



## **THE IMPORTANCE OF VOCABULARY WORK FOR LEARNING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract.** The article examines the role of the dictionary in expanding the vocabulary of students in the process of learning Russian, studying various vocabulary words, their role in speech, as well as the ability to use them correctly in speech, tasks and optimal types of exercises that help to use them correctly. In addition to using traditional types of vocabulary work, ideas are also expressed about innovative ways to increase vocabulary, develop speech and broaden students' worldview.

**Key words:** “Wheel of Fortune”, “Fourth wheel”, dictionary, pronunciation, vocabulary, innovative methods, speech content, translation, phraseology, orthoepic dictation

In our era, when science and technology are developing, economic and scientific ties with foreign countries are being established, the study of language and attention to it are increasing year by year. The dictionary plays a very important role in the study of any language. Therefore, the study and teaching of language imposes great responsibility on our philologists and linguists. Therefore, a linguistics teacher should put the issue of improving and enriching the students' vocabulary first. Because vocabulary work is not an additional part of the lesson, but the basis for learning a language. In vocabulary work, the student must see, read, hear and understand a new word.

Learning a language is a very complex process that requires a lot of knowledge, time, patience and diligence from both the student and the teacher.

Because the process of learning a language is carried out through listening, reading, speaking and writing. There are different ways to learn new words, but there are also important requirements for the process of learning a new word. Learning new





words should not be a boring learning task for the student, but should be fun and interesting.

When learning new words, attention is mainly concentrated on the following:

1. The orthoepic aspect (the word printed on the board must be pronounced);
2. The lexical aspect (defining the meaning of the word);
3. By the orthographic aspect (correct spelling of the word);
4. Entering into context with other words (composition of words and sentences).

When teaching Russian in foreign language groups, it is necessary to proceed from the educational focus of the group. There are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. The following vocabulary words are included:

The meaning of some words depends on their spelling (orthography), for example: to wave (flag) - to develop (ability); to caress (dog) - to rinse (linen); sons (of mothers) - sons (of the Motherland); teeth (in humans, in animals) - teeth (on an instrument, on a machine) and others. When studying dictionaries, students are explained that incorrect spelling of words can lead to a change in their meaning.

When students fully understand and comprehend the meaning of a word, the positive impression increases their interest in it, and it is firmly retained in memory. Therefore, it is necessary not only to reveal the dictionary meaning of the word, but also to fill it with life content. Problems arise when translating ambiguous words found in the text.

A student who is not familiar with all the meanings of such words will probably have difficulty translating. One word can have several meanings. Depending on the meaning of the sentence, you can make the correct translation, being able to discern the meaning from which it comes.

For example: the meaning of the word "Time", since this word has several meanings, it can have different meanings in sentences.:

1. Meeting time - means the time of the meeting;
2. What time is it - means what time is it now.
3. Season - means what time of year is it now





In the sentence “This dress will suit a tall and slender girl”, here the word “will suit” means that the dress suits her. But the word “will suit” has the meaning of going somewhere, to the place of direction, destination, also, is suitable. Due to ignorance of other meanings of the word, naturally, it can be translated incorrectly. In this case, if each of the words is explained with examples, it will be more memorable and will increase the student’s interest.

There are many such examples. During the lesson, writing new words on the board or briefly introducing them with translations is boring and ineffective for the student. When introducing these words, it is necessary to consolidate them by making sentences with their participation and repeat them in several lessons.

Increasing the vocabulary of students means enriching the content of speech. This is done not by increasing the number of words, but by "intensifying" the existing stock. In this case, of course, knowledge of phraseology is of great importance. The correct use of phrases in their place also enriches speech. With phrases in Russian.

In the process of familiarization, it is more effective to use interesting methods, not limited to explaining their meaning. First of all, the story of their origin arouses great interest and broadens horizons.

To improve the acquisition of new words, to enrich the vocabulary, you need to use various games, with idioms you can play various linguistic games, for example: "Wheel of Fortune" Fortuna - in Roman mythology, the goddess of blind chance, happiness and misfortune. She was depicted with a blindfold on her eyes, standing on a ball or wheel.

The ball or wheel symbolizes instability, unreliability, constant changeability of Fortune. The expression "wheel of Fortune" is used in the meaning: "chance, blind luck".

"Scapegoat". Religious books tell us that the ancient Jews had a special ritual. On the day of absolution, the high priest would lay both hands on the head of a live goat. This was a sign of placing all the sins of the people on the goat. The goat, thus cursed, was driven out into the desert. It is quite clear that a scapegoat is a person who is blamed for someone else's guilt.

"The Fourth Odd One Out" - Find the fourth odd phraseological unit in each column; explain why it is "odd" and make up a sentence with it.







- 1) a dime a dozen
- 2) a dime a dozen, a cat cried, headlong, a million miles, at a snail's pace, not a cat could fall in the blink of an eye
- 3) word for word
- 4) to get into trouble, exactly the same, to get to seventh heaven, it's written on water, to get into trouble, not a mosquito can get its nose into it to get into trouble.

And so, properly organized vocabulary work in class arouses interest in the language. Regular vocabulary work helps students increase their vocabulary, develop speech and, in general, helps to form literacy skills. Words that are repeated regularly are strengthened in memory and help to apply them in practice.

The need to significantly improve the quality of communicative competence developed in the study of Russian as a foreign language requires the use of new technologies and teaching aids.

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