

The Role of the Internet and Modern Electronic Dictionaries in Increasing the Lexicographic Competence of Primary School Students

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the role of dictionaries in people's lives, the use of electronic textbooks in the formation of lexicographic competence in students, and work on the dictionary to increase the level of lexicographic literacy of students in primary school. the need to connect to the Internet and global networking opportunities.

KEYWORDS: lexicography, lexicographic competence, electronic dictionary, internet, innovative education, lexicographic culture.

Any dictionary is primarily a didactic work. By the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, there is no doubt that dictionaries have a special place in the socio-cultural development of mankind. Because not only the many new fields of modern linguistics and the need for a number of scientific advances to be reflected in dictionaries, the importance of the role of dictionaries in human life has been demonstrated.

In this sense, dictionaries are also a statistical form that reflects the changes in the cultural and spiritual life of any society, the dynamic development of language. The political, social and cultural development of the world today shows that lexicography and dictionaries, in contrast to other areas of linguistics, are very close to their consumers, ie language users.

According to Morkovkina, "lexicography is the main channel through which linguistics discovers the results of its work. In this sense, lexicography, as a science of language, is interested in the study of language and reports to the community on linguistics, and also serves as a link between linguistics and society.

Today, the importance of dictionaries in the context of innovative education is increasingly recognized. Today, not only science but also secondary schools need to rely on the latest achievements of lexicography to improve the quality of mother tongue education and to educate students as mature linguists.

In today's innovative educational environment, a number of textbooks are being created by professionals who have a deep understanding of the need for modern models of mother tongue teaching and the importance of mother tongue education in the teaching process. It is also possible to raise a mature linguist with the ability to think independently and communicate in the future from any student who understands the need to learn their mother tongue.

Our observations show that one of the key factors in developing students' independent thinking skills is that they should be able to use dictionaries in the classroom and in extracurricular independent learning.

Lexicographic knowledge is required for the formation of lexicographic competence. The

ability to access and use lexicographic knowledge. Learners should use dictionaries from the lowest level to the last stage of education, not in a particular subject, but in order to increase their vocabulary, develop thinking, available in their native language. assimilation of languages, effective use of the language's vocabulary. Increases the student's general knowledge and skills.

In today's globalized world, computer technology is affecting all aspects of our lives. The main purpose of this study is to substantiate the possibilities of electronic dictionaries and the Internet for the formation of lexicographic competence in primary school students. can reveal opportunities?

In this process, first of all, it is necessary to determine the general understanding of dictionaries and levels of lexicographic competence of students in grades 3-4. To do this, you need to conduct a survey based on the following questions.

1. What do you do if you don't understand a word?
2. Are there many words in the textbooks that you don't understand?
3. Do you know the dictionary?
4. What dictionaries do you use?
5. Do you know an electronic dictionary?

Today, almost every student or family has a mobile phone, smartphone and tablet connected to the Internet. (Excluding use in the classroom) A teacher can teach Internet access in native language classes or elective classes and work with online dictionaries from there. This, in turn, builds students' ability to use Internet resources properly.

The results of our experiments show that the primary school students in the district schools have almost no information about e-learning dictionaries compared to the students in the city center. Another difference was made in the analysis of surveys conducted among urban schools. Public and private, that is, private school students, were found to have a different understanding of various search engines, e-textbooks, and e-learning dictionaries than public school students. In addition, the current level of lexicographic literacy of primary school students is average. Most elementary school students do not know about e-learning dictionaries, nor do they know how to use them properly.

After the analysis of the questionnaires, depending on the level of knowledge of students, students are given information about different types of printed and electronic dictionaries, in which the concept of electronic dictionary is gradually expanded. Students begin to understand the benefits of the electronic dictionaries provided. As analogues of electronic dictionaries, printed dictionaries are large in size, and the more complete and final the description of lexical meanings, the more difficult it will be for younger students to use them. In fact, a more complete and in-depth description of dictionary articles and commentaries is in line with the requirements of today's linguistic culture. However, e-learning dictionaries for primary school students include additional illustrations according to the age of the students, their psychology and nature, simplicity of dictionary articles and comments, questions, systematic grammar assignments, etc. It differs from printed textbooks in that it is structured in the form of snippets and vocabulary exercises. It is natural that high-quality e-

learning dictionaries attract the attention of students. Some models are great for making it easier for students to read. In the next step, students will be introduced to the use of electronic dictionaries as a new form of cognitive process and the need to connect to the Internet to work on the dictionary. At this stage, the psychophysiological capabilities of 4th grade students are taken into account. Students will learn how to work with search engines and will be able to write website addresses before entering high school. Working with electronic dictionaries is the basis for practical teaching of the native language. Explaining the capabilities of the global network to students in the formation of lexicographic competence of primary school students is the most convenient, easy, fun and modern way to teach them. helps them understand that they are getting information with.

Elementary school students need to be familiar with the concept of "reliable source" when using the Internet. If the teacher points out that not all of the electronic dictionaries currently available on the various sites available in the native language classes meet the requirements, the children will also have the competence to choose the source. If parents continue to work with dictionaries at home via the Internet to help children understand words and their meanings in the formation of lexicographic skills in primary school students with the help of electronic textbooks. , it is advisable to realize that the learning process can be more interesting and understandable.

At the same time, the system of e-learning dictionaries for students will be improved and the network of educational dictionaries will be developed. E-learning dictionaries are a new stage in the development of lexicography. This creates new conditions for the formation of lexicographic competence. 'diradi. Created e-learning dictionaries increase the efficiency of working with dictionaries as an optimized modern version of traditional textbooks. It should be noted that primary school students still do not have enough knowledge of literary language and foreign language skills. At the same time, e-learning dictionaries allow a "small" language learner to follow the literary norms of their native language, such as spelling, pronunciation, word formation, and application. "Human-dictionary" dialogue as an important form of communicative and cognitive activity allows students to enrich their vocabulary in the process of learning a foreign language.

Also, if lexicographic competence is developed in primary school students using a variety of e-learning dictionaries, they will be able to use these types of dictionaries regardless of time and place.

In conclusion, lexicographic culture is one of the necessary stages in the development of a person's general culture. We need to start building this culture, the lexicographic competence, at school.

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