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**AGRICULTURAL TERMINOLOGY AND THEORETICAL ISSUES ON THE
ROLE OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROCESSES IN THE FORMATION OF
TERMINOLOGICAL NOMINATIONS**

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Abstract: The article examines the agricultural terminology and its application in professional activities. There were described the processes by which the terminological replenishment of agronomic terms occurs and examples are given. Examples of multiple meanings of lexical units that have distinctive features in their functioning are given. In addition to the methods of word formation analyzed in the article, there are many other methods, so researches on the polysemy of agricultural terminology and its translation remains relevant.

Key words: agriculture, lexical units, agricultural terms, method, language comparison, polysemy, agriculture terminology.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается сельскохозяйственная терминология и ее применение в профессиональной деятельности. Описаны процессы, за счет которых происходит терминологическое пополнение агрономических терминов, и приведены примеры. Указаны примеры многозначности лексических единиц, имеющих отличительные признаки в функционировании. Кроме проанализированных в статье способов словообразования существует еще множество других, поэтому исследования многозначности сельскохозяйственной терминологии и ее перевода остаются актуальными.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, лексические единицы, сельскохозяйственные термины, метод, сравнение языков, полисемия, сельскохозяйственная терминология.

Annotatsiya: Maqola qishloq xo‘jaligi terminologiyasi va uning sohada qo‘llanilishi mavzusiga bag‘ishlangan. Agrotexnik atamalarning terminologik to‘ldirilishi sodir bo‘ladigan jarayonlar tavsiflanadi, misollar keltiriladi. Funksiyasiga ko‘ra o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan leksik birliklarning polisemiyasiga misollar keltirilgan. Maqolada tahlil qilingan so‘z yasash usullaridan tashqari, boshqa ko‘plab usullar mavjud, shuning uchun qishloq xo‘jaligi

terminologiyasining ko'p ma'noliligi va uning tarjimasi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar dolzarbligicha qolmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: qishloq xo'jaligi, leksik birliklar, qishloq xo'jaligi atamaları, metod, til qiyoslash, polisemiya, qishloq xo'jaligi terminologiyasi.

INTRODUCTION

Terminology, as a system of reflection of the conceptual structure of a certain branch of science, is initially characterized by systemic orientation and strict structural and componential organization. The specificity of expressing a certain system of scientific concepts determines the features of the functioning of terminology in vocabulary as a special semasiological system. The term reflects the concepts of scientific fields, therefore its meaning is defined, internally organized and limited by the framework of definitive correlation with the scientific concept. The conceptual correlation of the term determines its features, such as the relationship between form and actual meaning, the narrowness of syntagmatic relations in the vocabulary, the spheres of its use, the specialization of word formation and word usage. The terminology is limited in the manifestation of synonymy, homonymy, does not allow polysemy. The named features of the terminological vocabulary characterize it as a special lexical-semantic association and determine the features of construction terminology as a lexical-thematic group with some specific organizational features.

METHODS

The article analyzes theoretical issues on the role of lexical-semantic processes in the formation of terminological nominations are considered. Agricultural terms that appeared as a result of metaphorical rethinking are described in terms of the time of their emergence in the Russian language and the method of formation.

Modern English agricultural terminology is an extensive system that includes lexical units of various origins, among which a large layer is made up of originally English terms formed as a result of the lexical-semantic method of word formation. In special studies on the problem under consideration, it is noted that the rethinking of general literary vocabulary, or terminologization, is one of the main methods of term formation.

According to V. V. Vinogradov, "a word performs a nominative or definitive function, that is, it is either a means of clear designation, and then it is a simple sign, or a means of logical definition, then it is a scientific term". Many terms belonging to the general literary language acquire a special, narrower, and often even new meaning in the language of science, in other words, they "are estranged", are isolated. Such isolation of terms is conditioned functionally: by the purpose of the language of science, the purpose of communication in a special sphere. "The transformation of commonly used words into terms is closely connected with the attribution to them, through definitions, of certain meanings that did not develop spontaneously within the framework of the semantic structure of a given word, but developed relatively independently in the sphere of a given science" [10].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Today, agriculture is the most important and integral part of the economy. Foreign economic relations and international trade relations play a huge role. Therefore, adequate and professional translation, as well as the study of the features of agronomic terminology and texts related to this topic, are very important and extremely necessary in today's rapidly developing world.

Let's consider the concept of "term", as well as the process of formation and polysemy of words in agricultural terminology. It is known that the main element of any terminological system of any natural language is a term. A term is a kind of data bank in a certain field of knowledge and, of course, performs an informative function. Just like a word, a term is a unit of the lexical composition of a language. Thus, a term is a linguistic phenomenon, and it has the same features and rules of formation as common vocabulary, that is, a term obeys general grammatical rules, but has distinctive features in functioning. The word "term" means a stylistically neutral word (abbreviation or verbal complex) that has a specific and clear scope of application, subject and logical focus, and is characterized by unambiguity and lack of expressiveness. Thus, terms appear as a result of changes in the meanings of words in general literary language and special terminology. From this statement, we can conclude that the terminological content of the language is carried out using the following processes [6]:

1) affixation - a method of forming new words by adding prefixes and suffixes to root words borrowed from Greek and Latin, for example:

- cultivate +tion = cultivation — (of the soil);
- develop + ment = development — growth;
- inter + planting = interplanting — plant transplantation;
- trans + plant = transplant — transplanted seedling;
- sub + tropical = subtropical — nearby tropical;

2) abbreviations — the formation of abbreviations, that is, words consisting of the first letters of a phrase, for example:

- AMS (Agricultural Management Solutions) — agricultural management systems, precision farming systems;
- HYVP (High-Yielding Varieties Program) — a program for breeding high-yielding varieties of agricultural crops;
- FAS (Foreign Agricultural Service) — foreign agricultural service;
- GMO (Genetically Modified Organism)

3) conversion — a method of obtaining new words by moving them from one part of speech to another without the help of word-formation elements, for example:

- mature — to mature;
- meal — to meal;
- plant — to plant;
- land — to land;

- farm — to farm;

4) compounding is a method of forming a compound word by combining two or more words (bases) into one new word, usually without a connecting vowel, for example:

- cross-pollinated — the process of applying pollen from one flower to the pistils of another flower;
- self-seeding — plants that will drop seed in your garden before they die and will germinate on their own the following year;
- plant-available — fit for planting;
- frost-killing — freezing (of plants) [7].

One of the significant issues of modern theoretical terminology is considered to be the problem of polysemy of terms. In domestic terminology, polysemy of a term is traditionally understood as polysemy of a term, but a review of theoretical material shows that despite the huge amount of information on this issue in the literature on linguistics, as well as in works on terminology, there are many opinions regarding the question of what should be considered polysemy of a term. In this regard, some scientists distinguish between the terms "polysemy" and "polysemy". Thus, A. A. Filippova believes that we will talk about the polysemy of a term when the meanings of this term are limited to the framework of one dictionary entry. And if the meanings of the term are determined in discourse and are not fixed within one dictionary entry, then we will talk about their polysemy [2]. There is also an opinion about the equivalence of the terms "polysemy" and "polysemy". Thus, without providing explanations or definitions, the emphasis is placed on the unambiguity of the term as one of the main properties of its normativity. But there are also contradictions when, having defined terms related to different terminology systems as semantic homonyms, terminologists classify these terms as cases of polysemy: "Indeed, a frequently encountered case of polysemy is the use of one and the same term in close fields of knowledge with slightly different meanings" [8]. From this we can conclude that scientists use the term "polysemy" in its broad sense, implying homonymy and polysemy as opposed to unambiguity.

Thus, the methods of forming terms lead to their polysemy and complexity of word usage, as well as the complexity of their translation. The translation of many terms has a significant dependence on the context. Studying agronomic terminology, we can see that it is very rich, bright and diverse. The question of the functioning of terms remains relevant, since in addition to one specific area of use, a special lexical unit can be used in another area, for example:

- plant — plant, seedling, shoot (biol.) and plant—plant, factory, equipment, installation (gener.);
- soil — ground, earth, soil (biol.) and soil— country, territory (gener.);
- field — field, meadow (biol.) and field— region, sphere, field of activity (gener.).

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, we can conclude that the term has its own meaning and various ways of formation. For agricultural terms, the context and use of the word, which was formed by

adding, for example, suffixes, play a great role in the translation process. Moreover, there can be a huge number of ways of word formation. Therefore, the problem of studying the translation and polysemy of terms in agronomy remains relevant at the present time.

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