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WORKING WITH BORROWINGS GIVEN IN DICTIONARIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

Abstract: This article is devoted to the development of speech of elementary school students, for this they need to know the meaning, pronunciation and spelling of certain words. Using dictionaries in reading lessons is an important part of building students' vocabulary, familiarizing them with different dictionaries, and developing the skills to use those dictionaries.

Key words: primary education, speech, vocabulary, word meaning, word interpretation, word pronunciation.

Language: English

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Introduction

Today, many positive changes are taking place in the education system of our country, in the system of primary education. At the same time, the development of speech of primary school students, equipping them with the necessary language materials for free communication with the outside world, should be one of the first requirements of the teacher. To give a speech, a student needs to know the meaning, pronunciation, and spelling of certain words [10].

The richer the vocabulary, the more meaningful and beautiful the speech, and the clearer and easier it is for the listener to understand it [1, 148].

The main part

The use of dictionaries in reading lessons is an important part of increasing students' vocabulary, introducing them to different dictionaries, and developing their skills in using these dictionaries. Students need to have the necessary knowledge and skills to use dictionaries quickly and correctly. One of

the most important of these skills is a good understanding of the alphabet. A student who does not know the alphabet by heart will not be able to find the word he needs using a dictionary [3, 4, 5].

To illustrate this, glossaries are provided at the end of elementary school textbooks. The main goal is for students to be able to work with a dictionary as they search for the meaning of words they do not understand.

We know that the use of annotated dictionaries, in addition to the interpretation of words, depends on which language they are derived from, its meanings, polysemous words, figurative expressions and phrases, phraseological units, the style of the word. helps to determine. However, the glossaries in elementary school textbooks are much simpler, with only words and their explanations and meanings [6, 7, 8].

Let's look the dictionary given at the end of the 3rd grade textbook by M. Umarova, H. Hamrokulova, R. Tadjibayeva.

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Table 1. Use of assimilation words in a grade 3 reading dictionary

№	Words	The meaning of the word	From what language borrowing
1	Afv	Sorry	Uzbek
2	Ajnabiy	Foreign or belonging to foreigners	Persian - Tajik
3	Ardoqlaydi	Be careful, be sorry	Uzbek
4	Ark	A fortified part of the Khan's palace	Persian - Tajik
5	Armon	Regretful of unfulfilled dreams or untimely deeds	Persian - Tajik
6	Ayamajiz	Ayyomi ajuz; the last week of winter	Pure Turkish
7	Asrandi	An adopted child in the care of another parent	Uzbek
8	Bandi	Captive	Persian - Tajik
9	Behuda	Useless	Persian - Tajik
10	Bekvachcha	A child born to Beck; bekozda	Uzbek
11	Bemador	Weak, no cure	Persian + Uzbek
12	Bemajol	Weak, no cure	Persian + Uzbek
13	Bigiz	A shoemaker's wooden tool	Uzbek
14	Bo'z	Cotton yarn on hand loom	Arabic
15	Donishmand	Knowledgeable, scholarly, wise	Persian
16	Doro	King of the Iranian state	Persian - Tajik
17	Ehtirom	High respect, honor	Arabic
18	E'zoz	Respect, honor	Arabic
19	Faqirona	Poor	Arabic + Persian
20	Farovon	Everything is perfect, everything is in abundance	Persian
21	Faxr	Satisfaction, pride	Arabic
22	Firqa	Group, gang	Arabic
23	Fuqaro	A permanent resident of a country	Arabic
24	Fursat	The best time to do a job	Arabic
25	Gadoyvachcha	Beggar child	Uzbek
26	Go'sha	Deserted or deserted area; dull	Persian
27	Hakim	A sharp doctor	Arabic
28	Hijron	Separation, loss	Arabic
29	Himmat	Kindness, blessing, help to someone	Arabic
30	Iltifot	Good attitude, attention	Arabic
31	Imon	Faith in the power of God	Arabic
32	Iste'mol	Use, consumption, food and drink	Arabic
33	Ittifoq	A group, society, or state working together, an association	Arabic
34	Jam	Collected	Arabic
35	Jarohat	Injured, wounded place	Arabic
36	Jiddiy	Thoughtful	Arabic
37	Jur'at	courage, determination	Arabic
38	Kayfiyat	Condition, state, state of mind of a person	Arabic
39	Kashf	To discover, to create	Arabic
40	Klaviatura	The sum of the keys in different mechanisms	German
41	Kulfat	A tormenting, painful situation	Arabic
42	Ko'hna	It's been a long time coming, ancient	Persian
43	Lavozim	Rank	Arabic
44	Manzil	A place to stop or reach on the road	Arabic

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45	Matonat	Endurance, perseverance	Arabic
46	Manglay	Forehead	Mongolian
47	Mezbon	The host	Persian
48	Mijoz	Regular customer Regular customer	Arabic
49	Mirza	The person who did the writing; secretary	Arabic + Persian
50	Misli	Like	Arabic + Persian
51	Mulzam	Guilty, embarrassed	Arabic
52	Naf	The result of a work or thing, a benefit	Arabic
53	Notavon	Weak, crippled, helpless	Persian
54	Parishon	Scattered, chaotic, messy	Persian
55	Qadr	Respect, attention	Arabic
56	Qaroqchi	Robber	Uzbek
57	Qiyofa	Appearance	Arabic
58	Qulun	A one-year-old mare, a mare	Uzbek
59	Samoviy	Heavenly	Arabic
60	Sarvar	Guide	Persian
61	Sekund	Seconds	Lotincha
62	Tanob	Unit of measure	Arabic
63	Tarh	Appearance, project	Arabic
64	Tanho	Alone	Persian
65	Ulamo	Scientist, scientists	Arabic
66	Ungur	A steep hill in the mountains, a cave	Uzbek
67	Xulq	Human behavior	Persian - Tajik
68	G'arib	A lonely, alien man	Arabic
69	Zarb	Hard hit, force, intensity	Uzbek
70	Sha'n	High human quality, dignity, good name	Arabic
71	Shon	Mahsi or boot mold	Arabic
72	Chilpish	Cutting the ends of trees, branches	Uzbek

As can be seen from the table above, the dictionary in the 3rd grade textbook contains a total of 72 words, of which only 11 are Uzbek words. Most of the remaining words are in Arabic, some are from Persian-Tajik, and some are from other languages: Russian, German, Mongolian.

Conclusion

In recent years, a number of words from European languages have entered our language, along

with new concepts. All this expands and enriches the lexical potential of the Uzbek language [2, 55].

We can see the proof of the above idea in the 3rd grade textbook. Indeed, in recent years, many words from European languages, such as seconds, keyboards, buttons, have entered our language and have become firmly entrenched in our language.

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