

THE ROLE OF DICTIONARIES IN LEARNING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Mardiyeva Dilrabo Nuritdinovna

Senior Lecturer of Samarkand

State Architecture and Construction University

Abstract:

The article is about the relevance of developing a methodology for working with vocabulary and reference literature in Russian language lessons in the context of the revival of the idea of a self-developing personality with a creative type of thinking, able to navigate the flow of information and independently enrich their vocabulary based on the material of dictionaries of various types (monolingual, bilingual, etc.). The article talks about the methodology of using dictionaries, It needs to be radically rethought in the light of the new requirements imposed by didactics, linguistics, psychology on the process of formation and development of bilingualism and multilingualism.

Keywords: *reinterpretation, didactics, linguistics, bilingualism, multilingualism, lexicographer, fascinating literature.*

Introduction

Dictionaries play a huge role in enriching the vocabulary. No wonder the famous French writer Anatole France claimed that "dictionaries are the whole universe in alphabetical order." Different sources define the concept of "dictionary" in different ways:

- - a book containing a collection of words (or morphemes, phrases, idioms, etc.) arranged according to a certain principle, and giving information about their meanings, usage, origin, translation into another language, etc. (linguistic dictionaries) or information about the concepts and objects designated by them, about the figures in which-in the fields of science, culture, etc. [New Encyclopedic Dictionary, Moscow, 2000];

- a collection of words, sayings of any language, with interpretation or with translation. Dictionaries can be general and private, everyday and scientific [Dal V.I. Explanatory dictionary of the living Great Russian language];
- - a collection of words (usually in alphabetical order), stable expressions with explanations, interpretations or with translation into another language [Ozhegov S.I., Shvedova N.Yu. Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language];
- - a collection of words of any language in

alphabetical order or by word production arranged [Dictionary of the Russian Academy of Sciences. St. Petersburg, 1806-1822];

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- a book containing a list of words, usually with explanations, interpretations or translation into another language [Dictionary of Modern Russian Literary Language in 17 volumes, 1948-1965]; • - a book containing a list of words arranged according to one or another principle (for example, alphabetically), with various explanations [Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language in 4 volumes. edited by D.N. Ushakov].

French lexicographer Alan Ray called modern civilization "the civilization of dictionaries." Dictionaries allowed us to trace the history of a word, determine its meaning, establish the sequence of development of lexical meanings, and comprehend the existing relationship between them. This is a kind of historical story about people's lives, their thoughts, aspirations, troubles and joys. Every word placed in the dictionary is associated with the life and activities of the people - the creator of the language, therefore they are deservedly called "satellites of civilization".

The importance of dictionaries in the life of every person is difficult to overestimate. Reading dictionaries and constantly referring to them increases the culture of speech. Dictionaries enrich individual vocabulary and phraseological stock, introduce the norms of the Russian language, warn against the misuse of words, their grammatical forms, pronunciation. Dictionaries expand our knowledge of the language, deepen our understanding of the word, and contribute to the development of logical thinking. It is known from the biographies of scientists, public figures, writers, and poets that many of them highly appreciated encyclopedic and philological dictionaries, turned to them for help, and read dictionaries as fascinating literature.

There are a huge number of dictionaries in Russian lexicography - explanatory, spelling, dictionaries of correct pronunciation and stress, historical, etymological, dictionaries of the language of writers, etc. It is enough to name the most famous: the four-volume Ushakov Dictionary (published in the 30s of the twentieth century. edited by D.N. Ushakov) "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language" in 4 volumes, the Large (in 17 volumes) and Small (in 4 volumes) academic, the one-volume dictionary of S.I. Ozhegov and created on its basis Russian Russian Dictionary" by S.I. Ozhegov and N.Yu. Shvedova, "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language with the inclusion of information about the origin of words" edited by academician N.Yu. Shvedova, repeatedly reprinted spelling and orthoepic dictionaries, "Historical and etymological Dictionary" by P.Ya. Chernykh, "Dictionary of the Pushkin Language" and others. In the last two or three years alone, dozens of dictionaries of various types have been published, among them the "Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" edited by S.A. Kuznetsov.

"Meanwhile, it is clear that the culture of using a dictionary should be laid down and formed in childhood. Then both the attitude to language and its use in everyday speech practice will not be as barbaric as they are now, when even in public speech words are distorted. In addition to the "Begin", "deepen", "Lead", "means" that have filled their teeth, you can even hear stories on the radio and from

the TV screen about "icy torsos" (instead of hummocks) or "remarkable efforts" (instead of remarkable ones) and read in a highly respected newspaper.

In the age of scientific and technological progress, when there are rapid changes in social, political and cultural life, which, in turn, entails the same rapid change in vocabulary, the importance of various kinds of dictionaries and reference books increases significantly. The language is constantly evolving and reflects the development of society itself. Dictionaries contain the richest human knowledge about the world around us, and the experience of many generations is presented.

The need to use dictionaries in Russian language and literature lessons is noted in a number of scientific works of linguodidacts: Shansky N.M., Maltseva K.V., Potikhi Z.A., Cherkezova M.V., Mayorova I.H., Abuzyarova R.A., Kozhakhmetov B.U., Bystrova E.A., Skopina M.A., Gallinger I.V., Lapidus B.A., Babova K.G., Goncharova T.V., Bekmukhamedova H.A., Burzhumova G.G., Miskevich T.N., etc. Scientists note that mastering the richness of the language is unthinkable without constant reference to the relevant reference literature" (I.V. Gallinger); that dictionaries help to revive Russian language lessons, make them fascinating (Z.A. Potikha); full-fledged and effective language learning is impossible without the ability to use dictionaries of various types (T.V. Goncharova).

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