemes are one of the main components of the content of teaching the native language, and they need to be given special attention in primary school lessons. A clear and attractive expression of thought is the study of synonym dictionaries in the light of modern linguistic paradigms, the innovative lexicographic approach of anthropocentric lexicography, the need to clarify the linguistic, didactic, linguocognitive and psycholinguistic aspects.*

**Keywords:** *competence / speech activity / learning content / elementary grade / lexicography / linguistics / didactics.*

In world linguistics, by the middle of the last century, attention has been paid to the study of linguodidactic means that describe the language for educational purposes. The beginning of a new era in the study of the phenomenon of semantics, regularly studied from the time of ancient philosophy to the present day and considered an important means of effective, clear and attractive expression of thought, is the study of synonym dictionaries in the light of modern linguistic paradigms, the innovative lexicographic approach of anthropocentric lexicography, based on traditions and requirements modern student, showed the need to clarify the linguistic, didactic, linguocognitive and psycholinguistic aspects.

In world linguistics, the issue of creating educational explanatory dictionaries of new generation synonyms remains relevant, which are important tools for the development of communicative competence and a culture of communication. It is known that educational dictionaries, along with the presentation of the material of the language being studied, also answer the question of how to present this material, both receptive knowledge of language lexical units and their meanings, and the knowledge gained in practice. includes reproductive knowledge. The study of these linguodidactic means on the example of a dictionary of synonyms, which is one of the main means of expressing the charm, originality and richness of speech, will undoubtedly provide valuable theoretical knowledge for the Uzbek anthropocentric lexicography. When it comes to the historical development of each nation, the issue of the national language is always in the spotlight. After all, the presence of a national language is one of the basic principles of state sovereignty.

As part of the modernization of education, the modern school is undergoing significant changes today. In the context of the transition to new educational standards, the question arises of what should be the goal of primary general education. The federal state educational standard provides, as one of the learning outcomes, the formation of a positive attitude towards correct oral and written speech as an indicator of a person's general culture and civic position. In other words, the school should contribute to the formation of the language personality of the child. It must be understood



that such an approach to teaching the native language necessitates prompt and at the same time very high-quality preparation for the functioning of its language tools.

The level of formation of communicative competencies of a junior schoolchild directly depends on the quality of mastering the lexical side of speech activity. The lexical units of the language are the initial and necessary building material, with the help of which the communicative act is carried out. It follows that lexemes are one of the main components of the content of teaching the native language, and they need to be given special attention in primary school lessons.

Often at school one can observe the following picture: the words learned by students at the first stages of learning their native language and actively used by them in oral speech are forgotten at subsequent stages - the vocabulary of students does not grow, but is replaced. Language stagnation occurs. All this is expressed in the fact that students use monotonous vocabulary, and therefore speech looks unnatural, devoid of lexical variability, due flexibility, which does not correspond to the age of students and accepted communication standards.

This problem can and should be solved. Therefore, a study was conducted aimed at the formation of lexical skills in younger students in the lessons of their native language.

In order to overcome the subjectivity of the researcher in identifying the level of formation of lexical skills in younger students, to identify reliable information about the conditions under which the formation of lexical skills at the present stage of education and to accurately record it, a stating experiment was carried out. Subsequently, he also helped to identify the linguistic difficulties that arise when teaching vocabulary in elementary school.

At the entrance stage of the experimental activity, students were asked to perform work covering various aspects of the vocabulary of their native language.

Based on the results of the ascertaining experiment and the typical linguistic difficulties identified in the methodology, the difficulties experienced by younger students in teaching vocabulary were identified and clarified. This is the wide polysemy of the word, the conditionality of the meaning of the word by the context, the wide compatibility of words, a large number of borrowings.

World experience shows that the attitude towards the language is not the same in different periods of the country's development. More precisely, each period in the development of the country poses certain social tasks for language education and linguistics. In particular, in our country at the beginning of the last century, education in the native language was required for the literacy of the masses, but by the middle of it, the development of the norms of the literary language became the responsibility of linguistics, and the duty of the mother was, in this respect, the duty of science, the task was to introduce and popularize it. achievements.

Independence opened a new page in the history of our country. Uzbekistan in a short historical period became known to the whole world as an independent country; in the world community, attention to its culture, history, traditions, as well as to its language has increased. As soon as the Uzbek language received the status of the official language of the state, the scope of its use expanded. This made it necessary for the science of language studies to develop a culture of practical use of language.

The age in which we live is fundamentally different from the times through which mankind has passed, with rapidly accelerating rates of development, intellectual potential and thinking as the main condition for survival in the world, the development of technology at an unprecedented level, spirituality becomes the key to civilization. Many understand that the need for education in such a situation is more serious and more difficult than ever. Indeed, in the age of globalization and technology, it is not easy to attract the attention of a schoolchild, to correctly and purposefully



direct his understanding. Today, the sources of information are so numerous, varied and improving that it is difficult to achieve the desired result if the student is not informed in the most convenient, most modern, most interesting and simple way in the learning process.

It is no secret that, under the former regime, education was the main activity of students, but there was a problem preventing them from thinking independently and creatively. Therefore, in the first years of independence, it became necessary to radically improve the system of education, science and vocational education throughout the country, based on the experience of the advanced countries of the world, and reforms of national importance were primarily of an educational nature. .started from the system. The Law "On Education", "National Personnel Training Program" were developed.

The state, as the main reformer, is also committed to linguistics ("the creation of perfect academic and educational grammars that fully reflect the original character and characteristics of the Uzbek language, its system of sounds and their written reflection, scientifically based proposals for improving the compilation of existing spelling rules, the creation of dictionaries and encyclopedias, brochures and textbooks on various topics and areas") to the education of the native language ("correctly and fluently express one's opinion orally and in writing" to develop a person who has developed a culture of reading, who can think independently and creatively, who understands the opinions of others - a person with a developed culture of communication and speech") set the following tasks. The main goal of school teaching the native language is to develop students' abilities for creative, logical, figurative and associative thinking, correct and fluent expression of the product of thinking in accordance with speech conditions in oral and written forms. Today in the worlds linguistics, including in Uzbek linguistics, anthropocentric linguistics, based on the methodology of studying a language in conjunction with the mentality, social status, gender, age, speech conditions and other aspects of its speakers and its psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguo-cultural studies, linguocognitology. Attention is paid to such areas such as linguodidactics, linguo pedagogy, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology. Anthropocentric linguistics is based on research that serves to develop the skills of native speakers in its practical use. The result of such research in many cases ends with the creation of a dictionary.

Among linguistic literature, dictionaries stand out as an invaluable service in providing interlanguage links, studying the grammatical structure of a language, determining language norms, developing the national thinking of members of society, richness of speech, and shaping socio-political consciousness. By the early 20th century, it was recognized that dictionaries were an important factor in making education more effective; in linguistics, a branch of lexicography appeared in the new linguodidactic direction of educational lexicography. Understanding the role of educational dictionaries in the intellectual life of the country, in a number of advanced countries large funds were spent on creating dictionaries and publishing them in high quality, large firms specializing in publishing dictionaries for schoolchildren and preschoolers, world-famous and prestigious international publishing houses appeared. Including "Collins COBUILD", "Oxford University Press", "Macmillan", "Longman", "Harper", "Clever", "Harper Collins", "Meadowside Children's Books" in France, "Penguin", "Nathan" in France. , "Bayard", "Auzou", "Merriam-Webster" in America, "Random House" "Harper", "Amazon Kindle", "Duden" in Germany, "Paul Hermann", "Max Niemeyer Verlag", "Enlightenment" In Russia, countless school dictionaries have been published by such publishing houses as AST, Russkiy Yazyk, Uchitel, Phoenix in Ukraine, Chinese Edition in China. Special series of educational dictionaries, even genres, educational lexicography in many languages of the world "School Dictionary", "Children's Dictionary", "Educational Dictionary", "Sollins School Dictionary", "McMillian School Dictionary", "Merriam Webster School". dictionary", "Educational children's dictionary", "Dictionary for children", "Educational dictionary", "School dictionary", "School student's dictionary", "Dictionaries and



reference books for children”, “Awesome encyclopedias”, “Encyclopedia in pictures” of international and local terms.

The incomparable role of dictionaries in improving social thinking is a fact that has fully justified itself in world experience. Efforts to develop a person's independent thinking, the ability to correctly and fluently express the product of consciousness, creative thinking usually begin at a young age. Dictionaries have a special meaning and status among textbooks. In this sense, the question of whether special dictionaries have been created in Uzbekistan for students of primary and secondary age, what dictionaries are available to students, and what is the state of the vocabulary as a whole, is inevitable and appropriate.

Before discussing the history of educational lexicography, the work done in this area in world linguistics, the state of Uzbek educational lexicography, the work carried out in this area today, the issues of creating educational dictionaries of a new generation, it is necessary to shed light on the questions of what a dictionary is, how it differs from other dictionaries and why this branch of lexicography has become the hottest area in developed countries.

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