



## EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARY FORMATION AS A SOCIAL ORDER

Husanova Dildora Begimkul Kizi  
Master of Termez State University

### Annotation

One of the fastest growing areas of lexicography today is the field of educational lexicography. The distinguishing feature of educational dictionaries from other dictionaries is that they are directly related to education and have already become an integral part of the field of education. The main task of textbooks is to express language skills to students in a simpler, clearer and, of course, engaging way.

**Keywords:** lexicography, dictionaries, textbooks, lexemes, classifications.

### Introduction

The field of lexicography is one of the main tools for showing the level of development of any country. Because any development and progress in the economic, political, social, national and cultural spheres of the country is reflected in the dictionaries belonging to the representatives of this nation. Educational lexicography is one of the fastest growing areas of lexicography today. VV Morkovkin divided general dictionaries into two types. These are anthropocentric and linguocentric dictionaries. The main emphasis in anthropocentric dictionaries is to illuminate the language in the human mind, to help it use it correctly and effectively[3-20]. In linguocentric dictionaries, language is at the center, and its main function is to explain the facts of the language. Currently, dictionaries are included in the category of anthropocentric dictionaries. Educational dictionaries are designed for the field of education, and these types of dictionaries help students not only to increase their vocabulary, oral or written literacy, but also to develop their creative thinking skills and broaden their worldview. also serves[5].

For example, the Uzbek Vocabulary Dictionary is a great help for students in separating words into stems and suffixes. It is important for students to know exactly what the root of the word is when they use it, and to learn how to add suffixes correctly and use them correctly in language. The dictionary also includes lexemes that are originally mastered, but have Uzbek suffixes, and can be distinguished into stems and suffixes: medal-winning, ideal -lash / tir / ish, aspirant-lik[18].

There is a genre of complex dictionaries in the world of dictionaries. Dictionaries of this type are characterized by the fact that the words reflect not only one side, but almost all aspects in one. can study linguistic features.





We've covered some of the features of dictionaries above. In addition, of course, there are some differences between educational dictionaries and other basic dictionaries. In general, dictionaries are divided into large, medium and small dictionaries. Educational dictionaries are mainly small and in some cases medium in size. Because we know that dictionaries are important for students in the educational process (especially in the school field) and can be a tool for them to later access academic dictionaries. If the dictionaries are too large and complex in size, it may not be able to attract students to the field of lexicography[8].

It is important that textbooks are relevant to the field of education and that they are adapted to the textbooks. Because the dictionaries are used in the educational process, they should be within the disciplines, they should be in line with the textbooks in this field, and even the textbooks should include specific lessons and these dictionaries. exercises or puzzles[19].

The glossary covers not only school but also preschool and even higher education. For this reason, dictionaries should be designed with age in mind. For example, dictionaries for preschool education should be simple, clear, and engaging. However, dictionaries for higher education should be relatively comprehensive and cover a specific area[16].

Textbooks contain the most important information, explain the most important aspects of lexemes, and, of course, differ from other dictionaries in that the expression is clear, concise and concise. This is because dictionaries need to be clear to the user as soon as they are available[20].

As mentioned above, dictionaries are used for students as the primary foundation of lexicography, and that is why the engaging feature of textbooks is important[17]. Textbooks should also include the necessary visual aids. In addition, lexicographical symbolism should be used sparingly and simply in textbooks.

In conclusion, dictionaries in the field of lexicography are the most important factor in the educational process. Effective use of dictionaries in linguistics helps to expand the level of comprehensive knowledge of students.

### List of References

1. Bahriiddinova B.M. O'zbekistonda o'quv lug'atchiligi: lingvistik asoslari, tarixi va istiqbollari. Filologiya fanlar doktori (DSc)...dis.avtoref.- Samarqand 2020
2. Mengliyev B., Bahriiddinova B. O'zbek tilining so'z tarkibi o'quv lug'ati.-T.: O'zbekiston, 2007-7b.





3. Abdinazarovna, S. G. (2020). THE REFLECTION FEATURES OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS OF THE ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. Тил, таълим, таржима” халқаро журнали, 2(1).
4. Javohir Gaybullo og, Z., & Sayfiddinovich, X. R. (2021). Boshlang‘Ich Sinf O‘Qish Darslari Samaradorligini Oshirishda Qo‘Llaniladigan Interfaol Metodlar. Барқарорлик ва Етакчи Тадқиқотлар онлайн илмий журнали, 1(6), 93-104.
5. Kadirova, D., & Sayfiddinovich, X. R. (2021). Ethnopedagogical Fundamentals of Development of Primary School Education in our Multinational People. Барқарорлик ва Етакчи Тадқиқотлар онлайн илмий журнали, 1(6), 41-49.
6. Muqimovich, Y. S. Use of Interactive Methods in Teaching Historical Topics in Primary School Reading Lessons. JournalNX, 326-329.
7. Salomova, G. (2014). THE REFLECTION FEATURES OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. In The Second International conference on development of pedagogical science in Eurasia (pp. 174-176).
8. Salomova, G. A., & Khurramov, R. S. (2021). ABBREVIATION IN ENGLISH, UZBEK, RUSSIAN LANGUAGES DIFFERENT STRUCTURAL TYPES. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 2(12), 646-654.
9. Sayfiddinovich, K. R. (2021). Didactic Bases of Ethnopedagogical Training of the Future Teacher in the Educational Field of University. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES, 2(11), 237-239.
10. Sayfiddinovich, K. R. (2021). The Role of using Interactive Methods in Primary School Lessons. Барқарорлик ва Етакчи Тадқиқотлар онлайн илмий журнали, 1(6), 114-123.
11. Sayfiddinovich, X. R., & Javohir Gaybullo og, Z. (2021). Boshlanganchi Sinf O‘quvchilarida Ekologik Tafakkurni Shakllantirishning Etnopedagogik Asoslari. Барқарорлик ва Етакчи Тадқиқотлар онлайн илмий журнали, 1(6), 62-71.
12. Xurramov, R. S. (2021). Rivojlangan O‘zbekistonda Boshlang‘ich Sinf O‘qituvchilarini Etnopedagogik Qadriyatlarini Ta‘lim Va Tarbiya Jarayonida Rivojlantirish. Барқарорлик ва Етакчи Тадқиқотлар онлайн илмий журнали, 1(6), 105-113.
13. Xurramov, R. S., Zokirov, J. G. O., & Temirova, M. K. Q. (2021). ETHNOPEDEGOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF DEVELOPING INTEREST IN NATURAL AESTHETICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Scientific progress, 2(7), 832-839.





14. Xurramov, R. S., Zokirov, J. G. O., & Xurramov, M. S. (2021). USE OF THE HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIAN THINKERS IN THE FORMATION OF ETHNOPEDEGOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 846-853.
15. Саломова, Г., Абдуллаева, М., Хафизова, И., & Ахмедова, М. (2019). СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЕ. *Интернаука*, (7-1), 74-76.
16. Саломова, Г., Жумаева, Н., & Хамраева, Д. (2018). Методические принципы современных методик обучения английскому языку. *Наука XXI века*, (4).
17. Саломова, Г., Турсунов, Х., Бобоева, М., & Пайгамова, М. (2019). СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. *Интернаука*, (44-1), 54-55.
18. Samiyev, A. S. (2020). THE LIFE AND BENIGNITY ACTIVITY OF ABU ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD IBN ISMAIL AL-BUKHARI. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (5), 556-560.
19. Abdurazakov, F. A., & ugli Odinaboboev, F. B. (2022). PEDAGOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF USING MODULE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION ON THE BASIS OF MODERN APPROACHES. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(1), 173-180.
20. Fazliddin Abdunabievich Abdurazakov, & Sohibidavron Khasanovich Meliev. (2022). INTERACTIVE METHODS USED IN THE FORMATION OF CREATIVE ACTIVITY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS). *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(1), 257-262.

