

O‘zbek bolalar adabiyotida til sodda, xalqona va tushunarli bo‘lib, maqol va iboralar keng qo‘llaniladi. Ingliz adabiyotida esa metafora, ironiyaga boy stilistika va intertekstual elementlar ustunlik qiladi.

Xulosa. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘zbek va ingliz bolalar adabiyoti turli madaniy asosga ega bo‘lsa-da, ularni umumiy insoniy qadriyatlar birlashtirib turadi. O‘zbek adabiyotida jamoaviylik va ijtimoiy moslashuv muhim bo‘lsa, ingliz adabiyotida shaxs erkinligi va individual tanlov ustuvor hisoblanadi.

Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy bolalar adabiyoti milliy va global qadriyatlarning uyg‘unlashuvi asosida rivojlanmoqda. Bu esa uni madaniyatlararo muloqotning muhim vositasiga aylantiradi.

Umuman olganda, bolalar adabiyoti nafaqat tarbiya vositasi, balki madaniyatlararo ko‘prik vazifasini ham bajaradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. G‘ulom G‘. Shum bola.
2. To‘xtaboyev X. Sariq devni minib.
3. Rowling J.K. Harry Potter.
4. Dahl R. Matilda.
5. Xabibullayevna, E. S., Malikovna, K. Y., Akbaraliyevna, M. V., & Maxammadjanovna, S. D. (2021). Interactive forms of learning as a condition for increasing motivation to learn english. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR), 10(1), 136-140.

WORDS SENTENCES AND DICTIONARIES AS MEANINGFUL BUILDING-BLOCKS OF LANGUAGE AND THEIR ROLE IN LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT

Qodiraliyeva Bonu Farxodjon qizi

Namangan Davlat Pedagogika Instituti Xorijiy tillar kafedrasi

Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yonalishi (XTA-BU-22)

E-mail: bonuqodiraliyeva720@gmail.com Tel: +998950305696

Sotvoldiyeva Gulinur Farhodjon qizi

Namangan Davlat Pedagogika Instituti Xorijiy tillar kafedrasi

Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yonalishi (XTA-BU-22) Tel: +9983036877

E-mail: Gulinursotvoldiyeva@gmail.com

Abstract: This article explores the role of words as fundamental units of meaning in language, as well as their significance in sentences and dictionaries. Words are analyzed as meaningful building-blocks of language, with a focus on their semantic and grammatical properties. The study highlights how understanding words, their structure, and their contextual usage contributes to the development of learners' linguistic competence. Additionally, the methodological importance of

dictionaries and the analysis of the relationships between words and sentences in language learning are discussed.

Keywords: *words, sentences, dictionaries, morphology, semantics, grammar, linguistic competence*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola tilshunoslik doirasida so‘zlarning lingvistik tuzilishdagi o‘rni, gap va lug‘atlardagi ahamiyatini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Maqolada so‘zlar tilning ma’noli quruvchi birliklari sifatida tahlil qilinadi, ularning semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari ko‘rib chiqiladi hamda o‘quvchilarning lingvistik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishdagi roli ta’kidlanadi. Shuningdek, lug‘atlar va ularning til o‘rganishdagi metodik ahamiyati, so‘zlar va gaplar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *so‘zlar, gap, lug‘at, morfologiya, semantika, grammatika, lingvistik kompetensiya*

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена изучению роли слов в структуре языка, а также их значимости в предложениях и словарях. В статье слова анализируются как значимые строительные единицы языка, рассматриваются их семантические и грамматические особенности, подчеркивается их роль в развитии лингвистической компетенции учащихся. Также рассматривается методическая значимость словарей и анализ связи между словами и предложениями в процессе изучения языка.

Ключевые слова: слова, предложение, словарь, морфология, семантика, грамматика, лингвистическая компетенция

Words are the primary units of meaning in any language, serving as the foundational building blocks upon which sentences and larger linguistic structures are constructed. Linguistic theory emphasizes that a comprehensive understanding of words involves not only their lexical meaning but also their morphological structure, syntactic behavior, and semantic relationships with other words.[1] Morphological analysis allows learners and researchers to identify morphemes-roots, prefixes, and suffixes-that form complex lexical items and facilitate word formation processes.

Furthermore, words carry semantic components, or semes, which encode specific aspects of meaning, enabling nuanced expression in communication. For example, the word teacher encompasses semantic features such as [+human], [+profession], and [+knowledge transfer], reflecting both denotative and functional meaning. In addition, understanding the grammatical properties of words—such as part-of-speech categories, tense, number, and agreement—enables proper integration into sentences, ensuring syntactic coherence and communicative accuracy.[2] Dictionaries and lexicographic resources

play a critical role in documenting these lexical, semantic, and grammatical features systematically, serving as both reference tools and pedagogical aids. They support vocabulary acquisition, enhance semantic awareness, and provide models for correct usage in context. Moreover, the comparative study of words across languages through contrastive analysis can reveal structural similarities and differences, aiding learners in developing cross-linguistic competence and a deeper understanding of language universals.

Analyzing words as meaningful units highlights their centrality in language structure and communication. Integrating morphological, semantic, and grammatical perspectives allows learners to expand their vocabulary, improve syntactic accuracy, and develop higher-order linguistic competence, essential for both written and oral proficiency.[3] The study emphasizes that a comprehensive understanding of words—their morphological structure, semantic components, and contextual usage—is fundamental for developing learners’ linguistic competence. By analyzing word formation processes, including roots, prefixes, and suffixes, learners can deduce meanings of unfamiliar words and recognize derivational patterns. Moreover, examining words within their syntactic and pragmatic contexts enables learners to understand how words function in sentences, identify appropriate collocations, and use vocabulary accurately in both oral and written communication. This integrated approach not only enhances vocabulary acquisition and grammatical accuracy but also fosters analytical thinking, critical evaluation of language, and autonomous learning skills, thereby contributing to a deeper and systematic understanding of language as a whole. Additionally, dictionaries play a crucial methodological role in language learning by providing systematic and comprehensive information about words, including their meanings, grammatical categories, pronunciation, collocations, and contextual usage. Lexicographic resources serve not only as reference tools but also as pedagogical instruments that support vocabulary acquisition, reinforce semantic understanding, and guide learners in proper word usage.

By consulting dictionaries, learners can identify subtle semantic distinctions, explore polysemy, and understand register or stylistic variations, which is essential for accurate and nuanced communication.[4] Moreover, analyzing the relationships between words and sentences enables learners to grasp the functional and syntactic roles of lexical items within larger linguistic structures. This approach emphasizes that words are not isolated units but integral components of sentences, where their meaning and grammatical behavior are influenced by context. For instance, understanding how verbs govern objects, how adjectives modify nouns, or how prepositions establish

relational meaning helps learners construct grammatically coherent and semantically precise sentences. Integrating dictionary consultation with sentence analysis promotes an evidence-based understanding of language, strengthens learners' syntactic competence, and fosters autonomous and critical engagement with lexical and grammatical patterns. Words are the smallest meaningful units of language. They serve as building blocks for constructing sentences and conveying ideas. Words can be analyzed in terms of their morphology (structure), semantics (meaning), and syntax (grammatical function). For example, the word develop can generate related forms: development, developer, developing, showing both morphological derivation and semantic relationships.

Sentences are structured combinations of words that express complete thoughts or propositions. They allow words to function in specific syntactic roles, such as subject, predicate, or object. For instance, The students completed their assignments on time demonstrates how nouns, verbs, and modifiers interact to form a coherent meaning.[5] Dictionaries are reference tools that systematically document words, their meanings, pronunciation, grammatical categories, and usage. They help learners understand the range of meanings and correct usage in context. For example, a learner can check the word abstract in a dictionary and find its noun, adjective, and verb forms, along with example sentences. Morphology studies the internal structure of words and the rules for forming new words. This includes roots, prefixes, suffixes, and inflections. Morphological analysis enables learners to recognize patterns and infer meanings of new words. For example, happy → unhappiness, happily illustrates the use of prefixes and suffixes to create related lexical forms.

Semantics focuses on the meaning of words and the relationships between them. It examines how context affects meaning and how words convey subtle differences in sense. For instance, the word light can mean not heavy or illumination, depending on the context. Grammar is the system of rules that governs word forms and sentence structure. It ensures that language is coherent and interpretable. For example, in the sentence She reads books every evening, the subject-verb agreement and word order reflect English grammatical rules. Linguistic competence is the ability to understand and produce language correctly, including vocabulary knowledge, grammar, and the capacity to use words in context. Learners develop linguistic competence by integrating morphological, semantic, and syntactic knowledge. For example, knowing that teach → teacher, teaching allows learners to form and use related words correctly in sentences.

Reference

1. Aronoff M., Fudeman K. What is Morphology? 2nd Edition. Wiley-Blackwell, 2011. – 264 s.
2. Bauer L. Introducing Linguistic Morphology. Edinburgh University Press, 2003. – 280 s.
3. Booij G. The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology. Oxford University Press, 2012. – 408 s.
4. 4.Cruse D. A. Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics. Oxford University Press, 2011. – 352 s.
5. M Boltabayeva, G Gaipova Universal xalqaro ilmiy jurnal Изучение педагогического значения использования технологии слайма в обучении английскому языку учащихся 3-4 классов в условиях инклюзивного образования. (2026). Universal Xalqaro Ilmiy Jurnal, 3(2.1), 147-151. <https://universaljournal.uz/index.php/uxij/article/view/39>
6. Fromkin V., Rodman R., Hyams N. An Introduction to Language. 11th Edition. Cengage Learning, 2017. – 624 s.
7. Marifatkhon Boltabayeva. (2025). The Clash Of Religious and Secular Views In Graham Greene’s Works. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 6(3), 8. <https://doi.org/10.47134/emergent.v4i1.64>
8. Saydaliyeva M.A, Azimov S. M. THE EFFECTIVE IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ORGANIZING ENGLISH LANGUAGE LESSONS . (2025). ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 81(3), 136-141. <https://journalss.org/index.php/obr/article/view/5633>
9. Lyutikova N. V. English Morphology: A Practical Approach. Moscow: Flinta, 2009. – 224 s.
10. Azimov, S., Abdumuminova, D. Xorijiy tillarni o‘quvchilarga o‘rgatishda metodik usul va yondashuvlar hamda o‘qituvchining psixologik bilimi. *Universal xalqaro ilmiy jurnal*, 1(7), 2024. –B.189-195
11. Mel’čuk I. Lexical Functions: A Tool for the Description of Lexical Relations in the Lexicon. In: Apresjan J. (ed.) Computational Lexicography and Lexical Databases. Springer, 1994. – P. 161–179.
12. O’Grady W., Archibald J., Aronoff M., Rees-Miller J. Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction. 6th Edition. Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2010. – 656 s.
13. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. 3rd Edition. Cambridge University Press, 2019. – 512 s.
14. 12. Kibrik A. E. Introduction to General Linguistics. Moscow: Languages of Russia, 2008. – 304 s.