



Linguoculturological and Lexicographic Understanding of the "Teacher" Concept in Russian and Uzbek Languages

Dadayeva Ozoda Yuldashevna

Teacher (UzSWLU)

Abstract: *The article is devoted to relevant topic of modern science of language, as well as education – the reflection of the concept of a teacher in the Russian and Uzbek languages in the aspect of cultures and explanatory dictionaries of the studied languages. In Russian, “teacher” incorporates such concepts as educator, mentor, master, leader. In the Uzbek language – o’kituvchi, muallim, ustoz, domulla. The similarities and differences of these concepts determine the attitude of those around them to the teaching profession, as well as the importance in the social life of the individual.*

Keywords: *teacher, dictionary entry, scientists of the East, ancient Greek philosophers, Russian language, Uzbek language.*

Introduction. The teacher is the main person in the life of the individual and modern society. A person receives experience, passes it on to his children or students, who, in turn, teach their children and students. Thus, a person lives and develops for more than one millennium. The possibilities of a person are endless, his memory, his ability to analyze, create, move quickly and even fly, there is evidence that a person is constantly developing and developing thanks to knowledge and those who give this knowledge.

The profession of a teacher is the most important and in demand all over the world, despite the status of current trends.

The word "teacher" for each person has its own coloring. A teacher is the person who educates the younger generation, the success and prosperity of the country in the future depends on the quality of his work.

During the formation of mankind, before the emergence of the concept of a profession, specialty, teachers and mentors were the most experienced members of families or tribes. Over time, each teacher practiced certain skills related to hunting, crafts, etc.

Methods. The ancient Chinese thinker Confucius wrote that a teacher should pass on his knowledge, his experience from generation to generation. A breakthrough in the development of this human activity was made in Ancient Greece, in which schools and educational institutions first appeared. Ancient Greek philosophers often acted as teachers themselves in their schools. Since the middle Ages, teaching, education has become mandatory for every clergyman and ruler. Gradually, education and the obligatory acquisition of knowledge, literacy, began to acquire a mass character. Almost all representatives of the upper strata of the population began to study.

There were always mentors, even among primitive people: someone was sure to share their experience and findings with their fellow tribesmen. The schools of ancient Greece, Rome, China, and Egypt are widely known. In ancient Rome, on behalf of the emperor, government officials who knew science well, but most importantly, who traveled a lot and, therefore, saw a lot, knew the languages, culture and customs of different peoples, were appointed as teachers. The Romans adopted from the Greeks and the practice of teaching at universities, founding the Athenaeus. The first Athenaeum was founded in Rome in 135 AD. Emperor Hadrian. Adrian's goal was to take



control of higher education, giving it an official status and thus eliminating the possibility of conflicts between state power and educated people. In the future, Athenaeus open in Gaul.

But basically, training was built on the basis of nepotism: knowledge was passed down from generation to generation; individual training by outsiders was used only in wealthy segments of the population, or due to the specifics of the profession (for example, training in crafts). Inseparably with education, upbringing was also taught. It is this difficult, very responsible, sometimes thankless work that our teachers are engaged in.

The most accurate definition of the profession was given in the dictionary by S.I. Ozhegov "A teacher is a person who teaches everything, a person who teaches something, a teacher. School teacher. Mathematic teacher. Home teacher. Honored teacher. (honorary title). 2. The head of the teaching (in the 2nd meaning), a person who teaches (taught) something. Great teachers, philosophers, teacher. And the adjective teacher [2, p. 506].

According to the dictionary of D.N. Ushakova defines the representatives of this craft as those who are "engaged in teaching the subject in elementary or secondary school." According to a small academic dictionary of the Russian language, a teacher is someone who teaches a subject within the walls of a school, or someone who teaches and teaches others [3, p. 728].

When a teacher begins teaching, he must take into account 3 important factors:

- 1) Whom to teach? Pupil or student, student of a medical school, technical or philological faculty, or a person without special education.
- 2) What to teach? In the process of pedagogical activity, it is necessary to dwell on one of the aspects of any discipline, and not to teach everything at once.
- 3) What is the best method to use? To explain or consolidate the material received, it is necessary to adhere to certain techniques and methods, depending on a particular topic.

Attitudes towards teachers in different countries have similarities and differences.

In Russian, the word teacher has a number of concepts and definitions, depending on the type of activity, for example, a teacher, a religious teacher, an out-of-school student, a leader, an educator, a mentor, a child guide, a detonator, didactics, a master, an educator, a leader, a language teacher, tutor, etc.

Results and Discussion. According to the teacher's encyclopedic dictionary, a teacher is a person involved in the education and upbringing of students, as a rule, professionally trained. But a teacher is, first of all, a person who voluntarily assumes high responsibility for the upbringing and education of another person, lets him into his consciousness and provides spiritual guidance to him. Such a high role of the teacher can be combined with the performance of purely pedagogical functions in the school, or it can be performed voluntarily by a teacher who is not a school teacher at all, for example, a confessor, elder friend, brother or father. The teacher in this sense is the one who listens to the child, tirelessly monitors his growth, provides the necessary freedom, gives the necessary advice, warns against betrayal, superstition and hypocrisy. The teacher must understand the essence and intrinsic value of education [1, p. 684].

Uzbekistan and Central Asia have created their own national pedagogical culture, which has become a historical and cultural tradition based on the ideas of the scientific works of scientists and thinkers of the medieval East.

A whole galaxy of outstanding scientists of the medieval Near and Middle East made a huge contribution to the development of teachings related to man, nature, their relationship and mutual influence, literacy, etc.



According to the teachings of Al-Farabi, pedagogy is a real art that controls the will and desire of an educated person in a certain direction, in accordance with the means and methods, and the teacher is the ruler, mentor, educator.

According to A. Beruni, a person will never achieve the highest benefits without the experience of knowledge, without the ability to distinguish truth from emptiness.

The scientific work of Alisher Navoi made a huge contribution to the development of culture and education in Uzbekistan. His ideas about humanistic pedagogical culture and scientific activity as the founder of Uzbek literature, thinker, scientist, artist, musician, statesman are the main guidelines for pedagogical development.

The understanding of Alisher Navoi's education and teachings are distinguished by great humanism. He believed that a person is the highest being in the world, and his child is a bright light that not only illuminates the house, but brings joy to his family. But it is not enough to love and take care of your own children, you must love and take care of all children – the future generation. A. Navoi believed that a child alone is not able to distinguish good deeds from bad ones. Therefore, the role of a teacher in a child's life is an integral part of it, which will definitely have a beneficial effect on him. At the same time, the teacher should have both broad knowledge, but also set the right example, be the one to whom the children could be equal in knowledge.

As for the word teacher itself, the following words are used in the Uzbek language in this sense: *o'qituvchi, muallim, o'rgatuvchi, ustoz, domla*. The word *o'qituvchi* denotes the professional activity of a person, and *ustoz, ustod, domulla (domla)* has a much wider meaning. Below, we will consider these concepts in the dictionary entries of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (Uzbek tiling isohli lugati, 2006-2008).

The word *ukituvchi* in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language is defined as: “*fan, tarbiya asoslaridan birini o'qitadigan, dars beradigan kishi; muallim*” (a teacher is a person who teaches one of the foundations of science and education; teacher), i.e. people engaged only in teaching activities [4, p. 462].

The word *domla* is colloquial, the literary version is *domulla*. An appeal to a *domla* teacher expresses respect for his knowledge and experience. According to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, *domulla* (Ind.) has several meanings:

1. *Diniy maktab muallimi* (mentor of a religious school). 2. *Madrasani bitirgan kishi* (a mullah who graduated from a madrasah). 3. *O'rta va oliy maktab o'qituvchisi* (teacher of secondary and higher schools) [4, p. 215].

The word *muallim* (Arabic) in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language is teaching, teacher, mentor, a person who gives lessons, a teacher [4, p. 371].

Ustoz (Arabic) – *muallim, o'rgatuvchi*. 1. *Kasb, hunar, ilmni o'rgatuvchi, muallim*. 2. *Yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatuvchi, tarbiyalovchi, murabbiy; rahnamo, o'qituvchi, muallim* (teacher, educator. 1. Profession, craft, science, etc., teacher. 2. Instructor, mentor, coach; guide, teacher) [4, p. 489].

Ustod (Khorazm) – *muallim, o'rgatuvchi* [4, p. 491].

In terms of content and in relation to the teacher, the words *ustoz* and *domulla* have an elevated and spiritual understanding of education and upbringing, which do not carry the concepts of *o'qituvchi, muallim, ustod*, since these words have more practical understanding of the teacher than the spiritual mentor.

The profession of a teacher in Uzbekistan is one of the honorable and respected professions. On June 6, 1996, an honorary title was established – the People's Teacher of Uzbekistan, which is



awarded to teachers and teachers of educational institutions of all types who have devoted their lives to the cause of education and training and have made a significant contribution to it.

In the era of the Soviet Union, the professional holiday of teachers was celebrated on the first Sunday of October. In 1994, UNESCO established World Teachers' Day, celebrated annually on 5 October. This holiday in Uzbekistan has been celebrated on October 1 since 1997 in accordance with the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov dated December 27, 1996.

Today, the recognition of the role of teachers and mentors is reflected in the Education 2030 Framework for Action, which emphasizes that teachers play a fundamental role in ensuring equitable and quality education.

Back in 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan initiated large-scale reforms in the field of public education and set the task of raising the status of a teacher in society. A number of regulatory and legal documents were adopted to improve the sphere. So, in the same year, on September 5, a resolution of the head of state "On measures to introduce new management principles into the system of public education" was adopted. This document approved the Program of measures to further improve the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2018-2021.

Here it is important to bring the statistics of other countries. For example, the 2018 Global Teacher Status Index showed that teachers are more respected in Asia than in European countries. The highest prestige is in China. These indicators have not changed for six years. And compared to 2013, the status of teachers in Japan and Switzerland has grown significantly.

Obviously, today we are talking about state policy in the field of education, the main changes in which should primarily be expressed in a change in the legal and social status of the teacher as the main representative of the educational system.

Now the changes affect all levels of education, which is a practical reflection of the true concern shown for the bright future of the younger generation. Currently, the motivation of teachers is very relevant, as this will help improve the quality of education. In this direction, a resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to raise the system of spiritual, moral and physically harmonious education of young people, their education and upbringing" dated August 14, 2018 was adopted, which provides for benefits for teachers.

The country's leadership is doing large-scale work to stimulate the work of teachers. They receive full pensions. Over the past few years, wages have been increased by 2.5 times. In turn, teachers who work in remote areas are paid a bonus of up to 50 percent. Undoubtedly, these measures helped to attract a large number of young professionals to schools.

In a speech at a solemn meeting dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Mentors, the head of state proposed to fix the status of a teacher in law in order to increase authority.

The President also noted that the law should guarantee the creation of the necessary conditions for the full realization of the potential of teachers in the process of teaching students, as well as measures for their social, legal, material support.

Thus, on the basis of the speech of the President, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed a draft law on the status of a teacher.

In particular, it is proposed to establish the following.

1. Exempt from payment of the state fee when applying to the court on issues of protection of honor, dignity and actions of officials.



2. Prohibit involvement in work, meetings and other events not related to direct official duties and professional activities.
3. Provide rights to a preferential pension with a reduction in the generally established age by five years.
4. To exempt from the payment of personal income tax the funds directed by the teacher from his monthly salary for the purchase of housing and vehicles.
5. Provide an annual paid extended vacation of 56 working days, financial assistance in the amount of the basic salary for the restoration of health once a calendar year when granting a vacation.
6. Establish a minimum base salary for teachers and create a system for paying seniority bonuses and so on.

The draft law also provides that social, legal and material support for teaching staff and the creation of the necessary conditions for them are of particular importance in improving the quality of the education and upbringing process. In turn, in some foreign countries, the legal status and social protection of a teacher are also established at the level of law.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his Address to the Oliy Majlis emphasized: "... the profession of a teacher should become the most authoritative and respected in society. And the task of the state is to create all the conditions for teachers to first of all take care of providing children with a quality education, as well as self-improvement."

The coronavirus pandemic has shown how important the teaching profession is. The COVID-19 outbreak has forced all educational institutions around the world to switch to distance learning. According to UNESCO, 188 countries have closed schools, affecting 91.3 percent of students (1.58 billion people). According to statistics, 53 states, including Uzbekistan, have deployed national educational platforms for online learning.

In the President's speech at the solemn meeting on September 30, 2020, dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Mentors, it was said: "... There is a famous school in the Karakul region, which became famous thanks, so to speak, to the teacher from God Tukhtamurod Zhumaev. A wonderful teacher, with his tireless search, a new teaching method, turned an ordinary rural school into an educational institution known throughout the country. And this despite the fact that, located in a remote steppe region of the Bukhara region, it did not differ in special conditions or opportunities.

Today, more than 95 percent of graduates of this school enter higher educational institutions. Its students win the largest number of medals at international subject Olympiads. Parents from all regions of the country, even from the capital - Tashkent, send their children to school in Karakul...

To achieve such high results in the school, of course, there must be a special system of education. But most importantly, the basis of this success is the love and devotion of teachers to their profession, to the Motherland, their sense of great responsibility. In the school founded by Tukhtamurod Zhumaev, every teacher treats students like their own children, a real creative and competitive atmosphere has been created here, and all this gives impressive results today." And then the President asks the question: "Isn't the Karakul school a real standard of a modern school?. Why in other regions, say, in Andijan, Ferghana, Samarkand, Khorezm or Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, there are still no similar educational institutions? Today, we need hundreds of such schools like air, thousands of dedicated, creatively thinking teachers."

Conclusions. It is possible to create educational institutions in which formally everything will remind of the famous specialized state general education boarding school No. 1 of the Karakul district of the Bukhara region (now the "International School of Mathematics"). But where to find



such ascetics as Tukhtamurod Zhumaev? How to raise the level and quality of education everywhere? After all, until now we do not know the level of national education in comparison with other countries.

Thus, the importance of the profession of a teacher, a teacher is of paramount importance in a person's life. Therefore, a person who embarked on this difficult path understands the seriousness and responsibility of his craft, his mission. Each teacher is a significant figure for the student, the one they look up to, therefore, in Eastern culture, ustoz teaches not only school or university disciplines, but also life. A good teacher knows how to find an approach to each student or student, to interest, and most importantly, to teach the basics of the scientific craft.

References:

1. Bezrukova V.S. Osnovy duhovnoj kul'tury. – Ekaterinburg, 2000.
2. Ozhegov S.I. Tolkovyj slovar' russkogo yazyka. – Moskva: Mir i Obrazovanie: ONIKS, 2011. – 736 s.
3. Ushakov D.N. Tolkovyj slovar' russkogo yazyka. – M., 2006. – 910 s.
4. Uzbek tilining izohli lugati: 80 000 dan ortik suz va suz birikmasi: 5 zhildli / E. Begmatov. – Toshkent, 2006-2008.