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## WAYS TO EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF WORDS IN ELEMENTARY GRADES

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**Key words:** Word, vocabulary, spelling literacy, speech competence, context, term, spelling dictionary, phrase, figurative expression, worldview, homonym, synonym, antonym.

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**Abstract:** In the article, in the classes of mother tongue and reading literacy, enrichment of students' vocabulary, development of connected speech, development of literary and aesthetic thinking, formation of speech culture, development of speech effectiveness and students' language The methods of activation of the horse are discussed.

**INTRODUCTION**

Today, one of the important factors of improving the quality of education is increasing the creativity of students in all aspects. At this point, one of the main priority methods for increasing the creativity of elementary school students is conscious teaching, development of speech culture, conducting written and oral speech exercises in a harmonious state. In turn, working with dictionaries is one of the important factors of increasing creativity. Because working with dictionaries brings out the ability of observation in students, improves their speech culture, expands their thinking and worldview, increases vocabulary. Improves students' literacy skills. Lexicology studies important issues such as the total number of words in the language, their history, explanation, and spelling.

It is no secret to all of us that the demand for the most perfect, the most modern, the most convenient dictionaries is increasing in the era when information sources are developing at a high level. The change in lifestyle is first of all reflected in the language. Today, new concepts, names, terms are entering our language, the lexicon of our language is getting richer based on internal and external opportunities; many concepts are out of use economically-politically, spiritually-culturally, many words are becoming incomprehensible for today's generation. About 15-20 years ago, there was almost no need to include dictionaries in school textbooks. Nowadays, we can come across dictionaries at the end of each created textbook, and sometimes even at the end of each chapter. This is because dictionaries have become a natural part of education, the range of words in our language shows that it is expanding. Especially in primary grades, the organization of the educational process through educational dictionaries has a positive effect on the students' speech competence. The demand for the creation of complex dictionaries in modern educational vocabulary is increasing day by day. As long as the

educational dictionary is characterized by the complete coverage of the lexical layer of the language with the educational purpose, it should be able to satisfy this requirement. Complex dictionaries are a wide-ranging, multi-purpose genre of educational lexicography, and are characterized by the fact that they perform the function of both a dictionary and a lexical minimum, and also allow to study the lexical level in various ways. The reason for such naming of the complex dictionary is that it reflects all aspects of the lexical level of the language in one.

The role of educational dictionaries in the educational process is important, and such dictionaries have a positive effect on the effectiveness of education. Organizing education on the basis of dictionaries for the development of the thinking frame, oral and written speech of primary school students, not only to achieve a speech free of word repetition in students, but also to achieve the speech that we have listed below It is also important for the factors. In our opinion, the organization of elementary school lessons based on educational dictionaries has a positive effect on the features we have listed. They are as follows:

- a) expansion of acquired knowledge;
- b) achieving the systematization of acquired knowledge;
- d) expansion of logical, critical thinking;;
- e) being able to apply acquired knowledge in practice;;
- f) being able to retain the acquired knowledge in everyday life;
- g) development of independent thinking ability;
- h) increase the speed of execution of control tasks;;
- i) strengthening of knowledge.

The modernity of the organization of elementary school classes based on dictionaries in all areas allows for the analysis of fairy tales and stories in reading classes, as well as the organization of an integrated lesson with science and history. Pedagogical goals of mother tongue lessons are expressed in the fact that today, educating young people in the spirit of national independence ideology, national idea, national spirituality, forming in them a sense of respect for national values, education It is very important to fulfill religious tasks, develop artistic-aesthetic taste, and speech competence. Educational dictionaries perform important social tasks such as teaching the mother tongue and other languages, describing and standardizing the language, ensuring intercultural relations between languages and cultures, broadening the worldview, scientific examination and interpretation of the language lexicon. Vocabulary work is related to the educational process and is adapted to educational activities and textbooks. Vocabulary articles are simple, clear, understandable, small in size, suitable for the age characteristics of students.

Modern educational lexicography is not only the compilation of educational dictionaries, but also lexical minimums, educational linguostatistics, manuals for teaching lexis, presentation and semanticization of lexis in textbooks intended for language teaching. and undertakes other duties. According to M. R. Lvov, half of the new words acquired by primary school students up to the 4th grade enter the students' vocabulary through vocabulary work and lessons held in the native language and reading classes. We can divide vocabulary work into several stages: 1) explaining the meaning of the word, 2) activating the word, 3) using the word in speech.

Activating students' vocabulary is one of the most important areas of vocabulary work in native language and reading classes. In this case, the main task of the teacher is to help the student master the combination of inactive words and the field of application in order to transfer the inactive words in the student's vocabulary to the active vocabulary reserve. Even if the student uses a word only once in his

retelling, story, conversation, letter, statement, essay, this word is considered activated. Mastering a word consists in knowing its meaning, combination and scope of application. To explain the meaning of a new word to the student, the teacher must know the methods of explaining the meaning of the word and use them appropriately. Must M. R. Lvov listed the following ways of explaining the meaning of a word: demonstrative, contextual, giving a synonym, giving a logical definition, giving a detailed description, giving an antonym, analyzing the composition of a word.

Unintelligible words for students in elementary school textbooks vary in their content. Therefore, when explaining the meaning of these words, it is necessary to choose the most effective method in accordance with their characteristics. When working with students on vocabulary, the teacher should pay attention to the following:

1. Analyzing the pronunciation of each word, reading expressively, speaking the learned text based on the plan by asking small questions to the students.
2. Working with synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, original and figurative words.
3. To draw students' attention to difficult-to-understand words in the text, to explain the meaning of the word in the text, and to teach them to use it correctly in oral speech.
4. To ensure that students speak in a speech subject to the norms and rules of the literary language.
5. Achieving the absence of the influence of local dialects in the students' speech.
6. Accustoming students to speak in a way that is understandable for everyone and to stay away from inappropriate (now and then, like this, always) words.
7. Teaching the student to express a personal attitude to each word in the text.
8. It is necessary to accustom the student to pay special attention to pronunciation and accent when narrating what has been read. If a word is mispronounced, it can be repeated several times, or even memorized.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that each teacher should familiarize himself with a lot of literature, take into account the level of knowledge, age characteristics, psychological aspects, talent and mastery of students in order to conduct the lesson assigned to him based on the needs of the times. necessary. The teacher should not only work on the vocabulary, but also shape the students' aesthetic education, faith, worldview and prepare them for the big life. Then we can achieve our goals and results.

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