

VOCABULARY LEARNING TECHNIQUES AND METHODS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN UZBEK EDUCATION

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Annotation: *This article will talk about working on a dictionary in order to increase the vocabulary of elementary students, increasing the vocabulary of the reader, reading books of fiction, popular science literature, historical works, publicistics, and other genres, using video, audio, animation, and other multimedia tools.*

Keywords: *dictionary, literature, audio, language, thinking, mastering, activity, knowledge, purpose, development.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье речь пойдет о работе над словарем с целью пополнения словарного запаса начинающих читателей, увеличения словарного запаса читателя, чтения художественной литературы, научно-популярной литературы, исторических произведений, публицистики и книг других жанров, использования видео, аудио, анимации и других мультимедийных средств.*

Ключевые слова: *словарь, литература, аудио, язык, мышление, овладение, деятельность, знания, цель, развитие.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich o‘quvchilarining so‘z boyligini oshirish maqsadida lug‘at ustida ishlash, o‘quvchining lug‘at boyligini oshirish, badiiy adabiyot, ilmiy-ommabop adabiyot, tarixiy asarlar, publitsistika va boshqa janrlardagi kitoblarni o‘qish, video, audio, animatsiya va boshqa multimedia vositalaridan foydalanish haqida so‘z boradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *lug‘at, adabiyot, audio, til, tafakkur, o‘zlashtirish, faoliyat, bilim, maqsad, rivojlanish.*

Speech cultivation in the educational process is a collaborative practical activity of the teacher and student aimed at the formation and cultivation of speech skills and qualifications. Growing students' speech always requires pedagogical guidance.

The main task of the education of the native language of primary classes is to develop the speech and thinking of students using exercises organized in different ways and content. In the speech development of the reader, knowledge of all levels of language is followed. The main condition for mastering language levels is the acquisition of the skill of being able to use the communicative function of the language. Speech cultivation is interrelated with the construction of a sentence and work on the dictionary that made up its composition. Work on the dictionary does not consist in increasing the vocabulary of the reader, focusing the reader's attention on the content of the word, clarifying the semantics, meaning of the word, opening the semantic connection of the word with another word, opening the

connection, achieving in connected speech that each word is associated with other words in its own sense.

Improving the vocabulary of elementary students is an important task to develop their communicative competence, improve their thinking skills and ensure their future success. By expanding their vocabulary, high school students are able to gain a deeper understanding of texts, express their thoughts clearly and impressively, and communicate effectively in a variety of situations.

The main directions of increasing vocabulary:

1. Encourage reading:

- Reading books of various genres: fiction, popular science literature, historical works, journalism and other genres, expands the vocabulary of readers and develops their worldview.

- * Reading classical literature: reading Uzbek and World Classical literature gives readers the opportunity to get acquainted with a rich language style, complex vocabulary and artistic images.

- Reading modern literature: reading modern literature gives readers the opportunity to get acquainted with modern language trends, new words and phrases.

- Reading analysis: the analysis of the works read, the study of the speech of the characters, the identification of artistic means strengthen the vocabulary of students and increase their language sensitivity.

2. Formation of skills for working with vocabulary:

- Dictionary usage: teach students how to use dictionaries correctly, develop skills to determine the Meaning, Origin and use of words.

- Working with synonyms and antonyms: finding synonyms and antonyms of words, understanding their differences in meaning expands the vocabulary of students and enriches their speech.

- Learning word-making techniques: learning ways to form new words through suffixes, stems, and cognates gives students the opportunity to understand the meaning of many words and form them independently.

- Working with phraseologisms and phrases: understanding the meaning of Phraseologisms and phrases and using them correctly in speech makes students' speech more colorful and expressive.

3. Performing written exercises:

- * Writing essays: writing essays on a variety of topics develops the skills for students to express their thoughts in writing, choose words correctly, and relate them grammatically correctly.

- Writing statements: outlining the texts read develops skills for students to understand the main content of the text, correctly select words and express them in a concise and concise way.

- Dictation writing: dictation writing develops skills for students to remember the spelling of words, follow grammatical rules, and write without errors.

- Writing letters: writing letters to different people develops skills for students to choose the right words, follow etiquette and communicate in different situations.

4. Performing oral exercises:

- Participation in discussions: participation in discussions on various topics develops skills for students to verbally express their thoughts, quickly select words and connect them logically correctly.

- * Role-playing: playing roles in different situations develops skills for students to learn different people's speech styles, choose words according to the situation, and communicate.

- Storytelling: telling stories on a variety of topics develops skills for readers to develop their imagination, use words creatively, and express events in an interesting way.

5. Using innovative methods:

- Online resources: the use of online dictionaries, thesauruses, word-teaching applications and other resources allows students to quickly and easily learn new words, check their pronunciation and use them in practice.

- * Multimedia tools: the use of Video, audio, animation and other multimedia tools allows you to visually and audibly study words, better understand and remember their meaning.

- Games: the use of word-teaching games, crosswords, quizzes, and other games provides an opportunity to make the learning process fun and motivating, make it easier to remember words, and teach their practical application.

CONCLUSION

Improving the vocabulary of students of Secondary Education is a complex and continuous process. Through the encouragement of reading, the formation of vocabulary skills, the implementation of written and oral exercises, the use of innovative methods and the correct orientation of the teacher, the speech of students is enriched, the ability to think develops and the chances of success in the future increase.