



PROVISION OF DICTIONARIES IN MOTHER TONGUE TEXTBOOK FOR 6TH CLASS

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Abstract:

This article discusses working with dictionaries given in the 6th grade native language textbook, dictionary views, methods of using the dictionary, working with the dictionary in the exercise section.

Keywords: dictionaries, vocabulary usage, word explanation, matching, phrases, abbreviations, figurative expressions.


Introduction

Learning words and their meaning is extremely important in language education. And to learn a word and its meaning, we turn to dictionaries. Although a child begins to distinguish the meaning of words from the age of 1, he begins to master the essence of the language at the school stage. Therefore, in school education, it is necessary to have a wide place in textbooks.

So, what is the current state of vocabulary training in native language textbooks? When the 6th grade native language textbook was studied, it was found that the dictionaries were mainly given in the following topics and forms:

Phrasal Dictionaries:

- correct matching of expressions and their meaning; (Page 7)
- to find the meaning of the given expressions in the dictionary; (Page 51)

 Quyidagi iboralar ma'nosini lug'atlardan, oila a'zolaringizdan aniqlab, yozing. Qanday vaziyatlarda qo'llanishini bilib oling.

Ko'zi to'rt bo'lmoq	Ko'ziga issiq ko'rinmoq	Ko'z tashlamoq
Ko'ziga cho'p solmoq	Ko'zi pishmoq	Ko'z yummoq



In this task, students learn the meaning of expressions and learn how they are used in speech situations, directly referring to the dictionary or asking for help from family members. Therefore, it is recommended to give assignments that require reference to the dictionary as homework.

Vocabulary for learning words:

- correct matching of words with given explanations; (page 19, 79, 181)
- finding the meaning of ambiguous words in a certain context; (Page 37)
- search for the meaning of a word in the dictionary given at the end of the book; (Page 117)
- finding the meaning of given words using dictionaries; (page 127, 167, 191)



Lug'at yordamida tarixiy o'lchov so'zlarining ma'nolari bilan tanishing va izohi bilan yozing. Ushbu so'zlardan qanday o'rinlarda foydalanish mumkinligi haqida o'ylab ko'ring.

misqol

botmon

tanob

chaqirim

qadoq

pud

quloch

In this task, the students refer to different dictionaries, learn the situations in which these words are used, and partially get acquainted with the current alternative of these words.

- understanding the definition of the word taken from the dictionary. (page 164, 165, 210)

Glossaries of abbreviations:

- study the explanation of social network abbreviations; (Page 125)



Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga oid qisqartma so'zlar izohi bilan tanishing. Ular ishtirokida gaplar tuzib, yozing.

FB – "Facebook" ijtimoiy tarmog'i.

IG – "Instagram" ijtimoiy tarmog'i.

SMS – inglizcha "short" – qisqa, "message" – xabar, "service" – xizmat. Qisqa xabarlar yaratish xizmati.

MMS – inglizcha "media", "message" va "service" – rasm, video, audio shaklga ega bo'lgan xabarlarni yetkazish xizmati.



Through this task, students will partially get acquainted with the vocabulary of abbreviations and remember these abbreviations. It is also recommended to ask the students themselves what abbreviations they know.

- learning the abbreviations of calculation words: (page 127)
- find the full name of given abbreviations using dictionaries. (Page 205)

Dictionaries for figurative expressions:

- match the word and the corresponding pictorial expression; (Page 75)
- finding words equivalent to the given pictorial expressions. (Page 95)

 Berilgan so'zlarga mos tasviriy ifodalarni moslashtirib, ko'chiring. Ularning qanday farqli tomonlari bor? Fikringizni bitta gap misolida izohlab, yozing.

yer	pehona teri
chigit	ekinning qoni
mehnat	dala malikasi
suv	zangori gilam
makkajo'xori	baraka urug'i

In this task, students interpret and match the meaning of pictorial expressions using the dictionary. They make sentences with their participation and distinguish the difference between words and figurative expressions in a sentence.

In short, in the 6th grade mother tongue textbook, a lot of attention is paid to working on vocabulary like the above. Another advantage of these dictionaries is that not all dictionaries are related to the same field, but to different fields. This does not make students bored, and increases their interest in working with dictionaries. We can see that many tasks require the use of dictionaries, but there are not many detailed dictionaries of various fields in Uzbek lexicography. That is why creating dictionaries, especially educational dictionaries, is one of the urgent issues of Uzbek lexicography.

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