



# The Use of Dictionaries Is the Basis of Cognitive Learning

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**ABSTRACT**

This article talks about dictionaries and their types, classification, and their role for modern man. Different types of dictionaries and principles of their creation are considered. Information is provided about the need to use dictionaries in cognitive education. Examples of exercises and tasks that teach the use of different vocabularies in education are given.

**Keywords:**

Dictionary, vocabulary, ideographic dictionary, phonetic approach, semantic approach, cognitive education

**Enter**

Dictionaries are the most popular reference books today. They are so popular in our life, in the educational process that it is difficult to find a person who does not have an idea about the word "dictionary". Different sources give different definitions of the dictionary. A dictionary is a collection of words (or morphemes, phrases, expressions, etc.) arranged in a specific order (alphabetical, cellular, thematic), descriptive units, their origin, meanings, spelling, pronunciation, stylistic affiliation, and translation into other languages. book.

[<https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki>]

Dictionaries reflect the knowledge gained by society in a certain period. The dictionary fulfills a number of social tasks: it provides the reader with information about a specific event; introduces him to words in his own and foreign languages; helps to improve and organize the vocabulary of the language.

**Analysis of literature on the topic**

Issues such as types of vocabulary, vocabulary (the word being interpreted or translated from the dictionary), and the structure of dictionary articles are the main issues in the lexicographic theory. The size of the dictionary depends on the vocabulary chosen for it, and the vocabulary is selected according to a certain purpose. Vocabulary is the content of the dictionary. A vocabulary is a list of selected words for a dictionary, and this list is given in a certain order. Linguistic dictionaries are divided into three types from the point of view of the way this vocabulary is given.

- 1) alphabetical dictionaries;
- 2) thematic dictionaries;
- 3) cellular dictionaries.

Alphabetical dictionaries list the words that make up the vocabulary in alphabetical order. In it, the words are placed first based on the first letter, and within each letter, the

inner letters are arranged alphabetically. In lexicography, the order according to the first letter of the word is called "external order", and the order made according to the following letters is called "internal order". Current Uzbek dictionaries are almost alphabetical. Because alphabetical dictionaries are extremely convenient to use. In thematic dictionaries, the list of words that make up the vocabulary is divided into certain topics. Dividing the list into topics comes in different forms. In most cases, they are first separated by word groups, and then the words related to the noun, adjective, and verb groups are given with internal thematic divisions. Sometimes the vocabulary is divided directly into thematic parts, and within it into categories. Alphabetical order can also be used in it.

From the above considerations, it follows that the location of words in the dictionary is carried out based on a certain approach:

a) Phonetic approach (according to sound proximity);

b) Semantic approach

The approach based on sound proximity led to the selection of vocabulary in alphabetical order. We explain it as follows. Differentiability of the lexical units of the language is realized at different levels. Compare: lexemes are formed on the basis of contrasting phonemes: a) one phoneme: [u — pronoun] — [e — exclamation]; b) two phonemes: [ish] — [noun]; c) three phonemes: [have] — [word]; g) four phonemes: [four] — like [door]. In addition to strong oppositions, work was also done with weak oppositions, that is, lexemes were distinguished from each other by some phoneme or association of phonemes: [stone] — [head], [father] — [mother], [eye] — [blind]; [kishi]—[ki- chnk], [saxon]—

[saxovul], etc. This condition made it possible to remember words close in tone. This possibility led to the creation of alphabetical dictionaries. The strength of these dictionaries is that they allow us to quickly find any known word. This led to the convenience and superiority of alphabetical dictionaries. Although it is very convenient in practice, a student who uses a dictionary whose words are arranged in alphabetical order will quickly get bored. Because in the dictionary of this order, words are not classified by content. The human brain requires some kind of logical connection, step-by-step consistency in everything. Language as a sign system affects human thinking. Thought reflects the process of human perception of existence, and knowledge is formed in this process. Knowledge is formed by understanding the phenomena of existence, the laws of nature and society. Knowledge is expressed in words.

Therefore, words can be said to be a reflection of reality. The reality reflected by words is not a random collection of information, but a structural whole that emerges based on certain laws. For example: As our knowledge about the world is constantly developing, the lexical layer of the language is constantly enriched. New words formed on this basis are not simply randomly added to existing words, but are placed in a previously formed system in our mind. The phenomena of existence, as mentioned, are reflected in the mind as a system, that is, united on the basis of mutually organized, mutually common and differentiating signs. At first glance, they seem chaotic. But the human mind perceives the inner order in them and takes them in an orderly manner to keep in memory. Phenomena are stored in the human

mind in groups, and in each group they rely on strict laws of system and element relations. Concepts of phenomena of existence in the mind are named and sorted by words and phrases, in general, linguistic phenomena. This is called the linguistic classification of the phenomena of existence. Strict logical laws apply in the classification. An ideographic dictionary is a good example for classifying the phenomena of existence. As convenient as a dictionary based on the phonetic principle is, a dictionary that presents a set of words based on a certain idea is no less important. An ideographic dictionary allows predicting various syntactic and semantic changes through the juxtaposition of related words. Dictionaries play an important role in the modern world, reflecting the knowledge accumulated by society over the centuries. They serve the purposes of describing and classifying the language, helping to improve the accuracy and expressiveness of the speakers' speech.

### Research methodology

Today, various strategies and methods of data storage and transmission are developing. In particular, it is important to develop methods of storing and transmitting information in the field of education. In educational standards, the ability to read, understand, interpret and evaluate texts is considered at the level of the main goal, all teachers are required to teach students semantic reading strategies, the ability to form vocabulary competence. In the process of education, texts allow storing and transmitting information. Text types are defined by the type of data they store. The word lives in the text and its basis is stored in dictionaries. This shows the

importance of dictionaries and the need for them in the educational process. It is impossible to achieve the desired result without working with dictionaries in understanding the text. So, it follows that working with dictionaries has an important place in cognitive education. The ability to obtain information from various types of dictionaries and encyclopedias forms cognitive skills. This basic skill contributes to the personal development of students and their socialization, because the student will have the opportunity to master all types of speech activities. The ability to work with vocabulary is fundamental to all levels of personal development, but it primarily serves the development of personal thinking.

Working on a dictionary is one of the most important factors in developing the vocabulary, oral and written speech of pupils and students, and with the help of this dictionary, not only the basic meaning of words, but also chma meanings, which language element each word is, etymology (the history of the origin and gradual development of the word), its structure, and sometimes its grammatical form.

As the literary text is analyzed linguistically, explanatory, terminological, translation, historical and modern dictionaries and dictionaries serve as the main source for this analysis.

Based on the above facts, we give examples of the methods of using dictionaries in understanding the text in school education: A. We use dictionaries in the linguistic analysis of the following sentiment of Navoi.

*Yo rab, ul shahdu shakar, yo labdurur,*

*Yo magar shahdu shakar yolabdurur.*

*Jonima payvasta novak otqali*

*G'amza o`qin qoshig`a yolabdurur.*

1) Words that are difficult to understand in this poem are

historical words. We can find these words in annotated dictionaries of classic works:

- 2) Shahd- honey, honey
- 3) Payvasta- 1) always, always. 2) connected
- 4) Novak- 1) the arrow of the bow; 2) eyelash
- 5) Gamza- 1) eye gesture, pointing with the eyes; 2) fluttering eyelashes with a flirtatious and affectionate attitude
- 6) After understanding the meaning of historical words, the student is given the task of identifying words used in the text that are similar in form but different in meaning. When completing this task, the student will refer to the dictionary of good words:
- 7) yo labdurur- yo labmi?
- 8) yolabdurur – yalamoq
- 9) yolabdurur – joylamoq, yollamoq

The meaning of Tuyuk can be explained as follows: "My Lord, is this honey, sugar, or lips?" Did my date lick honey and sugar? Has he placed the arrow of ghamza (flirtation) on his eyebrow (a reference to the bow-likeness of the eyebrow) in order to shoot arrows at my soul without ceasing (paivasta)?" The whole freshness of tuyuq is hidden in the different meanings expressed by the word "licking".

In addition, students can be taught to work with a dictionary of synonyms through the task of creating a synonym list of words such as lip, shahd:

- 1) *Lab-irin-dudoq –dahan;*
- 2) *Shahd-bol-asal*

*When understanding the meaning of the words labdurur and yolabdurur, giving importance to their spelling rules forms the skill of working with a spelling dictionary:*

*Ya labdurur - ya labmi, it is written separately. As an additional task, it is possible to determine the etymology of the word sugar:*

*SHAKAR - this name is originally Indian, and was translated into Uzbek from the Tajik language. Beet refers to a white-yellow sandy dessert obtained industrially from sugar cane.*

*Identifying opposite meanings of some words given in the text It is one of the important factors in developing the speech of pupils and students, expanding their thinking ability. Determining the opposite variant of such words is carried out through the dictionary of antonyms.*

*Summarizing the above assignments, the reader will be able to:*

- 1) From the explanatory dictionary;
- 2) from the dictionary of homonyms;
- 3) from the dictionary of synonyms;
- 4) from the dictionary of antonyms;
- 5) The student acquires the ability to use a spelling dictionary and other dictionaries, which in turn allows the student to distinguish different information (factual, conceptual, subtext) from the text, to understand and interpret the text in depth. helps to get

*Conclusions and suggestions*

*Today, the role of dictionaries in our life is increasing. Dictionaries are constant companions of our life, they serve to expand knowledge and*

improve speaking culture. Improving the student's work with vocabulary in education has a positive effect on his cognitive process, which is based on the interaction of thinking, mind, memory and language. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to systematically give exercises and tasks in working with the dictionary under the guidance of the teacher, and gradually develop the skills of independent use of dictionaries. In addition, students should be taught to effectively use online and internet dictionaries

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