

On Classification of Linguodidactic Terms

Dilafruz Khodjaeva, Ph.D

Associate Professor, Bukhara State University

ABSTRACT

The article examines the classification of linguodidactic terms, highlighting their functional characteristics and thematic groupings. It explores both archaic and neologistic terms in Uzbek and English, emphasizing their evolution in response to societal and educational needs. Key areas include stages of education, modern teaching methods, and terminologies related to educational programs and materials. The study underscores the importance of linguodidactic terminology in enhancing pedagogy and fostering interdisciplinary and cultural connections.

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Introduction.

Education is one of the priority directions of human activity. Accordingly, studying the state of educational terminology is one of the leading directions in modern terminology. Terms play a crucial role in naming and describing scientific concepts related to this field, as it is impossible to imagine this domain without specific terminology. The linguistic representation and stabilization of phenomena in human cognition lead to the formation of specific terms in language. Terminology is an independent functional type of general literary language, often referred to as the traditional language of science¹.

From a historical perspective, terms can be classified as archaic or neologistic. In Uzbek linguodidactics, examples of archaic terms include "abjad," "mudarris," and "usuli hijoya":

Abjad: Refers to the arrangement of Arabic letters based on their numerical values, derived from Phoenician and Aramaic scripts. In Uzbek classical literature, "abjad" was used in secret writings up until the early 20th century.

Mudarris: Derived from Arabic, meaning "teacher" or "madrasah instructor." Historically, mudarrises taught religious sciences but later expanded their role to include secular subjects.

Usuli hijoya: A method for teaching literacy based on memorizing syllables rather than individual sounds, widely used in traditional Arabic education.

In English, some archaic terms have also been analyzed:

Etymology: An outdated term referring to the study of grammar, vocabulary, and literary forms in historical texts. It serves as one of the foundations of modern linguistics.

¹ Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания, - М.: Наука, 1977. - С. 13.

Tape drill: Although not entirely archaic, this mid-20th-century method involved using language laboratories where students listened to and repeated exercises via headphones, now rarely practiced.

Series Method: A 19th-century approach to language teaching that emphasized direct association of words with objects or actions, bypassing translation.

Sentence dissection: An old method of grammatical analysis that focused on dissecting sentences for in-depth understanding, commonly used in traditional language teaching approaches.

Materials.

Archaic terms often emerge due to the growth of scientific knowledge and the obsolescence of certain scientific concepts. Some archaic terms can gain new meanings over time, such as the term "domla," which originally referred to:

1. Educators teaching specific disciplines in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.
2. Intellectuals who provided education and upbringing in schools and madrasahs.

In modern usage, "domla" is actively employed to denote a highly qualified specialist or an accomplished individual with extensive knowledge and skills.

Modern Uzbek linguodidactics continues to expand with neologistic terms, some of which are described below:

Interactive Method: Derived from an English word *interactive* (acting upon or influencing each-other²) and a Greek word *methodos* (scientific inquiry, a way or manner of doing, saying, etc.³). A teaching approach designed to ensure active participation of students in the learning process by fostering collaboration between teachers and students. This method emphasizes dialogue, discussions, and joint problem-solving.

Innovative Technologies: Derived from the Latin word "innovatio" (*innovacion* – restoration, renewal⁴) and Greek word "technologia" (transliterated *techne* and *logos*. *Techne* means art, skill, craft, or the way, manner, or means by which a thing is gained. *Logos* means word, the utterance by which inward thought is expressed, a saying, or an expression⁵), this term refers to a set of new methods, tools, and approaches aimed at increasing efficiency in education and other fields. It encompasses the modernization of educational processes and the introduction of novel pedagogical techniques.

Research and methods.

Competence: Borrowed from the Latin "competentia" (proficiency, suitability), competence refers to the combination of knowledge, skills, qualifications, personal qualities, and experience required to perform specific tasks effectively and efficiently. In education, competence is understood as the ability to apply learned knowledge in practice.

Other neologisms adopted into Uzbek include terms such as "lingvokulturologiya" (linguoculturology), "lingvodidaktika" (linguodidactics), "multimedia", "monitoring", "portfolio", "case method", etc.

Studies on the thematic classification of linguodidactic terms reveal different categories. Below are some of those prominent categories:

1. **Linguodidactic terms related to the stages of education:** These include terms like *pre-school education*, *primary education*, *general secondary education*, *higher education*, *post-graduate education*, *basic doctoral studies*, and others. In Uzbekistan, as per the "Law on Education," these stages encompass pre-school education and upbringing, general secondary and secondary specialized

² <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=interactive>

³ <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=method>

⁴ <https://www.etymonline.com/word/innovation>

⁵ <https://web.engr.oregonstate.edu/~funkk/Technology/technology.html>

education, professional education, higher education, post-graduate education, retraining and advanced training of personnel, and extracurricular education⁶.

2. **Linguodidactic terms related to educational methods:** Terms in this group include *brainstorming*, *analysis*, *synthesis*, *Cooperative learning*, *Communicative language teaching*, *task-based approach*, *theme-based approach*, *Audio-lingual method* and others.
 - *Cooperative learning* is a systematic educational approach in which students collaborate in small groups to achieve common learning objectives⁷.
 - *Task-based language teaching (TBLT)*, also known as *task-based instruction (TBI)*, focuses on the use of authentic language to complete meaningful tasks in the target language. Such tasks can include visiting a doctor, conducting an interview, or calling customer service for help⁸.
 - **Brainstorming:** A special method designed to organize collaborative creative work among students.

Contemporary linguistics employs many modern analytical methods, such as *distributive analysis*, *differential analysis*, *component analysis*, *transformation methods*, and *mathematical linguistics*.

Conclusion.

3. **Linguodidactic terms related to programs and materials for organizing education:** Terms in this category can include *curriculum*, *syllabus*, *subject programs*, *textbooks*, *teaching aids*, *methodological guides*, *educational programs*, and *teacher training programs*. Examples include:
 - **Educational and methodological complex:** A set comprising textbooks, workbooks, methodological guides for teachers, and multimedia applications for textbooks.
 - **Hypermedia books:** Advanced multimedia books that allow users to access additional resources (explanations, corrections) beyond the main text.
 - **Lesson time-table:** A document defining the pedagogically appropriate sequence of lessons for each day of the week, based on the curriculum.
 - **Programmed instruction:** A teaching technology that uses sequentially organized, branched instructional materials.

The study reveals that terms related to the content of education (curriculum, syllabus, subject programs, textbooks, teaching aids) and types of education organization (general education, extracurricular education, individual education, organized education, classroom-based education, self-study, and course-based education) form a significant portion of the linguodidactic terminology system.

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⁶ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонуни. <https://lex.uz/docs/5013007>

⁷ Dr. J. Jenitha, Dr. R. Ramesh. Cooperative Language Learning In English Language Teaching // *Ilkogretim Online - Elementary Education Online*, 2020, Vol. 19 (Issue 3). - Pp. 5245-5266.

⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task-based_language_learning

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