



“Methods Of Teaching Logistics Terms To Senior Students Using Interactive Classroom Activities”

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Abstract. The article focuses on an assumption of using interactive methods, which can be applied for ESP students. Therefore, the researcher discusses outcomes of interactive methods, conducted lessons, and offers not only suggestions for organizing effective classes, but also presents a variety of activities for success of teaching logistics terms to ESP students.

Key words: commodity, freight, warehouse, transport transportation, goods, to procure, packing, consumer, distribution, material handling.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has given to all Educational Institutions to prepare competitive and skillful mentors as a number one priority. This leads mentors to become highly adequate, to have creative thinking ability, intellectual potential, spiritual, to gain the top pedagogical skills and as well as to become meticulous mentors. The development of society, culture, science and technology, increased requirements for improving the educational system, to the enrichment and improvement of not only professional knowledge, but also pedagogical skills – managerial, teaching, communication, research, scientific and educational.

Uzbekistan gained its rightful place among the developed countries; its future largely depends on the staff, with deep knowledge and qualifications.

This article aims at discussing some problems of teaching specialized Logistics English terminology but the theoretical considerations and practical suggestions can be applied in any other field of teaching specialized vocabulary, since teaching specialized vocabulary/terminology is an integral, and probably the most important, part of lessons where students study English through a field that is already known and relevant to them to a certain degree – depending on their educational level.

Verbal techniques of explanation can include, but are not limited to:

- presenting the new term with its synonym or antonym
- presenting the new term in a scale,
- matching/labeling – when students match new terms to pictures or to their definition,

Match the description of the following parts of the rifle to the picture,

This technique belongs to discovery techniques which activate the learner's previous knowledge of a language and initiate the work with the new vocabulary. Discovery techniques demand the autonomous students with higher knowledge of English.

In addition I suggest some more types of useful ways for introducing specialized terminology.



1) The easiest way is by visualizing whenever possible the new term. With the logistics terminology this could be done in two ways:

- by a picture, photograph, flashcards, drawing, or diagram;
- by the symbol which replaces a given logistics term and is familiar to the trainees, since it is used in maps;

2) Another possible approach for introducing new terminology is by presenting terms in a systematic way. This approach requires coordinated efforts of lots of specialists (both subject specialists and linguists) in order to collect, present and analyze the system relations between the main concepts, respectively terms, of English logistics terminology. Moreover, this approach requires language items to be classified not on the basis of their overt formal properties, as, for example, in an alphabetical order, but according to the properties of the concepts to which they refer. One of the possible ways of applying systematic approach is by representing 'whole-part' relationships between terms and indicating the connections between concepts consisting of more than one part and their constituent parts. Portative relationships can be represented, by trees.

The choice of one of the above mentioned methods of presenting terms will depend on students' level and interests, as well as on the context (terminologically loaded or of a general nature) in which terms to be studied and memorized appear. With beginner-level students it is advisable to use as many visuals as possible, so that to reduce explanations. On the contrary, with intermediate to advance students it will be beneficiary for them to receive a more complete picture of a set of terms presented as a system with hierarchical relations between them. In both cases a glossary of the new terms should be included in the syllabus.

In order to ensure not only learning, but also remembering the new vocabulary and its transfer to the long-term memory and turning the passive/receptive knowledge of vocabulary into a productive usage, lots of various activities need to be incorporated in the studying process.

The main types of activities, proved to be practical and useful, are as follows

1) Matching exercises:

- matching the words to its definitions

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. commodity | a. the process or business of taking goods from one place to another |
| 2. goods | b. agricultural product that is bought and sold |
| 3. warehouse | c. goods that are carried by ship, train, or aircraft and a |
| moving these goods | system of |
| 4. transportation | d) a large building for storing large quantities of goods |

- matching the terms in English with Uzbek equivalents ;

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Distribution Manager | a. етказиб бериш занжири менежери |
| 2. Warehouse Manager | b. экспедитор |
| 3. Freight Forwarder | c. омборхона мудири |
| 4. Supply Chain Manager | d. тақсимот менежери |



-matching each word from a with one from b to make word combinations.

- a) Internal, finished, qualified, service, optimal, logistics, seasonal, destination, life, customs.
- b) Provider, documentation, location, cycle, focus, logistician, trends, market, re-engineering, product.

-matching the synonyms

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. to supply | a.to employ |
| 2. goods | b. to deliver |
| 3. to procure | c. freight |
| 4. to recruit | d. to provide |

- collocations (two terms that go together)

- 1. to move containers interchangeably;
- 2. compatible equipment;
- 3. to take goods in charge;
- 4. a place designated for delivery;

2) True/false exercises

- 1. Logistics is also known as Disposal management?
- 2. Logistics is an activity carried out by government for the physical distribution of goods.
- 3. These goods have to be transported only to the distributors .
- 4. Logistics is the means to transport the goods from the company to the market.

3) Multiple choice :

Choose the correct word.

- 1. The price doesn't include export_____.
 - 2. When a company exports its _____ abroad there are many problems concerning transportation, insurance and _____.
 - 3. First of all goods must be _____ carefully.
 - 4. It is necessary to protect equipment from _____.
- packed, totally, damage, hub, goods, packing, payment, premises

4) Answering questions

- 1. Where does the term "logistics" come from?
- 2. In what other language does the word "logistics" also have its origin?
- 4. Where logistics considered to have originated?

5) Completion tasks, often called gap-filling exercises, used not only in practice but also in revision stages. They are:- open gap-fills

-Read the text and fill in the missing words.



- closed gap-fills (multiple choice activities),

Fill in the blanks with the following words: inventory, procurement, delivery, supplier, consumer, wares, freight

- crosswords:

Creation tasks – the students use the new terms in a sentence or a story, in writing, speaking or both forms.

-tests

1. Which word's definition is it? the act of sharing things among a large group of people in a planned way.

distribution
transportation
delivery
warehousing

2. Find the suitable definition to the word: "middleman"

someone who buys and uses products and services

someone who buys and sells a particular product especially an expensive one

someone who buys things in order to sell them to someone else, or who helps to arrange business deals for the other people

things that people do, especially in order to achieve a particular aim

3. Complete the sentence: Logistics is the means to transport the goods from the company to

the dealers

the organizations or firms

the middlemen or the end consumer

the warehouses

4. Choose the right synonym to the word: "to ensure"

to support

to maintain

to adjust

to supply

-giving the English equivalents of the following word combinations:

1. битимни ишга тушириш;
2. товарни ташиш бўйича мажбуриятларни қабул қилиш;
3. мултимодал транспортни ривожлантириш;
4. юкни сақлаш учун жавобгарликни олиш;

In conclusion I can say that all of the above analyses prove that effective teaching of terms in lessons is a sphere in English teaching which needs special attention since it develops students' abilities required for successful communication in occupational settings. Problems of selecting, presenting and practicing terms need to be dealt with the help of both subject specialists and students; the latter feel much more motivated when they become the active side in the process and can contribute to the lesson with their professional knowledge in their L1, thus improving their specialized English as well.

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