

## Methodological Terms

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### ABSTRACT

this article deals with describing methodological terms and phrases with their definitions, as well as the actual meanings of them. Moreover, the increase in use of methodological terms in scientific spheres show them the role in it. On the top of that methodological terms development and sequence enhance the rate of researching process.

**KEYWORDS:** *approach, methods, term, scientific field, observation, outcome*

### INTRODUCTION

A language is rich in various types of terms and phrases focused on implementing them in the long-life term. In accordance with progress of technology, in this sphere alters the position in an ahead. It should be mentioned that in scientific field there is a branch of research. One of the most important among them which overwhelmingly stands out is methodology. In order to absorb the meaning of this term it should be noted that full definition of methodology. Methodology is the science of method, or orderly arrangement; specif., the branch of logic concerned with the application of the principles of reasoning to scientific and philosophical inquiry (<https://www.yourdictionary.com/methodology>). Methodology dedicates to the approaches, techniques and methods which concentrate on teaching process and researching process. Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. In a research paper, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability. In methodology researchers utilize great many terms, as well as phrases to explain the research paper.

Methodological terms are considered to be the most significant figures for implementing concerning the aspect of science. There are majority of methodological terms in research sphere. The terms are used in terms of direction of research. The term and its problems in world linguistics today, the concept of term, such as the lexical-semantic and structural structure of the term the study of issues has risen to a new level. In this sense, all methods of term formation and selection in modern terminology in languages, their effect is in accordance with the norms of literary language of the terms being made arrival and active use, depending on the structural layers of the terms research on modern aspects is on the agenda being put. These, in turn, are the terms of the road in linguistics structural, semantic, derivational, thematic, lexicographic features creates the need for scientific research. Socio-political in the age of information technology due to active life, scientific discoveries and research the emergence of new terms is a mystery to no one not. This phenomenon is not new, it is new

for centuries necessary to express concepts, events, and objects which was. Thus, for one reason or another, the language the stock is constantly enriched with new words. That's it not only historical and political, but also cultural and scientific events (3).

Among the words "term" or "term" today some linguists say that there is a difference the fact that their opinions are colliding is more on this issue indicates that research needs to be done. Until the research is clarified, based on the fact established data, these words in different languages with the same lexical meaning the concept is that it stands in a synonymous sequence are counted.

### Term 1

General meaning "Lekin shamanni har bir xalq o'z tilidagi nom, atama bilan yuritib kelgan". ("Fan va turmush").

The word "term" comes from the Latin term - "border" means. The term is science, technology or art a word or phrase denoting a particular concept in the field. The combination is understood. Often in general vocabulary unlike words that are ambiguous and emotionally colored as the terms are devoid of expression, unambiguous and is applicable to a specific area. The term performs the same function in speech that the effective use of both would not be a mistake which is mentioned (2).

### Classification and interpretation of terms

Terms are also grammatic, like other words in construction, the language is subject to the laws. They are common terminology of lexical words, the way of mastering directly from other languages or with the calcification of other language terms it is created (with the help of suffixes in the native language). And the semantic declension of the term is the form of the word does not change, but its meaning or function will edit.

Alternatively, in terms of meaning between similar events or facts shows harmony. This associative basis is literary there is also metaphor and metonymy. For example, "wing" of the bird - "the wing of an airplane", "the human ear" - "Ear of the pot". Between-subject design study design, participants assigned only one condition, (assigned condition a or b, not both)

Confound an extraneous variable that varies systematically by condition, and thereby provides a potential alternative explanation for any condition effects

Control Group doesn't receive all or part of experiment to control extraneous variables

Correlational study/ Non-experimental looks at naturally-occurring relationships among variables, no variables manipulated, no causal statements

**Demand Characteristics** cues that may inform the participants what the study is about, or what responses are expected from them

**External Validity** high ex.vali. can be generalized beyond the specific sample or situation used

**Factorial Design** more than one independent variable is used

**Interaction** in factorial designs, occurs when the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable is different

**Quasi experiment** two or more pre-existing groups of individuals are compared on some dependent variable (individuals are not randomly assigned to conditions)

## Research methods and approaches

A. Research terminology:

### Data

Information gathered during the research process. 'Raw' data is information which has not yet been analyzed.

### Empirical Research

Research based on first-hand gathering of data through interviews, questionnaires, ethnographies, participant observation, action research and so on.

### Ethnography

The direct observation, description and analysis of the activities and behaviour of members of a social group, for instance a youth gang.

### Informant

Someone that participates in a research project, generally through interview. Also referred to as a research participant or interviewee.

### Methods

The tools used to gather research data, for instance a phone questionnaire, face-to-face interview, gathering census data. Different methods are used in quantitative research and qualitative research.

### Quantitative Research

Research discovering facts about social experiences and trends where data is collected through measuring things and is analyzed through numerical comparisons and statistical inferences. Data is represented numerically as a percentage, a mean, and average etc. Commonly, data appears as a table, a graph, or a pie or line chart. As data is presented as representative, the sample, that is the source of the data, is extremely important.

### Qualitative Research

Research that is not presented as representative but as offering people's reflections or perspectives on an issue or experience. It is traditionally conducted via interviews or observation. Data is analyzed by themes drawn from informants' descriptions. Also referred to as 'interpretive' and 'grounded', qualitative research is more interested in questions of how and why than in how many.

## Theory

A substantiated (evidence based) explanation for the way something is as it is. The body of rules, ideas, principles, and techniques that applies to a particular subject.

## Transcript

The typed record of an interview obtained from audio or video recordings.

## Sample

A group of individuals selected by a researcher because they possess particular attributes of interest to the research project. A representative sample is one which is representative of a larger group. If the sample is selected carefully, the resulting data can be applied to the group as a whole.

## Observation

Observation is the systematic noting and recording of events, behaviours and objects in the social setting chosen for the study. The observational record is referred to as field notes, which are detailed, nonjudgmental, concrete descriptions of what is being observed. A participant observer is someone who is a part of the activity as well as making the observations.

In conclusion methodological terms and approaches are implemented respectively, in scientific spheres. The terms are divided into subgroups according to directions, as well as huge number of users. The activeness and passiveness of these terms based on the consuming them into practice. These are the main data about methodological terms which mentioned above. The research investigation shows the signed outcomes with the help of analysis.

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