


CONDUCTING VOCABULARY WORK WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history: Received May 05, 2024 Revised May 10, 2024 Accepted May 25, 2024</p> <p>Keywords: speech, preschool child, dictionary, antonym, synonym, word, lexicon</p>	<p>conducting dictionary work with preschool children is an important task. The main task of dictionary work is: to enrich, expand and activate the dictionary Reserve. This article will talk about the work of raising the vocabulary of preschool children and the importance of this, provide information about the organization of vocabulary work and the tools used in the training process.</p> <p>This is an open-access article under the CC-BY 4.0 license.</p> 

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ANNOTATION

The basis of enrichment of children's vocabulary is the process carried out by introducing thematic words, synonymous rows, antonymic pairs, ambiguous words into the child's language consciousness. It is in this that we can carry out a lot of work.

Working with children on synonyms should be combined with work on the selection of words close to each other in content, mastering groups of words related to the topic. Then our work can give an effective result.

The work on antonyms is a process that must be carried out in the construction of words with opposite meanings, vocabulary with children, and sentences. It is important that the educator teaches children to find antonyms in Proverbs, fabrics. Finding antonyms in ambiguous words expands children's perceptions of the word, helping to clarify its content. By recognizing word combinations consisting of words with opposite meanings, children have a deeper understanding of the ambiguity of words and begin to apply them in their speech. This helps to make their speech more beautiful and expressive.

It is advisable to show the ambiguity of words in words that have a clear item significance that is well known to preschool children.

In the process of dictionary work, an educator must achieve the realization of such qualities of speech in children as accuracy, correctness, fluency, expressiveness and intelligibility. In children, it is important to pay special attention to the formation of the ability to select lexical tools that accurately reflect the speaker's intention to express an opinion.

While organizing vocabulary work with children, there are situations when an educator needs to know. They are as follows:

- introducing the child to the content of the word;
- use of associative methods of combining words;

It is recommended to conduct all types of lexical work in the form of verbal games, exercises, creative tasks in the interaction with other speech tasks in the form of interesting tasks and methods that are novel for the child.

Games and exercises of lexical content are the main condition for the development of the content aspect of speech. In this, children show their similarities and differences through different items, pictures and other weapons (layouts, toys). Through this, children develop the ability to think. Skills for comparing and comparing items are formed.

When organizing dictionary work, the educator must first be attentive to his speech, speak fluently and correctly himself, because children copy an example from him. It is important that the pedagogical speech does not contain various jargon words, words related to the dialect, ambiguous pronunciations.

When organizing the work of the dictionary, it is necessary that the age of children and its individual characteristics, mental potential are aligned. In this, it is easy for young children and every day it is possible to choose the items that they meet in their daily life, using their drawings or layouts. The pictures chosen for such an activity are understandable to the child, in bright colors and in the form of soda will help the child absorb the information given. When introducing the animal world and working on increasing vocabulary wealth on this topic, we recommend choosing animal layouts for training, since the child may not have met all the displayed domestic and boarders during

his life. Mockups, on the other hand, allow the child to develop imagination, gain a broader understanding of animals, learn more about their color and body structures.

The use of physical minutes, fun games, and various colored items in each activity increases the children's interest and attention to the activity. In activities organized on the basis of requirements from this, the Child focuses all his attention on pedagogy and training without getting bored and tired.

So in place of the conclusion, it should be said that when organizing a dictionary work with each child, it is necessary to take into account its interests and individual characteristics. Increasing vocabulary wealth, in addition to developing children's speech, expands their worldview and thinking, increases their imagination and has a positive effect on their mental development. For this reason, every educator and educator needs to work to increase the vocabulary of children.

The vocabulary wealth of a child is transformed, developed and enriched in connection with the development of the social environment, and the science of lexicology is engaged in checking this. Therefore, the lexicon is the linguistic basis of the methodology for working over the dictionary.

The more a child's dictionary, the more accurately he will be able to express his opinion. The speech of a child whose speech is rich in vocabulary is clear, fluent, therefore, one of the main requirements for primary education is also to enrich the speech of students with a word.

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