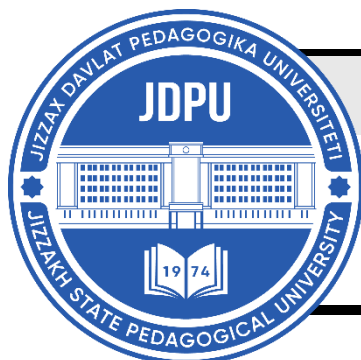




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STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGY IN THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article you will encounter a storm of thoughts about the importance and necessity of using lexical units related to education. Also, the article covers the lexical units of this field, their structural-semantic structure, place of use, necessary information about the history of creation. Today's importance of lexical units related to education in English and Uzbek languages, their relevance according to their study, their place in dictionaries and their useful and harmful aspects for society are revealed.

INTRODUCTION

The language that appeared with humanity has played the most important role in its life and will not lose its importance. Language, first of all, is one of the necessary conditions for the formation of a person and his thinking. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary of a language. A word is the clearest and most important part of vocabulary. According to the characteristics of each language, sounds combine in a certain way to form a word. Members of a society who speak a particular language communicate using the vocabulary and grammatical rules of that language. In addition to the study of the word, which is the most specific

unit of the language, lexicology also includes word combinations, phraseological units, and idioms that have the same meaning, meaning that correspond to the same word in terms of meaning. All words in the language are called vocabulary or lexicon.

The vocabulary reflects the richness of each language. The more the language is rich in words, the better and more complete the thought and purpose can be expressed, the most sensitive feelings can be expressed. Because the language is directly connected with various activities of people, the vocabulary of the language is constantly changing. With the progress of society, the development of industry, agriculture, trade, science and technology, the vocabulary of the language is enriched with new words.

Semantics is a scientific and philosophical science related to the meaning of natural and artificial language. Semantic meaning is defined as the process of giving meaning to words. There are many semantic areas in language learning, including discourse analysis and word groups such as homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms. Semantics, or the study of meaning, is used to understand meaning in languages. This method can be used to enlarge or reduce text. Semantic analysis can reveal a person's true abilities by determining how they develop. Students are better equipped to understand, identify, and recognize words, sentences, and contexts when they study semantics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are words related to each field. Over time, their composition is enriched with new words. One such field is the field of education. Today, the importance and necessity of using educational lexical units has increased more than ever. We can clearly see this in the case of foreign languages. In our country, as in the whole world, attention to the English language has grown significantly. We can observe it especially in the field of education. So this in itself requires a deep study of words related to the field of education. Knowing the lexical units related to this field, their structural-semantic structure, the place of use, and the history of creation is becoming

one of the requirements of the time. We will dwell on the importance and relevance of educational lexical units in English and Uzbek languages today.

Studying the etymology of educational lexical units, their lexical meaning, structure and semantic structure is one of the unexplored works. Let's have a look at the some of these words.

Education is a lifelong, continuous and multiple process which aim is all round development of the child. All round development means physical, intellectual, emotional, cultural, spiritual, vocational, aesthetic, moral, language, social, religious developments. Now we will discuss an etymological meaning of the term '**EDUCATION**'.

Western educationists have discovered few Latin words through investigation. According to them, the English word 'Education' has been derived from Latin words "educare", "educere", "educatum", "E+duco", "educatus", "educatio".

1) '**Educate**' - The term education has been derived from the Latin word 'educare'. The term 'educare' means 'to bring up', 'to rise', and 'to nourish'. The child has to bring up like a plant in the garden by the teacher. His potentialities should be developed with proper care and nourishment.

2) '**Educere**' - The term education has been derived from the Latin word 'educere'. The term 'educere' means 'to lead out', 'to draw out' and 'to bring from'. Each and every child has the innate powers. The innate powers of the child should be properly cared, given scope to develop. It should be located and proper education to be developed.

3) '**Educatum**' - The term education has been derived from the Latin word 'educatum'. The term 'educatum' means 'act of teaching' or 'training'. Education is something which is imposed from outside. It is external growth through activities and experience. The teacher, through education provides instructions and gives direction to mould his abilities.

4) '**E+duco**' - The term education has been derived from the Latin word 'E+duco'. The term 'E' means 'out of' and 'duco' means 'to lead'. The child has inherited

potentialities. It is inborn. It should be developed, but how and by whom? It is possible through education and by the active co-operation of the teacher.

5) '**Educatus**' - The term education has been derived from the Latin word 'educatus'. The term 'educatus' means 'to bring up', 'rear', 'educate'.

6) '**Educatio**' - The term education has been derived from the Latin word 'educatio'. The term 'educatio' means 'a breeding', 'a bringing up', 'a rearing'.

Education (edʒʊkeɪʃən) Word forms: plural **educations**

1. VARIABLE NOUN

Education involves educating individuals different subjects, ordinarily at a school or college, or being taught. For instance: *They're cutting stores for education. Paul delayed his instruction with six a long time of progressed consider in English. ...a man with small education.*

2. UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Education of a specific kind includes educating the open almost a specific issue. For instance: *...better wellbeing education.*

Education - in British English (,edʒʊ'keɪʃən) *noun*

1. the act or handle of acquiring knowledge, methodically during childhood and adolescence
2. the information or preparing obtained by this prepare *his instruction has been priceless to him*
3. the act or prepare of imparting knowledge, esp at a school, college, or university *education is my profession*
4. the hypothesis of teaching and learning *a course in education*
5. a specific kind of instruction or training *a college education consumer education*

Education - in American English (,edʒu'keɪʃən; ,edʒə'keɪʃən) *noun*

1. the process of preparing and creating the information, expertise, intellect, character, etc., esp. by formal schooling; instructing; training
2. knowledge, capacity, etc. thus developed
3. - formal tutoring at an institution of learning
- a arrange of this a high-school education

4. systematic study of the strategies and speculations of educating and learning

Word-formation is the framework of subordinate sorts of words and the method of making unused words from fabric, accessible within the dialect after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns. Craft (1984) noted that there are two different Latin roots of the English word "education." They are "educare," which means to train or to mold, and "educere," meaning to lead out.

The word **school** derives from Greek σχολή (scholē), originally meaning "leisure" and also "that in which leisure is employed", but later "a group to whom lectures were given, school". Middle English scole, from Old English scol, "institution for instruction," from Latin schola "meeting place for teachers and students, place of instruction;" also "learned conversation, debate; lecture; disciples of a teacher, body of followers, sect," also in the older Greek sense of ". Long story short, the Romans borrowed the Greek word, and started creating educational hubs called schola (as in the word 'scholastic'), and then it appeared in Old English as scōl. In Middle English it became scole, and then Latin influence on spellings turned it into school, as we use it today.

The educational 'school' comes from the Greek word 'scholē', which means "leisure." The school in "school of fish" comes from Middle Dutch schole and is related to Old English scolu, meaning "multitude" or "school of fish," and to Modern English shoal in the same meaning. If the shoal acts in unison, then it becomes a school of fish. Acting in unison means: Changing direction at the same time, staying close to each other and heading on the same direction. A school is an organised shoal of fish.

Horace Mann is known to be the Father of Education. He was born in the year 1796 and passed away in the year 1859. Initially, he served as a lawyer and legislator. Later he was elected to be the Secretary of the newly-created Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837. He is considered as the inventor of the concept of school. He was a pioneer in bringing educational reforms into society. The initial idea of formal schools and elementary education developed in ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome. It was during the year 500 AD. Formal education became more prevalent, and the

students practised their skills more. The Library of Alexandria in Egypt came into focus. According to legendary accounts, the rulers Yao and Shun (ca. 24th–23rd century BC) established the first schools. The first education system was created in Xia dynasty (2076–1600 BC). The real meaning of school is an organization that provides instruction: such as. : an institution for the teaching of children. : college, university.

School (sku:l)

Word forms: plural, 3rd individual particular show tense *schools*, present participle *schooling*, past tense, past participle *schooled*

1. VARIABLE NOUN

A **school** is a place where children are taught. You usually refer to this put as school when you are talking about the time that children spend there and the exercises that they do there. *For instance: ...a boy who was in my lesson at school. Even the great understudies say homework is what they most detest around school. ...two boys wearing school uniform. Synonyms: academy, college, institution, institute*

2. COUNTABLE NOUN [with particular or plural verb]

a. A school is the students or staff at a school.

Alex, the entire school's progressing to despise you.

b. A privately-run put where a particular skill or subject is taught can be alluded to as a school.

...a riding school and equestrian middle close Chepstow.

c. Countable noun [with solitary or plural verb]

A particular school of writers, artists, or scholars may be a bunch of them whose work, opinions, or speculations are similar.

...the Chicago school of economists.

Synonyms: group, set, circle

d. Countable noun [with solitary or plural verb]

A school of fish or dolphins is a expansive bunch of them moving through water together.

4. VARIABLE NOUN & COUNTABLE NOUN

A university, college, or college division specializing in a specific sort of subject can be alluded to as a school.

...a teacher within the School of Veterinary Medicine. Sarah, 21, is at craftsmanship school preparing to be a design designer.

5. UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

School is utilized to allude to college or college.

[US] *Moving quickly through school, he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the College of Kentucky at age 17.*

6. VERB

a. If you school someone in something, you prepare or teach them to have a certain expertise, sort of conduct, or way of thinking.

Many moms educated their girls within the myth of female inferiority.

Synonyms: train, prime, coach, prepare

b. To school a child implies to teach him or her.

[US, also British, formal] *She's been tutoring her kids herself.*

c. If you school a horse, you prepare it so that it can be ridden in races or competitions.

She bought him as a £1,000 colt of six months and educated him.

B-school, cool school, art school, dame school, day school are **related terms** of school. Let's have a look definitions some of them.

Dame school is a small [school](#), often in a [village](#), usually [run](#) by an [elderly](#) woman in her own [home](#) to [teach young](#) children to [read](#) and write.

B-school is a [business school](#) or business [college](#).

Cool school is a school in where the students [resolve conflict](#) without the involvement of [teachers](#)

The old school tie, the school of hard knocks are **idioms** containing school.

The old school tie said to refer to the belief that men who have been to the most famous British private schools use their positions of influence to help other men who went to the same school as themselves.

Most of these men claim that school made little difference to the professional paths they followed and try to deny the notion of the old school tie.

The school of hard knocks a very difficult or unpleasant life.

Tom graduated from the school of hard knocks as well – most of his family perished in the war.

High school sweetheart, local school, school textbook, selective school, skip school, teach at a school are **cobuild collocations** of school.

Let's look at the next word. **A pupil** is a person who is learning under a teacher or instructor. In this sense, pupil is often used when the student is young but does not strictly apply to young people. In legal terms, pupil can refer to a minor who is under the care of a legal guardian who is not one of their parents.

In anatomy, a pupil is the opening in the iris of the eye. Light passes through the pupil into the retina at the back of the eyeball, where images are received. Example: I train my pupils to keep up on their readings by assigning them quizzes.

The first records of the student sense of pupil come from the 1300s. It ultimately comes from the Latin pūpillus and pūpilla, meaning “orphan” or “ward.” While not every apprentice or student is an orphan, the teacher can take a similar role as a parent or leader that helps their students learn. The first records of the anatomy sense of pupil comes from the same Latin pūpilla, which also means “little doll.” Pupils vary from species to species, and some species do not have them at all. For example, the pupils of cats, reptiles, and foxes are thin, vertical slits that help their depth perception when they're hunting at night. Goats' pupils are horizontal rectangles, which increase their peripheral vision, while dolphins' pupils are shaped like crescents to help them see light under the water.

Pupil (pju:pɪl)

Word forms: plural pupils

1. COUNTABLE NOUN

The pupils of a school are the children who go to it. Many auxiliary schools in Ribs have over 1,000 pupils. Eleanor was a hesitant, on edge pupil.

2. COUNTABLE NOUN [with poss]

a. A pupil of a painter, musician, or other expert is somebody who thinks about beneath that master and learns his or her skills. ...the as it were drawing solidly credited to Cesare Magni (1511-1534), a student of Leonardo da Vinci. [+ of]

b. The pupils of your eyes are the small, round, black holes in the middle of them.

Pupil- in British English ('pju:pəl) noun

1. a student who is taught by a teacher, esp a young student
2. civil law, Scots law a boy under 14 or a girl under 12 who is in the care of a guardian
3. the dark circular aperture at the middle of the iris of the eye, through which light enters

in American English ('pju:pəl) noun

1. a individual, ordinarily youthful, who is learning under the close supervision of a educator at school, a private tutor, or the like; student
2. Civil Law-an orphaned or emancipated minor beneath the care of a guardian
3. Roman Law- a individual beneath the age of puberty orphaned or liberated, and beneath the care of a guardian
4. Anatomy- the expanding and contracting opening within the iris of the eye, through which light passes to the retina

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Let's learn synonyms of this word. **Pupil, disciple, scholar, student** refer to a person who is studying, usually in a school. A *pupil* is one under the close supervision of a teacher, either because of youth or of specialization in some branch of study: a grade-school pupil; the pupil of a famous musician. A *disciple* is one who follows the teachings or doctrines of a person whom he or she considers to be a master or authority: a disciple of Swedenborg. *Scholar*, once meaning the same as pupil, is today usually applied to one who has acquired wide erudition in some field

of learning: a great Latin scholar. *A student* is a person attending an educational institution or someone who has devoted much attention to a particular problem: a college student; a student of politics.

Etymology, the study of the meaning of words, can be a great way of investigating the history of a concept. We rarely get any actual information about what the concept is when we look into etymology but we do get something interesting. We can see how the concept was thought of when the word was first being developed – in this case, around the 16th century.

The word ‘teach’ arises from the Old English *tæcan* meaning “to show, point out, or demonstrate”. This makes sense. The act of teaching is often compared to lifting the wool from someone’s eyes – showing them some fact so that they can understand the universe a little better.

The word "teacher" traces its roots back to the Proto-Germanic word **taikijan*, which meant "to show". This word moved into Old English as *tæcan*, meaning "to show", "to demonstrate", "to point out", or "to instruct". This turned into *techen* in Middle English, which is the first time we see the word clearly transformed into *techere*, someone who teaches. This word comes from Middle English (1100-1500) *techere*. The noun *teacher* derives from the verb ‘teach’, which comes from Old English, has been used in English since the 9th century, and is related to similar words in other Germanic languages. *Teacher* dates from the late 13th century. Have you ever wondered, “Who was the first teacher in the world?” It is believed that Confucius became the first teacher in the world. He was a private tutor who gave lessons on history.

Teacher- a person who teaches, especially one employed in a school. Teacher is a teaching professional who is meant to help the students to gain knowledge, competence, and virtue.

Teacher-in British English ('ti:tfə) noun

1. a individual whose occupation is teaching others, esp children
2. a personified concept that teaches nature may be a great teacher

Teacher-in American English ('titfər) noun

a individual who instructs, esp. as a profession; instructor

Assistant, coach, educator, instructor, lecturer, professor, scholar, edifier, educationalist, master, schoolmaster, tutor, don, guru, pedagogue are synonyms of this word. Below we will get to know the words related to this word in more detail.

RELATED WORDS

Class teacher - *noun*

- a teacher who teaches or is responsible for a particular group of students in a school

Coach- *noun*

- someone who teaches a special skill, especially one connected with performing such as singing or acting

Educator – *noun mainly American English*

- someone who teaches or who is involved in running a school

Faculty – *noun American English*

- all the teachers in a university, college, or school

Form teacher – *noun British English*

- a teacher whose job involves looking after a particular class of students, and helping them with any problems

Head – *noun British English*

- the teacher in charge of a school. The American word is principal.

Headmaster – *noun British English*

- a male teacher who is in charge of a school. A more usual word is headteacher. The usual American word is principal.

Headmistress – *noun British English*

- a female teacher who is in charge of a school. A more usual word is headteacher. The usual American word is principal.

Headteacher- *noun British English*

- a teacher who is in charge of a school. The American word is principal.

Housemaster – *noun*

- a man who is a teacher and is in charge of a house at a public school or grammar school

Housemistress- *noun*

- a woman who is a teacher and is in charge of a house at a public school or grammar school

Instructor – *noun*

- someone whose job is to teach a skill or a sport

Instructor- *noun American English*

- someone whose job is to teach students at school or to help with teaching at university

Master- *noun British English* old-fashioned

- a male teacher

Mistress- *noun British English*

- a woman school teacher

Pedagogue- *noun formal*

- a teacher who uses strict and old-fashioned methods

Principal- *noun mainly American English*

- the head of a school. The usual British word is head teacher.

Relief teacher- *noun Australian English*

- a teacher who temporarily replaces another teacher who cannot work

Schoolmaster- *noun old-fashioned*

- a man who teaches in a school

Schoolmistress- *noun old-fashioned*

- a woman who teaches in a school

Schoolteacher – *noun*

- a teacher who works in a school

Senco- *noun British English*

- special educational needs coordinator: a teacher in a school whose job is to arrange and organize support for children with special educational needs

Sir- *British spoken*

- used by students for talking to or about a male teacher

Substitute teacher- noun *American English*

- a supply teacher

Supply teacher- noun

- a teacher who temporarily replaces another teacher who cannot work

British English: supply teacher /sə'plai 'ti:tʃə/ noun

A supply teacher is a teacher whose job is to take the place of other teachers at different schools when they are unable to be there.

American English: substitute teacher /'sʌbstɪtʊt 'ti:tʃər/

Teaching assistant- noun

- someone whose job is to assist a qualified teacher in a school

Tenure- noun

- a university teacher who has tenure can stay in their job permanently, usually after they have taught for a particular number of years

Trainer- noun

- someone whose job is to train people for a job or profession

Tutor- noun

- someone who gives private lessons in a particular subject

Don- noun

- is a [lecturer](#) at Oxford or Cambridge University in England. Lecturers from any university are sometimes [referred](#) to as dons.

Guru - noun in *British English*

- a [Hindu](#) or [Sikh religious teacher](#) or [leader](#), giving [personal spiritual guidance](#) to his [disciples](#)

CONCLUSION

Generally, teacher is a common noun. The collective noun for teacher can be "faculty" or "staff". As we mentioned above the noun teacher derives from the verb 'teach', which comes from Old English, has been used in English since the 9th century, and is related to similar words in other Germanic languages. Teacher dates

from the late 13th century. The word teacher is formed by the affixation method according to word formation. The word teacher is formed by adding the suffix -er to the root teach. Teacher shapes portion of numerous compounds, counting course instructor, supply teacher, teacher's pet and teacher training.

In conclusion, learning lexical units related to education and getting to know them in depth is one of the main issues. One of the main tasks is to do research on the relevance of words in this field today, according to their study. It is clear that the need to learn the words related to education will be the main factor for our future generations to have a deep knowledge of this field.

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