



UDC: 8.81-139

**FORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
AND MEANING OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE  
OF LEXICAL UNITS**

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**Abstract:** In this article, one of the most important processes in the formation of agricultural terminology in the English and Uzbek languages are analyzed. The relevance of the study is also determined by the fact that the semantics of agricultural terms is studied not in any one language, but in comparison with English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** agriculture, lexical units, cognitive, terminological semantics and vocabulary in the agricultural sphere, pragmatics, semantic structure, foreign languages, scientific ideas.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируется один из важнейших процессов формирования сельскохозяйственной терминологии в английском и узбекском языках. Актуальность исследования определяется также тем, что семантика сельскохозяйственных терминов изучается не в каком-то одном языке, а в сравнении с английским и узбекским.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, лексические единицы, когнитивная, терминологическая семантика и лексика в сельскохозяйственной сфере, прагматика, семантическая структура, иностранные языки, научные идеи.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qishloq xo‘jaligi terminologiyasining shakllanishidagi muhim jarayonlardan biri tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi qishloq xo‘jaligi atamalarining semantikasining bir tilda emas, balki ingliz va o‘zbek tillari bilan qiyoslab o‘rganilishi bilan ham belgilanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qishloq xo'jaligi, leksik birliklar, kognitiv, terminologik semantika va qishloq xo'jaligi sohasidagi lug'at, pragmatika, semantik tuzilma, xorijiy tillar, ilmiy g'oyalar.

**INTRODUCTION**

The article analyzes one of the most important processes in the formation of agricultural terminology in the English language - changes in the content of verbal signs on agricultural

topics. It examines the features of the formation of agricultural terms in the English language (using the terms of selection and seed production as an example) and the development of new agricultural meanings in the semantic structure of lexical units used in the pre-scientific periods, and concludes that the agricultural lexical-semantic variants formed in these periods at the stage of the formation of agronomic science passed into the category of terminological meanings and received lexicographic fixation in special agricultural dictionaries of the 19th - early 20th centuries.

## **METHODS**

In the period of scientific and technological progress, scientific style acquires great importance. Linguistic means of conveying scientific ideas, hypotheses, discoveries are of extreme interest to linguists. A large number of works are devoted to the study of scientific sublanguages, but, nevertheless, the issues of the origin and arrangement of the terminological vocabulary of the metalanguage of a number of specific sciences remain unresolved. This is the case, in particular, with the terminological semantics and vocabulary in the agricultural sphere, which have not yet been covered either in English or in Uzbek linguistics, especially in a comparative sense. This terminology includes many terminological subsystems. Given the versatility of the problem, we limited our tasks to the study of the lexical and semantic features of the terminological subsystem of the agricultural field of science in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

The tasks, goals and subject of the study predetermined the complex use of descriptive-comparative, diachronic and statistical methods of analysis.

Semantic-comparative analysis of agricultural terminology makes it possible to identify its properties and patterns in English, Uzbek and Russian.

The main goal of the work is to determine the structural-semantic and word-formation features of agricultural vocabulary and terminology in a comparative-contrastive aspect.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Due to the expansion of the social functions of the Tajik language, it began to serve the socio-political and national economic, including agricultural, spheres of life. As a result, the meanings of many words and phrases turned into scientific agricultural terms: invertebrate, cutting, cleaning, cutting or crushing of forage to improve palatability, grafting, domestic animals, cattle.

In comparison with other semantic fields of terminology in the agricultural terminology, the number of Arabic and Turkic words is insignificant, especially in the sphere of agriculture, plant growing, viticulture, soil science. For example: farming (*dehqonchilik*), animal (*hayvon*), food (*ozuqa*), etc. Agricultural terms of Uzbek origin were borrowed by the Tajik language as a result of economic, social, ethnic and linguistic relations with the Turkic-speaking peoples of Central Asia. Many of these terms have undergone significant changes in semantics or have been replaced by native Tajik or international words. Thus, instead of sour milk (*qatiq*) or (*kefir*) is now used.

The analysis of the denotative meaning of the terms in their relationship with designations, concepts in terms of determining the nature of the systemic organization of agricultural terminology made it possible to identify thematic groups of etymologically heterogeneous words. Thus, nouns are combined into thematic groups denoting the names of agricultural industries and their parts, characterized by the presence or absence of a particular organ and details of agricultural nomenclature, by similarity with a particular organ or parts of plants, animals, etc.: agriculture, soil science, industrial crops, cotton growing, plant physiology, vegetable growing, genetics, selection and seed production, forestry, fruit growing.

The most open and heterogeneous in terms of its constituent terms is the microsystem "technical culture", and the most closed are "plant physiology", "genetics", "selection" and "seed production", due to the specificity of their scientific and conceptual system and objects of study. Our analysis of the lexical and grammatical composition of agricultural terminology of the Uzbek language allows us to state that verbs can act in the function of agricultural terminology along with nouns. If nouns are generally recognized as units of terminology, then verbs in the status of terms are far from indisputable for researchers, although it is obvious that they are quite independently represented in the terminology. It is from verbs that parallel noun terms originated to denote the same processes, as if proving that the terminology includes far from only desemantized verbs: ridging, pour. Borrowed words-terms have acquired and continue to acquire significant importance in terminology: borrowed verbal terminology does not correlate in the consciousness of native speakers with any other meanings and functions in accordance with the pragmatics specified in them. For example: tomato, potato, melioration, combine, tractor, plow, seeder, farm, silo, agricultural technology, cultivation, herbicide.

Under the influence of semantic attraction, they enter into semantic relations with other nominal units and formants of the language and are relatively easily adapted to the terminology system that borrowed them, which is further facilitated by their further completion by word-formation means of the Uzbek language.

Based on the linguistic analysis of the factual material, it was revealed that the agricultural terminology of the Uzbek language is formed by the semantic method and the method of transcription.

There are four ways of forming terms in the process of nomination:

1. morphological,
2. semantic,
3. borrowing.

I. Morphological method, in turn, is divided into:

- 1) affixal,
- 2) non-affixal,
- 3) abbreviation,
- 4) addition

1 ) Affixation in terms is of three types:

- a) prefixation,
- b) suffixation,
- c) prefix-suffix method.

Prefixation - adding prefixes to both simple and derived.

a+ field = afield - in field. Suffixation - the addition of suffixes to simple and to derivatives.

late +ness = lateness.

Prefix-suffix method - adding a suffix and a prefix to the original term.

a+pic+al= apical- apical — apical a prefix denoting "direction", -pic -related root morpheme, -al - suffix denoting "to be related". The affixless method is:

- a) conversion,
- b) suffixless.

Conversion is the formation of new terms as a result of the transition of terms from one grammatical class to another:

dwarf- dwarf plant — dwarf – stocky.

Agricultural terms in the compared languages have a wide range of compatibility. They are used not only in agricultural literature, but also in fiction.

The semantic and structural analysis of the agricultural terminology showed that the relationship of terms with the system of agricultural concepts correlates with the types of their word-formation specificity: a) with the lexical system of the Uzbek language; b) with the lexical system of classical languages (Greek and Latin); with borrowed words from Russian and Arabic.

The language analysis is built according to the scheme of step-by-step development from structure to semantics, from the synthesis of structural characteristics of units in the expression plan to the volume of modeling the content plan of the studied material (composition of the agricultural terms). The structure is understood as the word-formation modeling of the agricultural terms, which is considered on the basis of models (types) of word formation of the Uzbek language in the range of the agricultural terms sample from special industry dictionaries. Such word-formation models were selected, through the prism of which the structural organization of the expression plan of the agricultural terms is studied. This is an affix model, a model of word composition, the formation of complex words, i.e., multi-root agricultural terms, a model of compound agricultural terms - multi-word terms. The most significant for terminological formation in the Uzbek language are the affixation model, especially suffixation, and the model of compound word formation, characteristic of the language of the analytical system. The semantic organization of the entire composition of the agricultural terms - their content plan is derived through modeling using the method of isolating thematic blocks - lexical-semantic groups and subgroups, such as agriculture, soil science, plant growing, livestock farming, etc.

## CONCLUSION

This approach to the formation and improvement of lexical skills in operating terminological vocabulary, as well as the learning process as a whole, seems quite constructive and can be used with appropriate modification at the stage of secondary specialized and higher professional education, as well as postgraduate education.

Agricultural terms as a component of the nomination of the reality surrounding a person are one of the most ancient and developed lexical layers. They reflect the natural-geographical environment of a person.

The terms of these groups mainly refer to nouns and form substantive term combinations, which is the main similarity of agricultural terminologies in both English and Russian. Adverb terms are rare for all languages, especially for English.

The most productive ways of forming agricultural terms in the process of nomination in English, Russian and Uzbek are morphological and syntactic methods. The most common types of morphological method in English are affixation, conversion and addition, in Russian - affixation and addition. Abbreviation and conversion in Russian are unproductive. In English there is no suffixless method, which is in Russian. The semantic method is more characteristic of English than of Russian.

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