

Using the Venn Diagram in Teaching Geography Terms

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Abstract

This article describes the method of Venn diagram of geographical terms. The terminology of each field of knowledge is based on the conceptual connections of professional knowledge. Also, the characteristics, variety of types, meaning, application, trends of toponyms related to the field of geography were considered. Methods of teaching terms in the educational process are analyzed.

Keywords: Terms Related to the Field of Geography, Terminology, Field Terminology, Professionally Oriented Texts, Teaching Methodology, Interactive Methods, "Venn Diagram" Method, Toponym.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is a science about language, its social nature, function, internal structure, classification, laws of application (activity) of certain languages, historical development, and is divided into general linguistics, specific linguistics, and applied linguistics. In addition to these areas, there are many branches and departments of linguistics that study specific levels and units in each language.

Each department of linguistics has special departments. For example, within lexicology there is a department of onomastics, which in turn is divided into anthroponymics, toponymics, etc. As the science of toponymy develops, in turn, the structure of toponymic terms, the correct expression of the root part, as a result, ensures the understanding of the meaning embodied in toponyms. This situation cannot be realized without linguistic analysis, that is, without the use of linguistic methods. As a result, the correct and precise, error-free writing of the names used in practice as one of the normative conditions that represent literacy, culture, and enlightenment is the reason for the development of the science of onomastics (a branch of linguistics that deals with nomology).

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In practice, there are several types of educational technologies for collaborative learning, educational tasks and differences in organizational forms: Student Team Learning (team learning), Student Teams Achievement Divisions (individual-group approach), Teams Games Tournament (team-game approach), Jigsaw, Learning Together (we read together) [16; p. 19].

In order to obtain high results in the design of collaborative teaching methods, it is necessary to provide certain methods and principles: organization of artificial language environment, rules of working in small groups and principles of small group formation [16; pp. 31-32].

In the article, the concepts of term and terminology are arranged in a certain order due to their mutual natural connections, similarity and origin, that is, systematics in the broadest sense of the word [1, 14].

In the typological approach, a type is a generalization that includes the specific characteristics of a certain group of objects and events. In all categories of taxonomy, except for the individual category, there is already an element of typology: for example, a species is a generalization of the characteristics of many individuals, a species is a generalization of the characteristics of several species, and so on. But generalizations can be made according to another principle that is not important for science. For example, the concept of life form, that is, the type of organism that adapts to the surrounding conditions. Very regularly, different species are included in the same life form. Finally, the third approach is zoning, caused by the need to establish patterns of spatial placement of aggregates of objects and events. This is how the concepts of districts, regions, districts, provinces, kingdoms, etc. appeared [9].

The main object of geographical research is space - temporary natural and social systems (geosystems) at different hierarchical levels with very diverse and infinitely many characteristics. The most common way to order them is systematization [10].

A glossary of geographic terms is a list of definitions of terms and concepts used in geography and related fields that describe and define spatial dimensions, geographic location, topographic features, and natural resources [3].

The classification of terms related to the field of geography has been studied in studies as follows [2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13] (Table 1):

Table 1. Terms related to the field of geography

Terms	Meaning of terms	Terms Meaning of terms Examples of terms
Abbreviation	The abbreviated form of terms, with initials or first syllables removed	The name of a garden, an avenue, a farm, a field, etc
Agroonym	Greek "agros" - field, field, plow	Upper Chirchik - Lower Chirchik, White River - Black River, White River - Black River, etc.
Antonym names	Terms whose content is opposite to each other	nicknames for people
Anthropotoponymy	Greek "anthropos" - man	Due to the repeated use of the suffix "kent" in terms such as Tashkent, Pskent, Fazalkent, Shymkent, areal names are formed
Area names	Greek "areal" - area, territory - many occurrences of words with the same meaning or some additions often repeated to form a toponym in a certain area or terms with a unique appearance that are widespread in a certain area	Zarafshan river — Zarafshan city. Here the toponymic term moved from the name of the river to the city
Primary and secondary names	Primary names are original names; - secondary names - terms formed from name transfer	It is in this way that the term "karst" is derived from the name of the Karst Plateau in Southern Europe, or the term "geyser" from the name of the hot spring Geyser in Iceland
Detonymization -	The transformation of geographical names into terms and common nouns	The name of a garden, an avenue, a farm, a field, etc
Dromonym	Greek "dramas" - terms meaning running, movement, road, street, roads	Khan Road, Great Silk Road, Amir Temur Street
Ethnotoponymy	Greek "ethnos" - people, elat	Terms with the names of peoples, peoples, nations, peoples
Hybrid names	Core two and more; terms made up of words specific to languages	Kafirkhan river is from the Arabic words "kafir - Gayridin" - non-religious and Persian - "nihan" - to hide, Safedhojar village - "sofed" - Persian - ok, "hojar" - stone in Arabic. So, this name is made up of Persian and Arabic words and means Oktosh
Hydronym	Greek "hydro" - water, "anim" - name, name, refers to the names given to any body of water, and they can be divided into several types	Potamonym - rivers, streams, tributaries; pelagonym - the name of the ocean, sea, bays, limnonym - the names of lakes, wells, ponds
Indicator names	("Indicator" is a Latin indicator, geographical terms that indicate the formation of toponyms with the participation of local geographical terms or the existence of a certain case	Formation based on concepts such as forest, meadow, sand, stone
Zootoponym	Greek "zoo" - animal	Terms denoting the names of animals or the state associated with them
Macrotoponym	Greek "macro" is a noun for large, large geographical terms	Indian Ocean, Pamir Mountains
Memorial names	Terms named after famous people, great events	Independence Square, Amir Temur Avenue and others
Metaphor or anatomical terms	Metaphor is a metaphorical concept, as it is similar to human body parts, terms that refer to it comparatively	The ear of the pond, the mouth of the cave, the lip of the stream, the place that protrudes into the sea in the form of a peninsula - the nose, etc.
Microtoponym	Greek "micro" - small, "topos" - place - the name of small geographical objects known only to local residents	Names of ravines, wells, ditches, neighborhood, guzar and other geographical points
Onomastics	The branch of linguistics that studies any nouns	
Calm down	Greek "oros" - mountain, "anim" - name	Orographic-relief, elements - mountain, hill, hill, low, the name of heights
My eye	Greek word "oikos" is a popular name for residential areas such as house, residence, space, city, village, neighborhood	There are mainly three types of it: a) Komonim - (from the Greek "komos" - village) the famous horse of any village. b) Polisonym (from the Greek word "polis" - city) is a famous name of any city. v) Urbonim (Latin "urbanus" - city), the name of a city square, street market, etc. For example, Registan square, Old Juva market
Speleonym	Greek "speleon" - cave, cave, cave, cavern, term applied to all types of underground karst formations	Cave of Hazrat Davud, Zindanak karst well, etc.
Toponym	Greek "topos" - place	Any geographical point, name of a place
Topokalka	French "calqua" - calca - transparent paper is the exact translation without giving halal to the meaning of the name	Belogorsk-Oktov, Sikhob-Korasuv, etc.
Topoformant	Latin "formax" - a suffix that forms a formative word, but is not used independently in the language	-zor, -loq, -gox in toponyms Sangzor, Toshloq, Sayrgokh; coming in the form of a suffix
Phytotoponym	Greek "phytos" - terms meaning plant, plant type, condition	Almazor, Ucharcha, Pistali, etc.

John Venn described his diagram in his book "Symbolic Logic" published in London in 1881. At the time, the graphic organizer that Venn recommended was called a Venn diagram or Euler-Venn diagram. The Venn diagram is used in the process of organizing the activity of comparing 2 or 3 objects, concepts, ideas, events. Creating a diagram involves three steps.

Stage 1: students are introduced to the rules for creating this diagram;

Stage 2: a comparison activity based on the diagram is organized individually, in pairs or in groups;

Stage 3: activity results are analyzed and evaluated.

To construct a Venn diagram, two intersecting circles are drawn (two circles if two parts of the subject are being compared, three intersecting circles are drawn if three parts are being compared). Basic information about a separate part of the topic is included in each circle. At the intersection of circles, topics in two or three circles are compared and a list of common information is written [5; pp. 58-59].

It is recommended to use a Venn diagram in teaching terms related to the field of geography. The Venn diagram has several advantages: as a graphic organizer, it develops the skills of systematic thinking, comparing, contrasting, and analyzing. With his help, the subject will be repeated once again, and the acquired knowledge will remain in the memory of the students. Another advantage is that it takes less time. Also, a Venn diagram can be designed using loops of two, three, four, five, etc.

Terms related to agronym, antonyms, anthropotonyms, areal names are designed on the basis of four circles (Fig. 1):

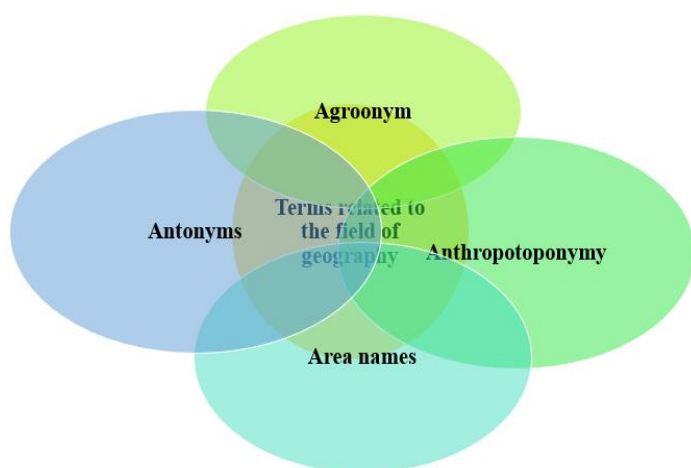


Figure 1. Terminology project in the field of geography

When studying the etymology of terms related to the field of geography, they are formed by forming certain interperiod layers. Analysis of terms, their composition, features of formation, naming laws, are inextricably linked with certain natural-historical and political-economic conditions, and learning opportunities appear (Table 2):

Table 2. Etymology of terms related to geography

Languages	Terms	Languages	Terms
Turkish language	Oktepa, Koratog, Yoyilma, Soylik, Temirkon, Kovunchi	Chinese language	Tianshan - Skyscraper Mountain, Great Mountain, God Mountain, Davan - Fergana Valley gives the meaning of Big Boston. Kosonsoi in Persian - "Kos" - fortress, "on" - plural form, "soy" - affix. So, Kosonsoy is a hybrid name of Chinese, Persian and Turkish languages
Sogdian language	Baraz - dirt, flat dirt. The name of a village in Zomin district. Varktug'on, Varksar - head of the knot. Zoyak-zoy-er, soil, field, ak-affix	Arabic language	"Pop-Bob" means gate in Arabic. Vokhm is a place belonging to mosques and madrassas in the content of the foundation. The foothills of Tolabosdi village in Koshrobot district are called Vaqim, because those places belonged to the village mosque. Evidence is the plural form of evidence. There is a mosque with the same name in the city of Kokan
Persian language	Boyho - the rich. Garden of Bogizogan-Zoglar. Varzlik is a crop, arable land. Dahbed - dah-uy, bed-tol. Jeynov-Juy - stream, variety - new. Jomashuy is a laundress	Mongolian language	Bahrin-ethnonym, the name of the descendants of Baariday, the legendary ancestor of the Mongols. Darga-daruga means the chief. A village in Karakol district of Bukhara region
Greek language	Alexandria Eskhata-distant Alexandria, Pardavi- hotel, Politimed - Zarafshan river	Slavic language	Kremlin, Ulyanov, Gagarin
Sanskrit language	Bakhshi hill-bhikshu-Buddha hill in the context of Muyon - in the sense of virtue, a village in Kuvasoy district, Fergana region		

When studying the etymology of terms related to the field of geography, the three circles of the Venn diagram are used (see Figure 2):

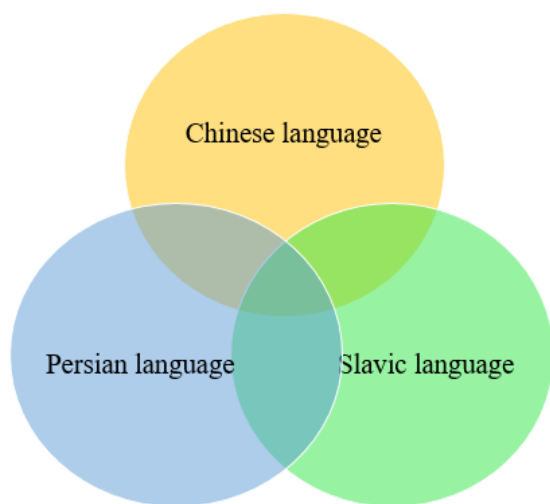


Figure 2. Etymology of terms related to the field of geography

The territory of our republic is divided into the following toponymic regions based on special principles and methods: Tashkent-Mirzachol, Zarafshan, Qizilkum, Lower Amudarya, Ustyurt, Fergana, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya.

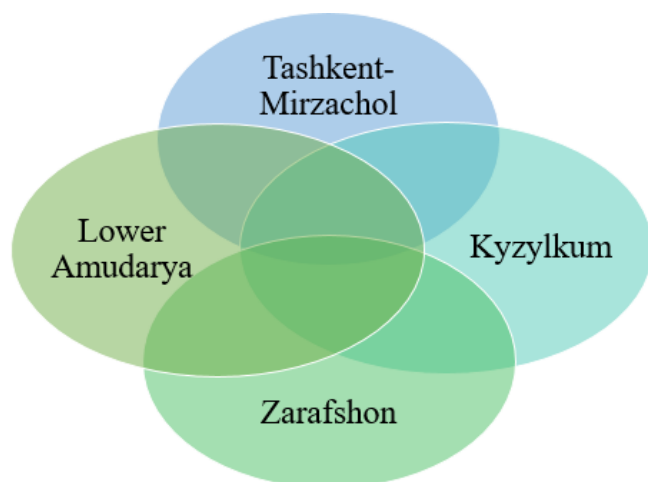


Figure 3. Toponymic regions of Uzbekistan

CONCLUSION

In short, the Venn diagram method is used in the process of organizing the activity of comparing the object, concept, idea, phenomenon of terms related to 2 or 3 geographical areas. The fact that diagramming involves three steps requires clarifying the advantages and disadvantages of the Venn diagram. As an interactive method, Venn-Euler diagrams make the learning process interesting and help to increase the motivation of language learning. Students can learn and memorize material faster and more efficiently with this chart. Venn-Euler diagrams help you see and synthesize commonalities in objects, ideas, and concepts.

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