# THE PRINCIPLE OF FORMING LEXICOGRAPHIC COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Buvajonova Mahirakhan Usmanali kizi
Teacher of Fergana State University

Abdulhamidova Naimakhan Mirzahid kizi
Student of Fergana State University

**Abstract:**
In this article, you can get enough information about the principles and technologies of the modern approach to the formation of lexicographic competence in elementary school students.

**Keywords:** lexicographic competence , principles of modern approach and technologies , primary school students, metalinguistic awareness, skills and knowledge.

## Introduction

Lexicographic competence is the ability to understand and use words correctly and effectively with the help of references such as dictionaries, thesauruses and dictionaries. Formation of lexicographic competence is an important aspect of language learning and is relevant for students of all ages. The development of lexicographic competence can be achieved using various strategies and methods. One of the most important ways is to include lexicography in the curriculum. Students can be taught how to use references effectively and efficiently through interactive activities and exercises. It helps students understand the structure of words and how to use them correctly in a sentence.

## Main Part

Another strategy for building lexicographic competence is the use of digital tools and resources. For example, online dictionaries and thesauruses give students quick access to word definitions and synonyms. From digital tools use also offers interactive games and quizzes designed to make learning more fun and effective .

Developing metalinguistic awareness is also a key strategy for building lexicographic competence. Metalinguistic awareness involves the ability to think about language and how it works. Analysis of words activities that include making , identifying parts of words, and identifying relationships between words help students develop metalinguistic awareness.

Another way to develop lexicographic skills is to use contextual clues. Understanding the context in which a word is used provides valuable information about its meaning. Students can learn to use context clues to identify word meanings and understand the importance of using clear language in communication.

In general, building lexicographic competence is an important aspect of language learning and can be achieved through various strategies and methods. To the curriculum of lexicography input , digital tools

and of resources By using , developing metalinguistic awareness and using contextual cues, teachers can help students develop the skills and confidence they need to use language effectively . Through this development, students can become more effective communicators and improve their general language skills.

A modern approach to the formation of lexicographic competence in primary school students is aimed at forming the necessary skills for students to understand and use words correctly and effectively. It involves incorporating lexicography into the curriculum, developing metalinguistic awareness, and using appropriate technology to support learning.

The development of lexicographic competence in elementary school students has been a topic of interest to pedagogues and researchers for many years. The analysis of the literature shows that there are several methodologies and strategies proposed for the formation of lexicographic competence in elementary school students. One of the most common methodologies for developing lexicographic competence is the use of reference materials such as dictionaries, thesauruses, and dictionaries. Studies have shown that teaching students to use these references effectively can significantly improve their vocabulary and language skills. The use of digital tools such as online dictionaries and interactive games has also been shown to be effective in developing lexicographic competence.

Another strategy for developing lexicographic competence is to include lexicography in the primary school curriculum. By incorporating lexicography into language arts and other subject areas, students can learn how to use references and build their vocabulary in a meaningful and fun way. Analysis of words do , including identifying parts of words and identifying relationships between words received activities also help to develop students' metalinguistic awareness and improve their lexicographic competence . The use of contextual cues is another important strategy for developing lexicographic competence in elementary school students. By teaching students to use context clues to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words, teachers help students develop the ability to use language accurately and effectively. This is reading comprehension can include activities such as exercises , vocabulary games, and writing assignments.

Methodological perspective research has shown that a multidimensional approach to the development of lexicographic competence is the most effective. This approach involves integrating different strategies and methods into the curriculum takes , for example, reference materials , contextual advice, digital tools, and metalinguistic awareness activities. This approach is the word of the students proven to be effective in improving wealth , language skills, and general academic performance.

include the use of reference materials such as dictionaries and dictionaries to aid word comprehension , as well as activities that promote metalinguistic awareness. Metalinguistic awareness involves students' thinking about the structure and function of language.

to develop the skills of students to effectively use dictionaries and other references , to improve their vocabulary, and to cultivate a love for language learning. This approach also improves critical thinking skills strives , which allows students to analyze and understand texts more effectively.

Lexicographic competence to form modern of approach duties of students the word _ parts determination and words _ _ between relationships to know ability development own _ _ into takes _

This approach also aims to develop students' ability to use context clues to identify word meanings and understand the importance of using specific language.

So , let 's start class in o ' students lexicographic competence to form modern approach efficient communication support _ _ _ _ for one series language skills _ _ to develop directed . By promoting the use of reference materials, developing metalinguistic awareness, and using technology to support learning, teachers can help students develop the skills and confidence they need to use language effectively. Get started Development of lexicographical competence in primary school students is an important component of language learning. Lexicographic competence includes the ability to use reference materials such as dictionaries and dictionaries, to understand and use words correctly and effectively. It also analyzes words and their meanings includes the ability to identify parts of words and relationships between words .

Get started _ class in o ' students lexicographic competence formation different principle and technologies done increase Demand does _ One principle is to incorporate lexicography into the curriculum. Students should be introduced to dictionaries, dictionaries and other reference books from an early age. This can be done by providing access to relevant resources in the classroom or through digital tools and resources such as online dictionaries and interactive vocabulary games. Another principle is the development of metalinguistic awareness. It involves teaching students to think about language and how it works. Activities that include analyzing words and their meanings, identifying word fragments, and identifying relationships between words help students develop metalinguistic awareness.

Digital tools and of resources use lexicographic competence in formation too important role o ' nashi can _ Online dictionaries and interactive vocabulary games can make learning more fun and interactive for students. Word processing software can also be used to help students develop their lexicographical competence. For example, students can learn to spot and correct writing errors using the spelling and grammar checking features of word processing software .

Another technology that helps build lexicographic competence is natural language processing. This technology can be used to analyze language patterns and determine word meanings. Students can learn about how natural language processing works and how it can be used to improve their language skills.

Formation of lexicographic competence in primary school students is an important direction of language learning. It is a lexicography curriculum inclusion , the development of metalinguistic awareness, and the use of appropriate technologies to support learning. By implementing these principles and technologies, teachers can help students develop lexicographic competence and communicate more effectively.

includes several principles and technologies. One principle is to incorporate lexicography into the curriculum , which can be achieved through the use of dictionaries, dictionaries and other references as part of language learning. Another principle is the development of metalinguistic awareness, which teaches students to think about language and how it works. Analyze these words and their meanings can be done through activities such as identifying parts of words and identifying relationships between words.

## CONCLUSION

Technologies that can be used to support the development of lexicographic competence include digital tools and resources such as online dictionaries, interactive vocabulary games, and word processing software. Another technology that can be useful is natural language processing, which can be used to analyze language patterns and determine word meanings.

There are several technologies that can help students develop lexicographic competence. These include online dictionaries, interactive vocabulary games , and word processing software. Online dictionaries are a valuable resource for students seeking to improve their vocabulary and lexicographic skills. Online dictionaries have a number of features that are useful for language learners offer , including quick access to word definitions, synonyms, and antonyms. Many online dictionaries also provide audio pronunciations and example sentences that show how words can be used in context.

another technology that helps to develop lexicographic competence . These games are designed to make learning more fun and effective by providing a fun and interactive way to increase vocabulary . Popular examples of interactive vocabulary games include word matching games, crossword puzzles, and word searches.

Word processing software is another technology that can be used to develop lexicographic competence. Word processing software offers a number of features that help students develop their writing skills and improve their use of language. These are the features spelling check , including thesaurus and grammar checks , they help students identify and correct writing errors. Of these technologies In addition , there are various mobile applications that help to develop lexicographic competence. These apps provide quick and easy access to dictionaries and thesauri, allowing students to build vocabulary and develop lexicographic skills on the go.

In general, online dictionaries, interactive dictionary games, and word processing software can be effective strategies to help students develop lexicographic competence. By providing students with the tools and resources they need to improve their vocabulary and language use, teachers can help students become more effective communicators and improve their overall language skills.

## Literature

1. Adkhamjonovna, K. M. (2022). DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL THINKING OF JUNIOR SCHOOL CHILDREN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, *3*(10), 914-919.
2. Adkhamjonovna, K. M., & Sarvinoz, K. (2022). WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE THINKING OF JUNIOR SCHOOLCHILDREN. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, *3*(10), 104-107.
3. Adxamjonovna, Q. M. (2021). BO'LAJAK BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM O'QITUVCHILARINING IJODIY YONDASHUV ASOSIDA KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO'LLARI. *НамДУ илмий ахборотномаси-Научный вестник НамГУ*, 507-510.
4. Akmaljonovna, A. Z. (2022). The Role of the Internet and Modern Electronic Dictionaries in Increasing the Lexicographic Competence of Primary School Students. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, *17*, 1-6.

Go to our website https://agir.academiascience.org for more

5.  Gazieva, D. (2019). MEDIATEXT IN THE FUNCTIONAL-PRAGMATIC ASPECT. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, *1*(9), 153-158.

6.  Gaziyeva, D. (2020). FORMS AND FUNCTIONS OF INTERTEXTUAL CHARACTERS IN THE MEDIA TEXT. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 671-673.

7.  Gaziyeva, D. M., & Kushmatova, M. (2021). MAIN SUBJECTS OF MEDIACOMMUNICATION. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 418-421.

8.  Khallokova M. E. Criteria for non-educational institutions to improve the quality of education //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2021. – T. 5. – C. 52-55.

9.  Khallokova M. E. Important Aspects of Establishing Non-State Educational Institutions //Eastern European Scientific Journal. – 2018. – №. 2.

10. Kuchkarova, M. A. THE IMPORTANCE OF LOGICAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING OF CHILDREN. *Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych.*, 171.

11. Mukhamedkadirovna, G. D. (2022). MEDIA PEDAGOGY AS A SPECIAL DIRECTION IN PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, *3*(10), 900-906.

12. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2021). The Use Of Vocabulary Words In The Dictionary Given In The Textbook Of The 1st Class Native Language And Reading Literacy. International Journal Of Culture And Modernity, 10, 39-42.

13. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2022). Develop Students' Speech by Working on Synonyms and Antonyms in Grades 3-4 in their Native Language Classes. European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science, 6, 125-130.

14. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2022). DIFFERENCES IN FREQUENCY OF USE OF CONGRUENT WORDS. *Conferencea*, 43-45.

15. Mukhtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2022). GENRE MODEL OF THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE AS AN ENIGMATIC DISCOURSE. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, *3*(10), 98-103.

16. Muxtoraliyevna, Z. S. (2022). ENANTIOSEMANTIK KONGRUENTLIK. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(11), 105-109.

17. Pulatovna, N. G. (2022). Psychological Bases of Teaching a Foreign Language Injunior School Age. *International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology*, *2*(4), 34-38.

18. Pulatovna, N. G., & Pavlovna, D. E. (2022). THE ROLE OF VISUAL TEACHING AIDS IN THE FORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF YOUNGER STUDENTS. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, *2*(11), 116-121.

19. Qizi, B. M. U. (2022). Formation of Lexicographic Competence of Junior Students. *European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science*, 6, 138-143.

20. Qizi, S. M. S., & Qizi, B. M. U. (2021). Dictionary in teaching vocabulary composition of language to junior school age students ways to work. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, *11*(10), 1869-1872.

Go to our website https://agir.academiascience.org for more

21. Qo'chqarova, M. A. (2021). SOLVING TEXT PROBLEMS IN SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT WAYS. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 234-236.
22. Zokirova, S. M., & Axmedova, D. O. (2021). WORKING WITH BORROWINGS GIVEN IN DICTIONARIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (3), 275-278.
23. Абобакирова, О. Н. (2020). Жанровые особенности узбекских детских рассказов (на примере творчества Латифа Махмудова). *Проблемы современной науки и образования*, (1 (146)), 95-98.
24. Абобакирова, О. Н. (2020). ЎЗБЕК БОЛАЛАР ҲИКОЯЧИЛИГИНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ-КОМПОЗИЦИОН ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, *3*(2).
25. Абобакирова, О. Н. (2022). АНВАР ОБИДЖОН ҲИКОЯЛАРИДАГИ БАДИИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАР ("ОДОБЛИ БЎЛИШ ОСОНМИ?" ҲИКОЯСИ МИСОЛИДА). *Scientific progress*, *3*(4), 525-529.
26. Газиева, Д. М. (2019). Интертекстуальность как обязательная категория медиатекста. *Вестник науки и образования*, (20-3 (74)), 17-19.
27. Йўлдашева, Д., & Буважонова, М. (2019). БОШЛАНҒИЧ ТАЪЛИМДА ПРАГМАТИК ЁНДАШУВ АСОСИДА МАТН ЎҚИШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, *1*(12), 338-340.
28. Наркабилова, Г. П. (2015). Роль школьных мероприятий в развитии учащихся в инклюзивных школах. *Актуальные проблемы современной науки*, (2), 53-56.
29. Халлокова М. Нодавлат таълим муассасаларида таълим тизимини модернизациялаш //Общество и инновации. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 151-157.