



## Increase the Vocabulary of Elementary School Students

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**Abstract:** *In our article, we try to correct the shortcomings of students' speech, increase the vocabulary of students, teach them the correct use of words and phrases, and at the same time make the use of dictionaries a vital necessity, develop skills and abilities to use them, and thus enrich their vocabulary.*

**Key words:** *Word, sound, speech, synonym, homonym, antonym, richness of vocabulary, pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic structure, kindred speech, speech development.*

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Primary education is the foundation of general education, the base point. The knowledge gained in elementary school will form the basis for the subsequent stages of education. Like all areas, public education is entering the second millennium. The period sets the task of organizing the educational process in the field of education, including the initial one, focused on the actual deep content of public life, the upbringing of a comprehensively developed personality with a certain order of requirements.

Explaining to students that language is an integral system of signs, providing them with information about the structure of the language, teaching them to distinguish between language and speech, intelligence, the correct choice of words, the correct use of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms in speech, complete mastery of language techniques should be the main task of the teacher. A word is a unit of speech, a part of speech that consists of sounds. With words, we express clear and abstract concepts, transmitting our thoughts to another person.

We know that speech is a type of human activity, the activation of thinking based on linguistic means (words, phrases, speech). According to N.S. Rozhdestvensky and V.A. Kustarova, "Speech development refers to the active practical mastery of the language in all its aspects (pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic structure, kindred speech), active learning means the development of speech with the help of a teacher, which means the use of methods and techniques that help students actively master pronunciation, vocabulary, syntactic structure and the corresponding language speech".

Professors H. Nematov, A. Gulamov, T. Ziyodova write in the methodological manual for teachers "Improving the vocabulary of students in T., 1997" that "Words in our language are a huge, countless treasure, and the more you use it, the more more gets richer".

When replenishing the vocabulary of students, a number of features are taken into account:

- 1) the practical meaning of words, that is, words that have educational value for the entire educational process;
- 2) the use of a word in the speech process, its use only in regular or special cases;
- 3) full understanding of the meaning of the word, its correct use and its use in accordance with the speech situation.

Lack of vocabulary among students means that they do not know the lexical meaning of words. Prevention of this should be carried out primarily in the process of learning vocabulary in primary grades. There are words such as, for example, **almisoq (creed)**, **anduh (sadness)**, **bemavrid (untimely)**, **vido (parting)**, **girdob kalom (word whirlwind)**, **mutolaa (reading)**, **suluv (volost)**, **ulus (aul)**, which are not currently used in public use. Therefore, these words cannot be found at all in the speech of students. To overcome this situation, it is necessary to explain the lexical meaning of words in the process of studying a group of words. Replenishment of the vocabulary of students is one of the main tasks of the lessons of the native language, to acquaint them with different dictionaries, to form the skills of using these dictionaries, for this, first of all, it is necessary to use a dictionary. If the reader does not feel the need to use the dictionary, he will not go to the dictionary. Dictionaries help to enrich words with opposite meanings, figurative expressions and phrases, phraseological combinations, identify words of different, similar forms, develop the skills of correct and appropriate use of words in speech.

Education is the basis of social development. The rich scientific heritage of our world famous ancestors is incomparable, and they are an invaluable treasure in the education of today's youth. Educating young people has always been an important issue. Ancient and medieval Eastern and European thinkers emphasized that the child should have his own opinion in the learning process. Aristotle, Socrates, Alisher Navoi, Musa al-Khorezmi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Raikhan Beruni also drew attention to the importance of factors affecting a person's upbringing. Emphasizing the importance of education for human development, Farabi said: "To be a decent person, a person has two opportunities: education and upbringing. Theoretical maturity is achieved through education, and education is a way of fostering moral dignity and practical activity in communicating with people...".

As the vocabulary of students increases, it is impossible to take steps to enrich it without first determining the state of their vocabulary.

Scientific and methodological manuals created by our famous scientists-methodologists A. Gulyamov, K. Kasimova, K. Abdullaeva, G. Azizov, T. Ziyadova, scientific articles published in the press, reflect effective methods of directly increasing students' speech and increasing vocabulary.

Native language lessons effectively help to replenish the vocabulary of children, teach them to compose speech. The reading lesson and related excursions introduce students to natural phenomena, human life and work. This lesson provides ample opportunities for students' speech, the formation and education of it. In other primary school lessons, students' speech is also enriched with many words. In math lessons, children enrich their speech with new ideas and concepts, a variety of words and terms, and think logically. Students, with the help of the teacher, group the objects they see in science lessons and during excursions, compare and contrast. They, in turn, allow you to clearly assimilate some concepts about nature, develop thinking, speech.

Extracurricular activities in labor, fine arts, physical education, music also allow students to develop speech and thinking. First of all, the teacher himself must speak expressively and effectively, adhering to the norms of the literary language. The teacher himself should be a role model for the child. This is because children have very strong imitations. Only if the development of the oral speech of students in primary grades is systematically organized and activities in this area are carried out regularly, this will affect the entire student's body, his feelings, imagination, will and character, and, finally, his mental activity and abilities. Thus, by developing conversational skills, they develop the ability to speak correctly and express clear, logical ideas. Develops and implements his creative activities and talents. Teachers need to strengthen students' vocabulary in all classes to improve their speaking skills by teaching them to actively use words in speech through a clearly goal-oriented outline.

One of the main factors that effectively increase the vocabulary of students, the effective development of their intellectual abilities, is the beauty of the language, its unique and rich potential.

Improving the vocabulary of students is a complex and extremely difficult process, and there are positive factors that can help them succeed, as well as negative factors that make it difficult to increase vocabulary.

1. The fact that parents are not doing enough to work on the speech of their children. Because the student communicates with his parents before coming to school. The main reason for this negative situation is that many parents do not have sufficient pedagogical knowledge, they are indifferent to the child's speech.
2. Students must have an adequate vocabulary while still in elementary school. To do this, at the beginning of the school year, the teacher must determine the words available in the children's book, and, if possible, deal with each student individually.
3. Jargon elements are one of the factors that negatively affect the development of students' vocabulary. The presence of a number of dialect words in the speech of students affects their deep knowledge of literary language norms.
4. Extreme complexity of the content of teaching the native language. In other words, the excessive scientific, theoretical and fragmentary content of teaching the mother tongue hinders the development of children's vocabulary, the correct and appropriate use of words. Because the students dryly memorize the rules in the textbook both during the lesson and after it.
5. The wrong choice of methods, techniques and means of teaching in the lessons of the native language. In the learning process, the student still becomes a listener, a person who follows the teacher's instructions.
6. It is impossible to imagine the development of the vocabulary of schoolchildren without dictionaries. So far, under the leadership of M. Sodikova, there are only dictionaries "Spelling Dictionary", "Orthoepic Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" for schoolchildren. There are no dictionaries for younger students.
7. Students understand the meaning of the word when reading books, but cannot freely use these words in speech. Words related to the active layer in the native language are passive in the learner's vocabulary, and this makes it difficult or impossible to construct a sentence from existing words in the learner's vocabulary.
8. The main tools that enrich the speech of students are the transferable meanings, the meanings of words, the inability to use them at all. This negatively affects not only oral speech, but also the correct, consistent and fluent expression of thoughts in written speech.

The beauty, consistency and effectiveness of students' speech is largely due to the richness of their vocabulary. The vocabulary of a student means words that he knows and has learned. The richer the student's vocabulary, the more accurately and clearly he will express his thoughts and opinions. The vocabulary of students is replenished not only in the lessons of their native language, but also in all areas of activity, primarily in the family, on the street, at school, in the process of teaching other subjects. Radio broadcasts, television, fiction and the social environment that surrounds the child as a whole are all sources that increase the student's vocabulary.

In modern conditions of the development of students' speech in the process of teaching literacy, the development of comprehensively developed, free-thinking individuals has become a priority of state policy. Speech development becomes a necessary condition for the formation of personality. Therefore, the problem of speech development in primary education should always be in the spotlight. Through the organization of didactic games, the development of oral and written speech of students is achieved. First of all, we want to emphasize that the use of didactic games in the development of students' speech is also effective. Because a game lesson is fun and enjoyable for students. Thanks to these games, the student is primarily interested in school, attending classes. He also becomes very attentive and fluid with every idea expressed by the teacher, who tries to answer in every lesson, thinks carefully, and then speaks. In this situation, the development of students' speech acquires particular importance, since the upbringing of comprehensively developed, free-thinking people has become a priority of state policy. Speech development becomes a necessary condition for the formation of personality. Therefore, the problem of speech development in primary education is always in the spotlight.

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