



## How to Teach Terminology to ESP Students

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### History

Received Oktober 2023

Revised Oktober 2023

Accepted November 2023

Publish November 2023

DOI:

10.24905/cakrawala.v17i2.4

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### Abstract

Nowadays internationalization is a basic portion of higher instruction. It is depicted as the method of coordination a worldwide, intercultural and worldwide measurement into the reason, work or conveyance of higher instruction at the institutional and national levels. The method is aimed both at national and worldwide understudies. Within the case of national understudies, the internationalization is advanced by a need of instructive openings in their domestic nations, whereas drawing in universal understudies is the way to raise extra cash or get high-level human assets. The method takes two shapes: internationalization at domestic and internationalization overseas. The internationalization at domestic can offer assistance understudies create their worldwide part and procure the essential aptitudes of intercultural communication. The internationalization overseas takes the shapes of instruction over borders and portability. Agreeing to insights, by 2005, 2.7 million understudies examined absent from their country of root. Typically a sharp increment from 600,000 in 1975<sup>[2]</sup>. In numerous cases, internationalization implies an increment within the utilize of English in instructing at universities. Nowadays numerous universities in countries where English isn't a local dialect offer courses or total programs in English, and this sum is developing quickly.

**Keywords:** ESP, learning, students,

## INTRODUCTION

The significance of specialized communication is clearly expressed in a few universal certification measures built up for engineering education. One of the most important standards for engineering disciplines is established by European Network for Accreditation of Engineering Education (ENAE). This standard pays uncommon consideration to shaping such qualities as worldwide and basic considering, successful communication (both composed and verbal) and setting up a framework of information. For case, agreeing to the standard, engineers ought to have 'the capacity to analyze unused and complex building items, forms and frameworks inside broader or multidisciplinary setting decipher the results of such investigations; the capacity to conceptualize building items, forms and frameworks; the capacity to recognize, define and fathom new complex building issues; the capacity to conduct looks of writing, allude to">to allude to and fundamentally utilize databases and other sources of data; basically assess information and draw conclusions; the capacity to operate viably in national and universal settings, as a part or pioneer of a team' (ENAE Standard). All the above-stated show that communicative and cognitive competences are among the foremost critical components within the character of a proficient build, and they are closely related to each other. One of the strategies that can contribute to effective development of such competences is phrased preparing. This can be due to the truth that the cognitive side of a term is spoken to by the opportunity of conceptualization and building a framework of thought. At the same time, the communicative side accounts for information exchange. A term can play a few parts associated with its communicative and cognitive sides. These parts may incorporate information obsession, information revelation and transmission. Each of the parts can have distinctive capacities. Interior the information obsession part there are instrumental work (the capacity to utilize idea, when a picture gets to be a subject of thought) and information level obsession work. The last mentioned work is associated with the advancement of information by implies of conceptual worldview alter.

Agreeing to the existing hypothesis, the improvement of information happens when the ancient ideas, communicated in terms, begin to be moved forward or checked on. As a result of this handle there's a need for presentation of unused ideas, which in turn gives a motivation for exchanging to the unused level of logical information.

The transmission of information is spoken to by instructive and data capacities. Performing the last mentioned work terms in specialized and logical writings makes a specific framework of ideas. This permits recovering data from writings.

One of the foremost vital capacities of terms has a place to the improvement of information. Heuristic capacities permit for reliable information organization, requesting and making a specific see of the world. Here too belong classifying work and analogic (modeling) work. The primary work permits indicating the existing ideas; the moment one permits for making unused ideas by similarity with as of now existing ones. The classifying work can be subdivided into indicating and separating capacities of term equivalent words, counting the foreign terminology. Thus, the term *Identifikator* (Identifier) can obtain more specific meanings in such terminological combinations as *Virtual kanal indentifikatori* (Virtual Channel Identifier), *Virtual yo'llar identifikatori* (Virtual Path Identifier). The term *Identifikator* (Identifier) can also be specified through the use of another networking term *adres* (address) 'a unique identifier given to a network or a networking device in order for the other networks and devices to recognize them for information exchange'.

The differentiating function can be manifested in such examples as *raqamli halqa* (Digital Loopback) and *analogli halqa* (Analog Loopback). The term *halqa* (Loopback) means ‘the routing of electronic signals back to their source’. However, *raqamli halqa* (Digital Loopback) means ‘the routing of electronic signals back to their source with converting and reconverting signals into the digital form’ and *analogli halqa* (Analog Loopback) means ‘the routing of electronic signals back to their source without converting from original form’. Hence, knowing and terminology fittingly will permit understudies to pick up capacities comparing to the world measures within the circles of data investigation, idea conceptualization and solving engineering tasks.

## METHODS

The method takes two shapes: internationalization at domestic and internationalization overseas. The internationalization at domestic can offer assistance understudies create their worldwide part and procure the essential aptitudes of intercultural communication<sup>1</sup>. The internationalization overseas takes the shapes of instruction over borders and portability. Agreeing to insights, by 2005, 2.7 million understudies examined absent from their country of root. Typically a sharp increment from 600,000 in 1975.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For the fitting terminology in university courses, it is essential to illuminate a few issues. The terms that are utilized ought to have unambiguous correspondence with the idea, (the nonattendance of polysemy and synonymy); the meaning of a term ought to compare to the idea communicated by the term; a term ought to be constituent and brief, have derivational capacity and etymological exactness. By differentiate the increment in polysemy and synonymy, uncertainty in meaning demonstrate the critical state of terminology. Typically the circumstance that's seen nowadays. The phrased benchmarks have gotten to be less commit and the method of making phrased units is described as chaotic. Usually due to the uncontrolled spread of outside dialect data within the Web and uncontrolled prepare of borrowing remote words. The circumstance is getting to be more complicated since of need of specialized preparing and information among masters who create modern terms. This leads to the inconstancy of terms when a few terms compare to one idea at the same time and their utilization isn't settled in standard lexicons.

The changeability can show itself on distinctive levels and sides of a dialect. To begin with of all, there are numerous realistic variations of one and the same term that showed up as the result of speaking to in composed discourse a single idea utilizing diverse graphical implies. This can be connected with writing a term using Uzbek (latin) and foreign graphics: backup ‘the process of copying and archiving computer data so it can be restored in case of loss’, *frontend* – frontend ‘program code which works with a user’, *bekbon* – backbone ‘principle data route or a core route of the Internet’; *router* – router ‘a networking device used to transmit data between computers’, *bayt* – byte ‘a group of 8 bits’, *mijoz server modeli* – client-server model ‘a model used to describe the relationships between the providers of services and their recipients’, *distorsiya* – distortion ‘an unwanted change in the form of a signal when it is transmitted between two nodes of a communication system’, *multipleksor* – multiplexer ‘a device allowing transmitting several signals over one communication line simultaneously’. Another type of

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graphic variants is connected with hyphenation or lack of hyphenation in complex words: *krosplatformali-* (cross-platform) ‘able to work on different platforms’, *spam-bot-* (spam-bot) ‘a computer program which automatically sends advertising messages over a network’, *server mijoz* - (client-server), *kiber disk-* (cyber disk) ‘a storage of user files deployed in the Internet’; *kiber strategiya-* (cyber strategy) ‘a strategy for planning cyber attacks’; *kiber havf-* (cyber threat) ‘a threat of cyber-attacks.

Other than realistic adjustments of terms, there are moreover phonetic variations: phonemic and accentual. Phonemic adjustments contrast in elocution. They can be associated with delicate or difficult articulation of consonants some time recently vowels. For example: f[r’ye]ym – f[re]ym [fr’ejm] – [fr’ejm] (frame) ‘a piece of data transmitted over a network’, do[m’ye]n – do[me]n [dom’jen] – [dom’jen] (domain) ‘a part of the name hierarchy in the Internet’. Accentual modifications are connected with changes in the accentuation place. Here in the examples the stressed syllable is indicated with capital letters. For example: bekbOn – bEkbon [bekb’on] – [b’ekbon] (backbone) ‘principle data route or a core route of the Internet’, domEn – dOmen [dom’jen] – [d’omen] (domain). In these pairs of accentual variants, a normative variant takes the first place, while the second place is given to a colloquial variant used in vernacular speech.

A few term variations can have more than one sort of adjustment. They are called complex variations. There are diverse sorts of complex variations. The primary one combines both realistic and phonetic highlights. For example: graphic variants bekbOn – bekbOn ‘principle data route or a core route of the Internet’ reflects phonetic variation [b’ye]kbon – [be]kbon [b’ekbon] – [b’ekbon] in writing. Another type of complex modifications can combine both morphological and accentual changes. Morphological changes can be connected, for example, with changing endings that indicate a case. For example: drAyver – drayverA [dr’ajv’jŕ] – [drajv’jŕ’a] ‘a computer program that controls devices attached to a computer’.

Another issue with phrasing preparing is associated with the reality that the dialect of proficient communication isn’t homogeneous. A few layers can be recognized in it counting the phrasing itself, verbal proficient lexis, proficient slang, specialized truncations. For example: These words are differentiated according to such styles as «literary» / «colloquial». Ilova – app [‘ilova] – [‘ap] (application) ‘a computer program allowing a user to perform a particular task on a computer, like word-processing or working with electronic spreadsheets’. The word app is used in professional sphere, especially when referring to mobile platform applications. It can be described as “professional lexis” in relation to the term ilova. Ilova – attach [ilov’a] – [at’a] (attachment) ‘an attached file sent with an e-mail’. These variants are differentiated according to “ordinary” / “professional slang” contrast. Terms that are to be used in terminology training should be separated from slang or colloquial words.

## CONCLUSION

All the presented problems indicate the necessity of terminology standardization work for their accurate understanding and eliminating the terminology barrier. It is vital to unify and internationalize terminology to provide effective communication for professional engineers on

the international level. This in turn will impressively encourage the internationalization and integration of logical inquires about.

One of the reasonable shapes for these points would be a bilingual or multilingual data thesaurus for a specific subject field. Thesaurus may be a sort of a lexicon that controls specialized lexis within the outline of a specific data framework. Thesaurus has a few preferences over expressed guidelines: it can be persistently overhauled and reexamined in a few periods. The same pros more often than not carry out this work, which gives it a continuous character. Present day data innovations will permit putting a thesaurus within the network and providing open access for clients. A thesaurus can incorporate numerous languages and there's no have to be republish it as all the work is wiped out an advanced frame.

The creation of a thesaurus incorporates the taking after steps: delimitation of point range; choice of word-stock that reflects themes of subject field and arrangement of wordlist; creation of classifying plans of ideas within the subject field; arrangement of a wordlist and classifying plans with their shared upgrading; building an alphabetic and other parts of a thesaurus; exploratory testing and adjustment; creation of thesaurus upgrading rules<sup>2</sup>.

Such a thesaurus with bound together phrasing of a specific subject field can gotten to be a premise for building proficient communication competence among future specialized pros. Advanced universal instructive measures put forward strict prerequisites for specialized universities' graduates. These necessities request proficient considering and communication as one of the most components in future build. This ought to be showed on both national and worldwide level. Terminology training can become a basis for the development of such competences, but there is a need in unification and normalization of terminology.

The internationalization of higher instruction brings a few changes to the learning prepare at the universites. In specific, whereas learning specialized lexicon understudies ended up uncovered to ideas both in local and remote dialect. As it were knowing the precise counterparts in both dialects will make proficient communication compelling. Be that as it may, the developing sum of polysemy and synonymy in terms seriously impedes this handle. There's a need for standardization work that can be tired the shape of data thesaurus.

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