

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Student of SamSIFL: Abdurakhmonov Mekhroj

Scientific supervisor: Shamuradova Naima

Teacher of SamSIFL

Abstract. This article deals with grammar and vocabulary, which are the main components of language. Grammar defines the structure of the language and the rules of how to use it, while dictionaries are collections of words that make up the wealth of the language. The article analyzes the relationship between grammar and dictionaries, their role in language teaching and speech development, and their importance in the educational process. Methods of mastering grammar and increasing vocabulary in language learning are also discussed. The article is aimed at providing useful recommendations and information to students, pedagogues and language learners who are conducting research in the field of linguistics.

Keywords: Grammar, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammatical category, lexical meaning, dictionaries, monolingual dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries

A grammatical form is a material tool that serves to express a certain grammatical meaning. Grammatical forms can be called elements that make up a grammatical category. In fact, grammatical form refers to the material side of a certain grammatical meaning. Grammatical form represents one side of the parts that make up the grammatical category, i.e. the formal side. Therefore, it would not be logical to say that grammatical categories are generalities arising from the relationship of grammatical forms. Because each part included in the grammatical category, in turn, is a whole consisting of the relationship of form and content. For this reason, some authors use the term grammeme for the components of a grammatical category.[1] The generalized meaning specific to this category serves as the basis for combining grammatical units into grammatical categories. This category-specific generalized meaning is repeated in each grammeme associated with the category. [2] At the same time, each gramme within the category has a different meaning. These meanings serve as the basis for the mutual contradiction of the elements of the category. Thus, there is a species relationship between the meaning of the category and the meaning of the gramme in the category. Grammar is divided into practical grammar and theoretical grammar according to how it studies the construction of a certain language.[3] Practical Grammar describes the grammatical rules necessary for the correct construction of a sentence in a particular language. It, in turn, is divided into 2 types: descriptive and normative grammar.[4] Descriptive grammar is limited to describing and describing

the grammatical structure of the language. Normative Grammar studies the relationship of language facts to language norms, the correct or incorrect use of a particular linguistic unit or device. Unlike Practical Grammar, Theoretical Grammar describes the construction of language, while studying the interrelationship of units in the construction of language. Through this, the place and value of each linguistic unit in the language system is determined. Grammar (from the ancient Greek: γραμματική - γραμματικέ, grámma - from the word gramma - letter, writing) is the study of the grammatical structure of the language, i.e. the laws of the formation of words, as well as phrases and sentences. a department that studies the laws of formation. Grammar consists of 2 parts - morphology and syntax. In morphology, grammatical groups and morphological categories of words, word forms, and in syntax, the ways of combining word forms in a sentence, sentence and its categories, types of sentence structure are described. So, in Grammar, concepts of word form, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammatical category, sentence and its categories occupy a central place. Grammatical meaning is the generalized meaning specific to word form and sentence, which has its permanent expression in the language. Grammatical form represents one side of the parts that make up the grammatical category - the formal side. Tone is a phonetic means of expressing grammatical meaning. With the help of this tool, it is possible to separate and distinguish the type of sentence, sentence parts. It is the most common way of expressing grammatical meaning in the affixation system. The grammatical meaning is complex. There are the following means of expressing it:

- 1) Affixal tool;
- 2) A word in a purely independent and independent function;
- 3) Word order;
- 4) Repeat;
- 5) Tone;
- 6) Syntactic pattern;

Affixation is the most common type of grammatical expression in our language, almost most grammatical meaning is expressed through it.

- a) Word-forming affix;
- b) Form-forming affix

Grammatical category. The term category is a term that entered linguistics from philosophy. It is defined in philosophy as "a general concept that reflects a legal connection and relationship rather than an objective existence and essence in knowledge". There are 9 types of categories. About the ownership category. Indicators of this category are as follows: i.e. possessive suffixes. [5] This category is inextricably linked with the meaning of person and number. Therefore, in all indicators of the category of ownership, the meaning of person and the meaning of number are expressed at the same time. Lexical meaning is an individual meaning. Today everyone

knows what a dictionary is. This is a book that explains the meaning of words, usually in alphabetical order. There may also be information about the pronunciation, history or features of the word's use. Dictionary — 1) a collection of words, lexicon, existing in a specific language, its regional or social dialect, found in the works of one or another writer;

2) a book in which words (or morphemes, phrases, phrases, etc.) are placed in a certain order (alphabetical, cellular, thematic), descriptive units, their origin, meanings, spelling, pronunciation, stylistic affiliation, translation into other languages.

Dictionaries occupy an important place in the spiritual and cultural sphere, they reflect the knowledge gained by the 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 language, its vocabulary. Dictionaries are very ancient (see Lexicography); in the current era, it is of particular importance in collecting information and conveying it to the reader.

Dictionaries are very ancient (see Lexicography); in the current era, it is of particular importance in collecting information and conveying it to the reader.[6] Dictionaries can be divided into 2 main types: encyclopedic and linguistic (philological) dictionaries based on several different characteristics of word description. The encyclopedic dictionary interprets and explains not the words themselves, but the objects and concepts expressed by them. The main purpose of Linguistic Dictionaries is to reveal the meanings and various linguistic features of the word considered as a linguistic unit. Linguistic Dictionaries are divided into several types from the point of view of the content, function and methods of lexicographic description: 1. Explanatory dictionary showing the meanings, scope and level of the words, phonetic and grammatical features (S. I. Ojegov. *Tolkoviy slovar russkogo yazika*, 20-ye izd., M., 1988; Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, vol. 1-2, M., 1982). 2. Dictionary of foreign words that explain the words and terms of another language, which are connected to a certain language, but whose assimilation is felt dictionary, T., 1965). 3. Translation dictionaries, which explain the lexical units of one language into another language, are widely used in Uzbek lexicography, a type of dictionary known since ancient times, translation compiled based on Arabic-Uzbek, Persian-Uzbek, Turkish-Uzbek bilingualism or vice versa until the 19th century! If there were dictionaries, in the 20th century bilingual dictionaries composed of English, German, Spanish, Hindi, and Japanese languages were added to them. The process of learning a language is one of the activities that enriches the human mind and expands the worldview. In this regard, a number of educational tools and resources, including dictionaries, are of great importance in the fields of linguistics and linguistics. Dictionaries are not only a tool for learning new words, but also an important resource

for expanding vocabulary, improving pronunciation, and mastering the basic rules of the language. This article provides a detailed analysis of the role of dictionaries in language learning, their types and uses.

1. Types of dictionaries and their role in learning

Dictionaries have different forms and purposes, and they help the learner in different ways. Let's look at the main types of dictionaries:

A) Monolingual dictionaries

Monolingual dictionaries explain the meaning, grammatical features and contexts of use of a word in that language. For example, monolingual dictionaries such as the Oxford English Dictionary or the Cambridge Dictionary are useful for English learners, offering word definitions and explanations in that language.

B) Bilingual dictionaries

Bilingual dictionaries help you translate words from one language to another. For example, English-Uzbek or Russian-Uzbek dictionaries are a convenient tool for those learning a new language to learn the main meanings of words and to translate them.

C) Specialized dictionaries

Vocabularies used in technical, scientific, or other specialized fields include, for example, medical, legal, or engineering terms. These types of dictionaries are very useful for those studying the language at an academic or professional level.

D) Dictionary of synonyms and antonyms

Dictionaries containing synonyms and antonyms serve to expand vocabulary and enrich expressions. With the help of these dictionaries, the language being studied can be enriched with more lively and diverse word combinations. E) Phraseological dictionaries

These dictionaries contain idiomatic expressions, proverbs and other regular expressions of the language being studied. They help to understand the language and understand the national culture.

2. The role of dictionaries in the learning process

Dictionaries are used not only to translate words, but also to improve comprehension, pronunciation and reading skills. Below are some of the main important aspects of dictionaries in the educational process. A) Increase vocabulary

Vocabulary plays an important role in learning a new language, because knowing more words makes it easier for the student to understand texts and express his thoughts. Dictionaries help you learn new words and allow you to use the acquired words correctly in practice.

B) Acquaintance with pronunciation and phonetics

Pronunciation can often be difficult when learning a language, especially if the language is phonetically different from the mother tongue. Many dictionaries show the

correct pronunciation of the word. This is especially useful in languages that require a lot of attention to learn pronunciation, such as English and French.

C) Learning grammatical features

Some dictionaries also show the morphological structure of words and grammatical changes. For example, English dictionaries can show different grammatical forms of a word, its place in a sentence, and in what contexts it is used. It helps the learner to master grammar rules.

D) Understanding the meaning contexts of words

Knowing how words are used in different contexts is important in language learning. Monolingual dictionaries show the nuances of meaning and contextual use of words, teaching the learner the correct usage.

E) Cultural view of language

Dictionaries contain the cultural richness of a language, including idioms, proverbs, and common expressions of that language. This helps the learner to get to know the culture of the language and, as a result, to master the language not only practically, but also culturally.

3. Methods of effective work with dictionaries

Effective use of dictionaries facilitates the learning process and improves language skills. Here are some effective methods:

A) Create a context from one word

Learners can create example sentences for each new word they learn and use it in different contexts. This method helps to understand the meaning of the word more deeply.

B) Creating special lists

Creating your own list of new vocabulary words and regularly reviewing them will help you learn the language more effectively. Writing words with their meanings, synonyms and antonyms is also effective.

C) Grouping words by meaning

Studying words by thematic or contextual groups also gives good results. For example, words related to "nature", "technology" or "health" are easier to remember if they are studied together.

D) Use of interactive dictionaries and applications

Today, online dictionaries and apps are effective in learning the meaning, pronunciation, and usage of words, making it easy to look up and learn words. Apps like Duolingo, Memrise, or tools like Google Translate can help a lot in language learning[6].

4. Modern technologies and dictionaries

Nowadays, technologies make the process of learning a language and working with vocabulary even easier.[7] With the help of online dictionaries, mobile applications and AI-based tools, it is possible to learn words quickly and conveniently.

Grammar and dictionaries are indispensable tools in language learning, and together they serve to master the language in depth. To sum up, grammar teaches us the formal grammatical aspect of words and sentences - word changes, syntactic units and their different appearance, structure and means of formation, as well as the grammatical meaning they express. Dictionaries help learners learn new words, understand their correct meaning, pronunciation and use in context[8]. A variety of dictionaries—for example, monolingual, bilingual, specialized, and synonym dictionaries—enlarges vocabulary and allows the learner to understand the subtle meanings of words. Grammar is a guide to the structure of the language, the correct use of words, and the construction of sentences.

For effective language learning, it is useful to combine working with dictionaries and mastering grammar, grouping words according to different topics and using modern technologies[9]. In this way, the learner becomes fluent not only in speaking, but also in written speech and better understands the culture of the language.

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