

ISSUES ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DICTIONARIES IN LEARNING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract:

The article talks about the fact that dictionaries still play a big role in the modern era, and it is researched that they carry a huge amount of useful and important information. Also, it is analyzed that dictionaries help to qualitatively understand a certain issue, to find a precise definition, to study the essence, to study the topic, etc.

Keywords: pedagogy, methodology, education, quality, effect, method, lesson, language, communication, dictionaries, word.

Introduction

The methodology for teaching Russian language and literature using dictionaries in higher education is relevant. Because vocabulary is a special literature that is important and useful in the study of any subject and meets modern trends. Work with dictionaries ensures that taking into account the diversity of Russian dictionaries, not only the results on the topic, but also the meta-theme results. Also, working with a vocabulary is a good way to search for information, develop the ability to process it.

The dictionary is a historical story about people's lives, thoughts, aspirations, pain and joy. Each word included in the dictionary is related to the creator of the language—the life and work of the people. Dictionaries are an element of national culture, as words cover many facets of national life.

A dictionary is a collection of words that are expressed in the interpretation, interpretation, or translation of words from one language to another. Dictionaries are rightly referred to as civilization companions. With dictionaries, personal results will be achieved when learning a foreign language. The dictionary is not only a topic, but also a repository of people's social and cultural ideas. The relevance of the topic is also linked to a number of challenges faced by a teacher who aims to turn dictionary work into part of his pedagogical, methodological system and technology.

First, teachers and students have a textbook (a dictionary of spelling, explanatory dictionaries, synonyms can be found in almost any textbook). Second, there is also a one-fold ethical dictionary, a school phrase dictionary, and a vocabulary of foreign words.

Let's take a look at a Russian-language text on the subject "Quality".

Style tools used in the lesson: synonyms, presentation slides, deformed text written in the file, magnetic cards.

At this stage of the lesson, the concept of synonyms is repeated, work is built to edit deformed text, creating a problematic situation for children at the beginning of it.

The file contains text. "Zolushka" morning.

The ball was amazing. Great music played. Cindernashka wore a great dress. The prince asks him to dance. They danced and were so astonishing that everyone just looked at them.

Teacher. Did you know this fairy tale? Did you like this work? Why? How to correct text? (You need to replace the repeated word with other words that are close to meaning.) What are these words called? (Synonyms). Give examples of synonyms for the word "wonderful."

Readers offer their own versions of synonyms. In conversations with children, the teacher draws their attention to the existence of a special dictionary - the Dictionary of Synonyms, showing it to them and showing them a vocabulary on a slide with a selection of synonyms for the word "amazing." Cards with synonyms are attached to a blank space in the file with magnets: beautiful, amazing, amazing, magical, enjoyable, etc. The teacher suggests that children place the synonyms in the appropriate place of the text. Readers offer their options and magnetic cards are attached to the text.

This type of lesson provides the student with recipe activity through dictionaries. In this way, the reader learns to listen and learns to work with the text before and after reading the text. Such work will develop speech and depend on the level of preparation of the class and the specific tasks facing the teacher. It is no secret that the imagination of many children is parishioners, in excess tools. In the above lesson, their attention is directed to the lesson. Therefore, the task of the teacher is to teach to listen.

Dictionaries play a major role in the modern world. The common task of all dictionaries is to record, systemate, collect and maintain knowledge of the world and national language, bringing this knowledge from generation to generation.

The scholars involved in the development of dictionaries, the collection and systematization of vocabulary and phrase units are dictionaries.

Lexicography is both science and art. The dictionary is an artist to the extent that he sees and satisfies the different needs of scholars and readers, as he tries to count and interpret (explain) words correctly. The human element has always been important for this work, and some vocabulary developers have earned a reputation for strong and independent thinking.

French dictionaryist Alan Rey called modern civilization "the civilization of dictionaries." Dictionaries allowed you to observe the history of the word, determine its meaning, determine the sequence of development of linguistic meanings, and understand the connection between them.

In conclusion, the importance of dictionaries in everyone's life cannot be overestimated. Reading dictionaries, constantly addressing them, increases the culture of speech. Dictionaries enrich an individual's vocabulary and phraseological reserves, introduce them to the norms of the Russian language, and warn against misuse of words, their grammatical forms and pronunciation. Vocabulary expands our knowledge of the language, deepens our understanding of words, and serves to develop logical thinking.

The biography of scholars, Jewish Jews, writers and poets tells us that many of them highly esteemed cosmopolitan and philosophical dictionaries, turned to them for information, and read dictionaries as adventurous literature.

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