

Linguistic-Didactic Bases of Creating a Dictionary of Pedagogic Terms Related to the Science of Education

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Annotation:

The article mentions the development of the professional competence of non-philology students based on pedagogical terms and the concept of "term" in pedagogy, its precise expression in the scientific and practical sense, the discovery of pedagogical terms, the translation and creation of the first textbooks and manuals. Systematization of comments and explanations of pedagogical terms in the style of a pedagogical encyclopedia and their functions are highlighted.

Keywords: education, pedagogic terms, professional competence, textbook, ethics, patriotism, generation, tradition, pedagogical encyclopedia

Introduction

The dictionary of pedagogical terms explains the meaning of various words and terms used in the field of pedagogy and education today. Their meanings within the field will be revealed. When compiling the dictionary of pedagogical terms, the principles of clear interpretation, consistency, and sequence were followed. Only the words with pedagogical meaning were selected in the dictionary, and only the pedagogical meanings of the terms were interpreted. Another characteristic aspect of the dictionary is that modern pedagogical meanings of words are explained in it. Words or terms become specialized in a particular field. They are placed in dictionaries in a certain order. The dictionary of pedagogical terms occupies an important place in the development and popularization of the science of pedagogy. It reflects stabilized and formed knowledge in the field of pedagogy.

This dictionary fulfills scientific, social, and pedagogical tasks: it provides information about a specific pedagogical phenomenon to the dictionary; introduces them to words and terms in the field of pedagogy. Increases the specialist's vocabulary and scope of knowledge in the field of pedagogy and education. This dictionary currently has an important scientific and practical value in the field of pedagogy and education, in collecting information and delivering it to specialists. To date, many dictionaries of terms have been published in our Republic, among which there is no dictionary of pedagogical terms. Today, as a result of the rapid development of the science of pedagogy and education, there is a strong need to create a dictionary of pedagogical terms.

Methodology

The structure of the term expresses the following features:

1. In the dictionary, the words related to pedagogical technology and pedagogical skill are mixed.
2. Each concept is expressed as a main word. M: Abstract, Practice, Didactics, Explanation, etc.
3. In the term, the content of the phrase expressing the pedagogical reality, event, process and object is explained. M: Individual control, Performance, Family relations, Aesthetic culture, etc.
4. In order to create convenience for the user, the "Alphabetical index" is given in the final part of the dictionary. The alphabetical index shows the concept (headword), pedagogical phrase and the page where they are located in the dictionary (in italics). M: Questionnaire method 15; Assessment 34; Board of Trustees 71; Labor 124 and p.
5. In the pedagogical term, some concepts and phrases are only defined. M: Testing is a method of giving children and adolescents a certain task, testing them before involving them in the organization of a certain activity or activity. In the process of developing the professional competence of non-philology students in higher education institutions, the number of pedagogical terms and their users is also increasing. The term "atama" is used by each nation as a name and term in its own language. When the word term is used in a certain field, the meaning of the word term is wider than the meaning of the word term, and it is understood as the name of all things and events. Despite the fact that the words term and term are expressed as concepts close to each other, they are not exactly the same words and cannot be used interchangeably.

In the process of developing the professional competence of non-philology students, along with the study of pedagogical terms, work on the grammar and text of the Uzbek language is also given great importance. When working with the dictionary of pedagogical terms, he will increase his interest in the useful use of literature, and most importantly, in reading and in his chosen profession. Students can acquire not only pedagogical terms, but also skills and competences such as being able to express opinions, analyze and enter into debates on pedagogical issues. Words or phrases that serve to express pedagogical concepts have their own specific definitions, that is, determiners.

In pedagogy, the concept of "term" means a clearly expressed form of pedagogical concepts in a scientific and practical sense. Therefore, such determinants are part of the scientific-pedagogical method. Pedagogical terms are a set of words expressing scientific concepts related to pedagogy. They will have the feature of embodying important concepts of pedagogy. It is worth noting that our ancestors invented many pedagogical terms in the process of creating the pedagogical, spiritual and moral foundations of the education of the young generation. Pedagogical terms can be traced through the scientific and spiritual legacy of the great thinkers of the East, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Raikhan Beruni and other encyclopedic scholars. Although the scholars of the East did not use the word "pedagogy", they managed to create scientific works based on a number of related concepts and terms.

Results

It regulates the essence, purpose, task and content of national education at a new historical stage, and determines its role and position in the formation of a perfect human personality. The concept allows the entire population of our country, regardless of location, nationality and race, to choose and implement various ways of education to become a perfect person. Education is a social, cultural, psychological and pedagogical phenomenon that serves to regulate human life and the development of society. The Uzbek people have a rich heritage of education created during their long history. In addition, he has accumulated a unique experience of forming universal human qualities such as humanity, humility, hard work, friendship, faith, kindness, and decency in generations.

Discussion

We know that spiritual and moral qualities never arise by themselves, but there is a real source of their origin, the reasons that caused them and the forces that move them. After all, any moral rules arise as a result of certain historical necessity and develop on the basis of certain laws. It should be emphasized that the views of Eastern thinkers on education had a great influence on the formation of this experience. The human concept is a comprehensive concept. The purpose and goal of any education is, first of all, the comprehensive development of a person who embodies high spiritual wealth, pure morals and a healthy body. Healthy young people should take their own destiny, the future destiny of the society into their own hands, carry out their activities in certain social spheres, try to be independent in choosing their life and human society, drawing conclusions, not by hand. In a word, hard work, generosity, humanity, benevolence, freedom, exemplary morality and similar ideas play an important role in the education of the young generation. From this point of view, in order to acquire high human qualities, first of all, acquiring knowledge and proper education should be prioritized. The further development of our country depends on the education of people with high spirituality, a sense of patriotism and national pride, beauty, hard work, frugality, responsibility, and creativity. Education of such people is the duty of the family, state and society. The goal of education is a component of state goals and tasks aimed at realizing the interests of the state, society and every individual. The government introduces such procedures and systems that contribute to people's lives and activities, and to the national education of citizens. National education forms high moral qualities, awareness of national identity, humanitarianism, citizenship position, initiative and other positive qualities in a citizen. Such a citizen can act based on national interests, love his homeland, protect its interests, contribute to the development of society.

Conclusion

Morality is a set of actions manifested in the relations of people to each other, to the family, to the Motherland, to the society. Morality shows the behavior and inner world of each person. Morality is influenced by national customs and traditions. Behaviors that are considered normal in relations between people of some nationalities may be rejected by the moral rules of other nationalities. A high level of morality directly affects the development of society or vice versa. Morality is regulated by moral norms, which, unlike legal norms, do not have a binding character. Moral norms are created under the influence of tradition, role model, and public opinion. Compliance with moral norms is voluntary and depends on conscience. Public condemnation, public punishment is used for its violation. Morality is provided by persuasion and explanation. As the President noted, "Morality is the core of spirituality". Morality is the practice of spirituality. It is related to concepts such as honesty and justice, faith and honesty. Descendants and ancestors are two parts of one whole. The generation is the generation of today and tomorrow. For example, the next generation. Ancestors are those who have passed away. In a broader sense, ancestors mean our ancestors, those who have passed away. Tradition is a set of formal and informal rules and regulations that have been passed down from generation to generation for a long time and have reached us. For example, the marriage

of a boy, the marriage of a girl, and related traditions of our people, such as weddings, holidays, public elections, gold and silver weddings.

Association - joining an association, forming an alliance. Unification of enterprises, organizations and individuals based on common interest and production, regardless of economic sphere, property type. Patriotism is to look at our nation, its traditions, language and culture with love and respect and to contribute to its development, to be a real lover of our country. Patriotism is a social and moral principle that shows the desire of people to serve the interests of the country and protect it from the enemy with their attitude and actions towards the country. Patriotism in Uzbekistan is patriotism that expresses love and loyalty to the multi-ethnic Motherland. The concept of patriotism includes love for the Motherland and the achievements of independence, friendly attitude towards brotherly peoples, social activity for the prosperity of the Motherland, the desire to protect it, opposition to national selfishness and arrogance, and internationalism. One of the important factors that shape patriotism is education in the spirit of patriotism, aimed at strengthening the combat power of the Armed

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