

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING VOCABULARY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabda lug'at ustida ishlash metodikasi, uning asosiy yo'nalishlarini o'rganish, maktabda nutq o'stirishning muhim vazifalaridan biri ekanligi hamda lug'at ustida ishlashni yaxshilash, tartibga solish, uning asosiy yo'nalishlarini ajratish va asoslash, o'quvchilarning lug'atini boyitish jarayonini boshqarish haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: maktab, so'z, lug'at, lug'at tarkibi, leksikologiya, nutq, metodika.

Abstract: In this article, the methodology of working on vocabulary at school, studying its main directions, that it is one of the important tasks of speech development at school, as well as improving and organizing work on vocabulary, separating and justifying its main directions, it is about managing the process of enriching students' vocabulary.

Key words: school, word, dictionary, vocabulary structure, lexicology, speech, methodology.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрена методика работы над лексикой в школе, изучение ее основных направлений, что является одной из важных задач развития речи в школе, а также совершенствование и организация работы над лексикой, выделение и обоснование ее основных направлений. , речь идет об управлении процессом обогащения словарного запаса учащихся.

Ключевые слова: школа, слово, словарь, словарная структура, лексикология, речь, методика.

After children learn to read independently, their vocabulary is greatly influenced by books, newspapers, and magazine materials. That is why independent reading outside the classroom and forms of guidance are considered to be the most important sources of enriching students' vocabulary and developing their speech.

Grammar and spelling lessons with the help of special exercises help to master many words and terms, students learn words that express subject, sign, action, count, order. In these lessons, students' vocabulary is organized, grouped in the process of studying word groups, vocabulary is clarified by studying word structure, word formation, word change; they begin to use the words they have learned in their speech, and as a result, their vocabularies are activated. Pupils' vocabulary is enriched and organized with the help of special lexical-logical exercises. In addition, the texts of movies and TV shows, the speeches of teachers and other school and non-school institutions also enrich the pupils' vocabulary. are sources of enrichment and improvement. Different dictionaries are a very useful guide in vocabulary enrichment.

There is a "Spelling dictionary" for elementary school students. The teacher uses various dictionaries (synonyms, antonyms, phraseological dictionaries of the Uzbek language, various terminological dictionaries) for information and material selection. successfully uses nouns. Explaining the meaning of a word. Explaining the meaning of a sentence enriches the students' vocabulary and develops their speech. The terms of subjects taught in primary grades are also words that need to be explained. are included in the list. Explaining the meaning of terms helps to better understand the concept that this word means. For example, by explaining the meaning of the term subject, students will learn that the subject is used in a broad sense, that all objects, events, and concepts in nature are called subjects. It helps them to quickly understand terms like noun, adjective, number, verb. Students should not be distracted from the topic. For this purpose, during the preparation for each lesson, the teacher determines the words whose meaning needs to be explained, the most convenient ways to explain them, and where to explain them in the lesson.

It takes very little time to explain the meaning of the word and does not know the main meaning of the lesson, which is encountered for the first time in the texts of textbooks.

Some words are explained before reading the text. In the process of reading the text, it is necessary to stop explaining the meaning of words. If there is a need to explain a word while reading the text, the meaning of the word is briefly explained without distracting the attention of the readers from the content of the text.

The methodology uses the following methods of explaining words:

1. Explain the word based on the context. In this case, the word that the students do not understand is explained with the help of a sentence (or text) that uses words that are understandable to them;
2. Explain the meaning of the word using the dictionary and the explanation given under the text in the textbooks. It is important to teach students to independently understand the meaning of words using the explanation;
3. Explain the meaning of the word using the synonym of the same word. For example, sabo - breeze, defense - protection, musician - musician, country - homeland, building, samo — like the sky. When explaining a word by choosing a synonym, it is necessary to indicate the stylistic (methodical) significance of this word;
4. Explaining the concept expressed by an unfamiliar word by comparing it to the concept expressed by a familiar word (its antonym). For example, the concept of ishchan can be explained by comparing the concept of clangasa, the word truthful to the word liar. Words and phrases used figuratively, descriptive quotes, proverbs are also explained using the method of comparison;
5. Explain the word with a concept close to itself - another expression. In this case, the explanation of the word to be explained should be short and clear. For example,

arbitrariness means doing things as you wish, doing things as you wish; specialist - owner of a profession; the eagle is a sharp-eyed bird that flies far; a dish made of mesh cowhide; guidon is a container for gui, etc. Some words are explained by explaining their function. For example, a combine harvester is an agricultural machine that harvests, threshes, and cleans grain at the same time; excavator is a machine that simultaneously digs the ground and loads the soil into a truck; airfield - a place where airplanes stay, take off or land, etc.

6. Explain the word by explaining the main sign of the object. A shark is a very large predatory fish that lives in the oceans.

7. To explain the meaning of words expressing moral, abstract concepts with the help of examples. For this, the actions of the hero of the work, who has a moral virtue, are analyzed from the artistic work studied by the students.

CONCLUSION

In short, working on explaining the meaning of words enriches students' vocabulary and makes their speech more fluent. Figurative words and artistic speech units used figuratively are explained after reading the text, because their meaning is best understood from the content of the text and the context. Especially when reading parables, the figurative words in it cannot be explained before or during the reading of the work.

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