



## THE ROLE OF THE DICTIONARY IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides feedback on the concept of a dictionary, dictionaries, a dictionary, its types, description and classification.*

The dictionary specifies the optimal spelling of each word, the origin (etymology of words) - the etymology, if necessary, the pronunciation, the meaning (or meanings) is defined and interpreted, the definition of words. The meanings and correct application of these meanings are evidenced by examples from the Uzbek art and scientific literature, the press - quotations. But it is not easy to identify the norm, to distinguish the norm. Therefore, it is natural that there are some shortcomings in the definition of literary language norms in the dictionary. The emergence of a dictionary not only stabilizes the norms of literary language, but also helps to identify and resolve issues that remain unresolved. It should also be noted that a normative dictionary does not perpetuate norms when trying to define literary language norms. Because language norms,

like language itself, change and evolve in relation to social development. Working with a dictionary not only develops students' independent thinking and speaking skills, but also increases their interest in dictionaries; develops the ability to use general and academic dictionaries. The dictionary is a valuable helper that the reader can always have with him, a source that enriches the vocabulary, an invaluable treasure that allows you to write correctly, pronounce correctly, choose words. Students can also ask for help from a teacher, parents, or others. But none of this can be a constant source of gratitude for a child's information. V.G. Gak, who in his time conducted extensive research on the issues of educational lexicography, identifies the main branches of lexicography today based on the study of the history of lexicography. "From



now on," says Gak, "lexicography will work in four directions:

1. Descriptive lexicography is the collection and recording of all words in a language, including obsolete, new, and even infrequently used words;
2. Normative lexicography - writing, reflects the norms of pronunciation, determines the scope and meaning of words.
3. Linguistic lexicography - creates etymological, historical, comparative dictionaries of each language.
4. Educational and practical lexicography - the creation of monolingual, bilingual dictionaries, reference books, dictionaries for the school.

Theoretical lexicography distinguishes the following criteria that are important to follow when creating textbooks:

Psychological measurement is based on the acquisition of information about the age of the student, the creation of dictionaries for young, middle and older students. Synonyms are made up of left-handed words that are common in the speech of children of this age when the dictionary is designed for primary school. The dictionary on this topic, created for secondary special education, is difficult to use for young children due to the scope, complexity and size of the vocabulary. It also makes it difficult to work with a dictionary by including them.

The sociological dimension is the dictionary for a country, for a nation

characterizes the national culture of the nation. Dictionaries designed for foreign students or for learning a foreign language have a linguistic, national, linguistic and didactic character. The users of any

dictionary should pay attention to the customs, nature, climate and national spirit of the nation. Linguistic dimension - depends on the vocabulary, the provision of dictionary articles, interpretation of meanings, in similar dictionaries (synonyms, antonyms, graded words, pronunciation words, consonant dictionaries) to ensure the coherence of ideas, to avoid redundancies, to evaluate one word in two places, and so on. Semiotic (symbolic) measurement - control of problems related to the use of lexicographic symbols, symbols, abbreviations in the dictionary. S. Johnson, an English lexicographer, said, "If a mechanism impresses an engineer with its perfect construction, but it requires in-depth knowledge of its application, it is absolutely useless for the average worker. No matter how perfect a dictionary is, if it is difficult to work with, it will be less useful. The dictionary should be both perfect and convenient," he said. This description indicates that he is referring to dictionaries.

Today, there are more than fifty types of textbooks in world linguistics, which combine several thematic dictionaries. Modern lexicography includes the following types of textbooks:

1. Explanatory dictionaries - dictionaries that explain the meaning of naming words in a particular language in alphabetical order or by content group.
2. Thesaurus type dictionary is a type of dictionary that contains all the information available in the language about each word.
3. Educational-ideographic dictionaries are a type of dictionary that systematizes and groups words belonging to the same semantic cell.
4. Bilingual and multilingual textbooks - translation dictionaries.



5. Spelling dictionaries - spelling dictionaries that cover the rules of correct spelling of words.

6. Educational and orthoepic dictionaries - a type of dictionary that reflects the rules of correct pronunciation.

7. Historical and etymological textbooks - a dictionary that explains the history of the origin of words and phrases in the language.

8. Vocabulary dictionary - a dictionary that explains the meaning of new words and phrases used in the language.

9. Frequency tutorials are a type of dictionary that sorts words in a dictionary layer by level of usage. A work can also be created on the example of vocabulary. Active and passive words are identified.

10. Phraseological textbooks - a dictionary that explains the meaning of stable compounds, phrases, figurative expressions that exist in the language.

11. Chappalugat is a type of dictionary that is alphabetized according to the ending letter of the dictionary. It is created for linguists and creators.

12. Grammar dictionaries are a type of dictionary that describes the morphological and syntactic nature of words.

13. Vocabulary dictionary - the smallest meaningful parts of words - morphemes, ie dictionaries aimed at distinguishing word structure.

14. Vocabulary textbook - a dictionary that analyzes the word formation of artificial words in the language.

15. Vocabulary tutorial is a type of dictionary that is syntactic in nature and reflects the lexical valence of words.

16. Terminology textbooks - a dictionary of terms used in a particular field, science and technology, profession.

17. Dialectal dictionaries are dictionaries that explain dialectal words.

18. Synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, paronyms dictionary - a dictionary that covers the types of words according to their form and meaning.

19. Polyglot dictionary - a dictionary that explains the meaning of polysemous words in the language.

20. A toponymic dictionary is a dictionary that explains the meaning of geographical place names.

21. Abbreviations - a type of dictionary that explains the meaning and content of abbreviations in the language.

22. Linguistic, Country, Linguistic and Cultural Studies textbooks cover words related to the national cultural layer of the language. There are dictionaries of this type for English and Russian language learners. It is especially designed for foreigners who are learning the national language.

In order to use dictionaries effectively, a student must first be able to use a dictionary and have a thorough understanding of the topic of the dictionary. Of course, the use of a thematic dictionary in the native language class coincides with the transition to this topic. Each dictionary has its own descriptive features in the form of an introductory article. Such instructions, which are given under the headings "Access to the dictionary", "How to use the dictionary?", "Descriptive features of the dictionary", are attached at the beginning or end of the dictionaries. The educational-methodical device of the dictionary is a guide to the scientific basis of any dictionary, its distinctive features, methods of working with the dictionary. According to experts, it is advisable to expand and improve the methodological structure of textbooks with lexical and grammatical tasks for working with the dictionary, because a single



introductory article in the dictionary can not explain the work of the dictionary to a student. The educational device is enriched with a system of questions to respond to the information in the dictionary, additional lexicographical symbols and their interpretation, exercises with a dictionary

composed in a non-traditional way that attracts attention leads to a book.

Therefore, the role of teaching aids in increasing the effectiveness of the use of dictionaries is important.

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