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## LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PEDAGOGICAL TERMS (IN THE CASE OF ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES)

Sultanova Dilfuza Kamalovna

Doctoral student of the Department of Theory and Practice of Translation Studies Karakalpak State University

### Abstract

Terms related to pedagogy, which have become (in some sense) a separate field of linguistics, have been formed and are actively developing. Currently, it is difficult to calculate the bibliography of terms related to pedagogy. A lot of work has been done on various aspects of linguistic terminology, but at the same time, we can note that the material of terms related to pedagogy in linguistics is rare. The main goal of our thesis is to reveal the pragmatic features of pedagogical termininguistics and to highlight their differences in English and Karakalpak languages.

**Keywords:** Pragmatic feature in pedagogical termininguistics, "pedagogical language" contact, naming function, communication function, concept of "principle of personality in pedagogical terms", naming function based on pedagogical terms

### INTRODUCTION

Special importance is attached to the comprehensive reform of the system of teaching foreign languages in modernized Uzbekistan. In this regard, a number of laws and by-laws have been adopted, which serve as a legal basis for the development of the industry. In particular, on January 19, 2022, in order to take the popularization of teaching foreign languages to a new level in our country and organize systematic work for the development of the field, to educate the growing young generation in a comprehensive manner, in order to create all the conditions for this, O' The adoption of the decision "On additional measures to improve the study of foreign languages" by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also contributing to the development of the field.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the first time, Lev Vladimirovich Sherba spoke about the comparative approach in linguistics in 1940. As the researcher noted, it is possible to understand their



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similarities and differences only by comparing and contrasting languages. In the educational process, teachers use the methods and methods typical of cross-linguistics to determine the specific characteristics of languages.

Pedagogical terminology is one of the actual tools of pedagogical communication and affects the development of pedagogical language. The formation and creation of the term related to the field of education is expressed on the basis of the views of this field, targeted research. Terminological information is important for languages<sup>1</sup>. Pedagogical terminology in this field, the process of acquiring terms has been studied for a certain period of time. It is worth noting that terms are not the same in all languages, because their history of origin, methods of use, and rules of formation of terms may also be different. Currently, the emergence of new terms in English and Karakalpak pedagogical terminology has increased significantly. The process of emergence of new pedagogical terms in the lexicon of the pedagogical language is increasing.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We considered it appropriate to classify the structural-semantic composition of the joint terms related to the field of education in English as follows:

1. Motivated compound terms. The meaning of such joint terms related to the field of education can be understood from the meaning of the defining components in their content. For example: classmate, groupmate. Unmotivated compound terms related to the field of education. Such terms cannot be determined from the meaning of their components, because we do not see a semantic connection between them, their meaning can only be understood through the context. For example: self-consciousness, self-analysis of pedagogical activity, self-study, such educational terms are not motivated and their meaning cannot be determined from their components.

There are many simple educational terms in English. We know that simple terms consist of one component, and they contain terms that do not take any suffix: terminological compounds related to the field of education in the Karakalpak language, when classified according to the aspect of structure, are divided into the following types [1]:

- 1) simple terms related to the field of education;
- 2) artificial terms related to the field of education;



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3) joint terms related to the field of education;

4) pairs of terms related to the field of education;

5) complex compound terms related to the field of education.

1. Simple terms related to the field of education: pen, book, magazine, document, pen, blackboard, grade;

2. Artificial terms related to the field of education: teacher, tutor, duty officer, roommate, roommate, classmate, teaching, encouragement, debate, training, assessment, professionalism;

3. Joint terms related to the field of education: brush, intermediate control, psychodiagnostics, re-appropriation, pedocentrism, tyflo-education, oligophrenot-education;

4. Paired terms for the field of education: self-awareness, self-evaluation, moral education, pedagogical activity, intellectual education, continuous education;

5. Complex compound terms related to the field of education: state education standard, teacher's didactic system, theory of education, methods of organizing and implementing educational activities, principles of social and cultural education, education system of an educational institution, child respect for personality, reasonable demands placed on him;

In English and Karakalpak, units related to the field of education can be formed in different ways:

1) suffixation and affixation;

2) prefixation;

3) parasynthetic;

4) pintactics and abbreviations.

O. Akhmedov expressed the following opinion about affixes and adverbs in the language: "...words are formed through affixes, grammatical forms are created through adverbs..

Suffixation method - basically, the basis of the term is formed by the stem and formative suffixes.

The interest in determining the origin of terms was, first of all, to consider their affixal composition. In many cases, we can see that they were borrowed from Greek, Latin, French and other European languages. Basically, in English, the following are: -er (worker, reader, teacher, writer, learner), -ing (writing, reading, speaking), -dom (wisdom), -ship (mastership),



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In educational terms, we can also find adjectival suffixes: -ish (English, Spanish).

In the formation of terms related to the field of education, we can also find suffixes borrowed from Latin, French, Greek and other languages. Below are examples of Latin suffixes separated by word groups. So, we can add the following to noun-forming suffixes: -ion (opinion), -age (language) and to adjective-forming suffixes: -able (understandable), -ate (accurate), -ent (absent), -or (major), -al (cordial), -ive (native).

Currently, the suffix -lash is active in the formation of terms related to the field of education in Karakalpak. Their important point is that they are embedded in the system like native terms. For example: baha+law, kóshir+iw, sóyles+iw, tekser+iw, etc

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the comparative analysis of the terms related to the field of education in English and Karakalpak is one of the urgent tasks of today's linguistics. First of all, this will help to exchange mutual experience in the field of education, to share achievements and get to know best practices.

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