

**LINGUISTIC BASICS OF WORKING ON A DICTIONARY IN ELEMENTARY
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Annotation: Working with dictionaries in teaching the native language in this article is an opportunity for students to develop all the basic competencies. Dictionaries are considered a useful tool for the development of speech. With the help of vocabulary, readers enrich, identify and activate vocabulary. They get acquainted with the lexical meaning of words, master grammatical forms, learn the correct spelling pronunciation and follow the normative accent in words.

Keywords: elementary class, native language, work in dictionary Utsi, vocabulary, speech, education, intellectual, culture

Introduction: It is known that the age of primary education is the most sensitive period for a child to master certain cultural values, and one can also say the path of moral, spiritual, intellectual development as one of the indicators of the general development of his personality. The condition for entering culture, self-development, the ability to communicate and assimilate new cultural values, in addition, the ability to speak, is an important basis of any human activity. Therefore, primary education serves the main task in providing fundamental knowledge on the enrichment and activation of vocabulary of students. To do this, the necessary work is carried out in all classes in primary classes, but native language classes play a leading role in this. It is for this reason that the teacher should organize these classes in a way that is interesting to the students and rich in resources. Special attention has always been paid to the problem of the development of speech activity of elementary students. Currently, elementary students have been divided by clarifying the general trends in vocabulary enrichment and activation. In this regard, problems of speech development, possible ways of developing language competence of schoolchildren, monological and dialogical forms of speech were analyzed.

Psychological features of the formation of oral and written speech were also identified in primary school students. The mother tongue program for elementary grades defines the range of speech abilities of elementary students, which must develop over a four-year period of study in the process of learning phonetics, grammar, spelling, and speech development. When children enter school, they speak in everyday speech, but their vocabulary is often scarce and will not be enough to express all the ideas and concepts they possess throughout school.

At the same time, one of the most important tasks for the development of speech in primary school students is to organize the work of the dictionary, highlight its main directions and substantiate them, and control the process of enriching the vocabulary of its students. In this process, it is worth considering that students can understand words and phrases, but cannot correctly and appropriately apply them during speech. In the system for enriching the vocabulary of Primary School students, it is necessary to work with linguistic dictionaries during the lessons of the mother tongue in terms of the great importance of working on the word in the lessons of the mother tongue, its meaning, application, introduction to synonymous and antonymic relations and its association with other words.

With the work on this dictionary, the teacher will have carried out a systematic, well-organized, pedagogically appropriate work related to all departments of the native language.

Research methodology and analysis results. The development of vocabulary wealth of students in the primary school occupies an important place in the process of language learning. The main goal of language learning is to teach students not only to remember words, but to apply them correctly and accurately. In the process of teaching vocabulary, linguistic foundations, that is, the principles and methods of linguistic disciplines, are important. Dictionary and its types. The dictionary deals in linguistics with the study of the vocabulary of a language, that is, words and their meanings.

Vocabulary may vary:

- Active vocabulary is a set of words that the reader uses through language. The words used in the acting and expression of students are of this type.

* Passive vocabulary are words that the reader understands, but are rarely used in their own speech. The wealth of passive vocabulary helps in a correct and clear understanding of language. Linguistic basics of teaching vocabulary in the elementary school When teaching vocabulary, linguistic theories and methods develop students' ability to learn language. The process of teaching vocabulary is carried out based on the following principles:

1. Semantic foundations (concepts of meaning) – when teaching a dictionary, special attention is paid to the semantic meaning of words, that is, the concepts, situations and contexts associated with them. It is very important to teach students to explain the correct meanings of words, to apply them in different situations.

2. Morphological foundations (word structure) – giving an understanding of the structure of a word, its parts, affixes (acquired words, suffixes) are effective in expanding the vocabulary of elementary students. Using morphology, students learn to form new words.

3. Syntactic foundations (vocabulary and sentence structure) – students need to learn how to use words by creating the right combinations. This contributes to the development of their speech. The use of words in the correct order and the basics of sentence construction are important for children.

4. Pragmatic foundations (social use of words) – students should be taught how words are applied to social situations. This is especially necessary for the culture of treatment and the correct use of language in a social context.

Methods in teaching vocabulary In elementary school students, different methods are used when teaching vocabulary:

- Teaching through ready-made words-teaching students by bringing new words in different contexts (pictures, stories, videos).
- Methods of explanation and demonstration – to show and explain to students new words and their meanings, to master words through practical training.

* Repetition and exercise is an effective method of repeating words many times, learning them through exercises, learning new words and phrases.

1 . Dictionary and its importance Vocabulary, in linguistics, is considered as a science that studies the words and their meanings of a language, as well as the semantic and morphological relationships between these words. Vocabulary teaching is an integral part of the language learning process, since words are the main unit that shapes the language. Teaching vocabulary in the primary class increases not only the language skills of the students, but also the general level of knowledge. In order to learn the language well, the reader must not only learn the words, but also understand their meanings, the relationship between them and cultural content. Therefore, the linguistic principles of dictionary learning take into account not only linguistic knowledge, but also social and cultural aspects.

2. Semantic foundations (meaning and concept Semantics is the branch that studies the meaning and concepts of language. When teaching vocabulary, the semantic principle helps students to fully understand the meanings of words. The meaning of words can change not only in their direct, but depending on the context. For example, the word "to live" can mean different meanings in different contexts: the first meaning is "to live life", while the second meaning can be "to reside somewhere".

3. Morphological bases (word structure Morphology teaches the structure of words and the process of their formation. This is especially important for students in primary school, as they learn to create new words by learning the roots, suffixes, and forms of words. For example, by showing readers how the suffix "-lik" is used, they can add the suffix "-lik" to the word "book" to create a new word "booklik". Through this method, students understand the structure of words and develop skills to create new words. Also, using morphology, students are explained word formation (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, etc. This in turn helps students in syntax and sentence structure.

4. Syntactic foundations (vocabulary and sentence structure) Syntax is the science that studies how words and vocabulary are arranged in a sentence. Understanding how words connect with each other, the structure of sentences and phrases will help students use the language correctly. The basics of syntax are especially necessary for elementary school students, as it teaches them

how to place words correctly. For example, the semantic meaning of the sentences "I go to school" and "I go to school" may be the same, but the syntactic structure is different. By teaching students this type of syntactic distinction, they learn to construct different sentences and increase clarity in speech.

5. Pragmatic foundations (social aspects of language) Pragmatics studies how words are used in a social context. When teaching vocabulary, it is important to explain to students how words are used in certain social situations. This includes how words differ in formal or informal situations, when talking to friends or with a teacher. For example, the word "hello" can be used in a formal or informal situation. Teaching students these differences can help them properly use the language in different social contexts. Pragmatics also teaches students the culture of using language in society, which develops their speech culture and general social skills.

6. Methods in teaching vocabulary Elementary students have different methods of teaching vocabulary. They include:

* Visual techniques: teaching new words using pictures, graphs, diagrams and videos. This technique helps students visualize the meanings of new words.

- Teaching in the appropriate context: using new words in different situations. For example, teaching students by narrating words, using them in conversation, or using them in specific situations.

- Game techniques: attracting students' attention using games when teaching language. This allows students to learn new words and use them in an interesting way.

- Listening and pronunciation techniques: exercises to pronounce words correctly and understand them from context. This method develops skills for students to pronounce words correctly and use them in colloquial speech.

In conclusion, one of the main indicators of the development of the reader's mind and speech can be said about his vocabulary, the ability to correctly, consistently and emotionally express his opinion. The richer the student's active vocabulary, the more meaningful and colorful his oratory and written speech. To achieve fluency in the language, it is necessary to effectively use dictionaries during classes, in particular in native language lessons, enrich vocabulary through repeated and appropriate work on the dictionary. Because dictionaries are truly a bitmaganmas treasure of the national language. Moreover, it is dictionaries that encourage the reflection of the successes of the development of the people in the field of material and spiritual culture.

This serves for the self-awareness of Primary School students as they progress for the progress of the nation and the country, learn and step towards achievements. Working on vocabulary in primary school students plays an important role in their language learning process. Understanding semantic, morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic foundations when teaching vocabulary allows students to teach the meanings of words and how to use them in different

contexts. In the process, various methods and approaches help to increase the vocabulary wealth of students and develop language skills.

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