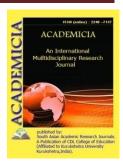




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DICTIONARY IN TEACHING VOCABULARY COMPOSITION OF LANGUAGE TO JUNIOR SCHOOL AGE STUDENTS WAYS TO WORK

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ABSTRACT

In the dictionary work, the pronunciation and spelling of the meaning of the word are paid attention. All the main objective of the study is to achieve the students 'use in speech when the need arises, it is to ensure that others understand their speech. For this, the teacher used in the lessons of his native language of each word, in educational processes: exorcism, mutual conversation, at various events, used a look at the meaning of the words with attention, which of them requires special performance must be identified.

KEYWORDS: Fulfill The Various Requirements, Junior School Age Of Children, Physically And Psychologically.

INTRODUCTION

Enrich the vocabulary of native speakers, reading children in the curriculum of primary classes.

Development of coherent speech, perfection of literary-aesthetic thinking, and culture of speech the formative is called the critical factor of ensuring the effectiveness of speech. These tasks study of mathematical topics, observation and analysis of exercise texts, special vocabulary - it is performed through grammatical exercises.

The main purpose of teaching mother tongue is also the role of language in society, with its function determined. Language is a means of communication-the speaker explains his thoughts through language, while the listener means the thought that comes to mind through language tools.



The native language science prepares teachers for the activities of explaining ideas and getting him to read. Idea

When going out into a dream through the language, everyone must know and its use.

knowledge is rich not only in mastering its – law rules, definition, but also in the native language it is to be able to make practical use of their capabilities, that is, to correctly express their opinion verbally and in writing, it is to be able to express clearly and competently. To achieve this, the native language on the dictionary particular attention should be paid to performance.

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In the lessons of native language for the assimilation of the dictionary wealth of the language by students it is introduced by the following meanings of words.

1. Introduce students to unfamiliar words and phrases.

It may be the first time that students encounter words and phrases in the textbook.

Although this word is not a newly appeared word, it means that the reader does not know its meaning,

It is a new word for the reader. For example, in the textbook of the 1st Class "mother tongue".

(window curtains glued to transparent paper instead of Windows), (proud (stuttering, proud-humble), Kemal (comprehensively mature, establish, find Kemal-Khazan Hab), ruin (left unattended ruin), brother (friend, brother, relative-seed), comrade (together in military service, in the organization together), Basin (a picture of rivers or a set that is laid on rivers and lakes, forming it show), commander (Commander, soldier), zeb (decoration, fur,), ornaments (for beauty the serving item), the castle (Palace) are faced with such words. Such comment with meaningful words against by expanding the synonyms of the meaning of words.

It is possible to form an understanding through pictures, to solve the meaning by creating a sentence, to give. Such performance creates sensitivity in students towards word meanings.

2. To acquaint readers with the new meanings of the word. Students are many meaningful

If one understands the meaning of words, they cannot express the meaning of another. Children's words they cannot absorb all their meanings at once. Step to master their meaning phase is carried out. If in 1-2 class you get acquainted with one or two meanings of a multi-meaning word, then 3-4- in the classes you will learn more other meanings. Translate all levels of language: phonetics, lexics, vocabulary composition, morphology, syntax (in the elementary class these sections are called "Sounds and letters"," word",

In the process of studying (which is called" sentence"," connecting speech") fine expressions, phrases, meanings of words with meaning, formative, anti-dependent meaning are based on different types of work understanding. In the textbook of the native language of the 1st Class



hours it is given a thought disorder-portable meaning phrase compare with the combination of the disorder. Which combination is used in a different sense? (Clock broken) which does the combination apply in another sense? (The idea is broken). How the idea meant a combination of disorder expresses? Children are explained that they think and say that the idea of the evil ones with the intention is a violation.

It turns out that the method of comparison is considered an effective method in interpreting the meaning of words. Throwing buns,

The lazy ate, the Blind played, the heart was fire, the tongue was found, and the pleasure was also on the meaning of the phrases tasted

It is processed in this way.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All the reading activities of junior school age students have been specifically targeted. First of all, students should be able to master the skills of reading, writing, and counting, improve their knowledge in arithmetic, native-language, history, geography and Natural Science, much larger than the elementary foundations of geometry. Secondly, the child's level of knowledge and interest in cognition develop well. The third is the development of cognitive processes, the development of reason. For active independent creative activity, the ability to find content and a productive attitude towards reading, the direction of reading should find high Factors in reading. We cognitive processes of junior school age students and their progress in their activities.

Although the period of junior school age is not a period of silencing, which is fraught with the development of the individual, in our opinion, such a period is a period of adolescence, nevertheless, the content of the individual in this period is noticeable enough. As already mentioned above, entering the school is a turning moment in the life of the child. A new relationship with adults (teachers) and peers (classmates) comes to the field. The child is attached to a whole system of communions (general school, class). The inclusion of a new type of activity in the study, in which the teacher put before him a number of serious requirements, forces the student to categorically organize his life, obey the rules and the regime. All of them have a decisive influence on the content and consolidation of the new system of relations in relation to the surrounding reality, education to other people, the collective, and the obligations associated with it. We find the content of the will of the circle of interests, determines the progress of abilities.

Memory

It develops in two directions with the effect of memory education in junior school age students. Word logic is the role of understanding and remembering the memory and its connotation, to the possibilities of regulation.

Due to the relative predominance of the activity of the first alarm system, in small school-age students, the visual-figurative memory becomes more developed than the memory called the word logic memory. Small school-age students look at the rules and explanations that make up concrete information, realities, images that make things and objects better quickly remembered and stored firmly in their memories.



It's a dream. Fantasy is one of the important psychic cognition processes. Without the fantasy that an inactive teacher is talking about and not knowing how to make an impression of what is written in the lessons, as well as working with visual images, We can not really master what kind of educational subject.

The dream of a junior school age student is compounded by the impact and demands of his / her teaching activities. Along with this, direct taxis go and see, see the cinema, go to the exorcisms, work on the school land plot, etc.) Also develop the imagination.

Will be able to tell other people and absorb the thoughts of other people, will know the feelings and desires of other people. People communicate with each other in this way in their activities and everyday lives.

In the process of communicating with the means of speech, each person receives most of the knowledge from other people. Communication with the means of speech is a constant need of a person, and this communication serves to gain ideas.

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