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**TERMINOLOGICAL PHRASES OF THE AGRICULTURAL SUBLANGUAGE
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

Qodirova Gulbakhor Turdiyevna

*Senior teacher of department of foreign languages, faculty of agro engineering and
hydro melioration, Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technologies
Andijan, Uzbekistan*

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to study the structural, semantic and functional features of term phrases in the field of agricultural in English and Uzbek languages.

Аннотация: Целью статьи является изучение структурных, семантических и функциональных особенностей терминологических словосочетаний в сфере сельского хозяйства в английском и узбекском языках.

Annotatsiya: Maqolaning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasidagi terminologik so‘z birikmalarining tarkibiy, semantik va funksional xususiyatlarini o‘rganishdan iborat.

Key words: agriculture terminology, nomination, sublanguage, semantiss, structure, terminological word-combination.

Ключевые слова: сельскохозяйственная терминология, номинация, подязык, семантичность, структура, терминологическое словосочетание.

Kalit so'zlar: qishloq xo‘jaligi terminologiyasi, nominatsiya, subtil, semantika, struktura, terminologik so‘z birikmasi.

INTRODUCTION

The structure of terminological phrases has a number of features in each of the languages under consideration, which is expressed in the construction of formal models of varying complexity and length, as well as in the use of complex words, etc. as components.

The active use of terminological (two- and multi-component) phrases in texts on agricultural and soil microbiology, as well as the diversity of their forms, is evidence that these units are an integral part of the terminology system under study and an effective means of ensuring the accuracy of information required by scientists and specialists in this field of science.

METHODS

When identifying terminological phrases in linguistic practice, conceptual criteria are most often used, the reliability of which is determined by the degree of familiarity of the researcher with the system of concepts of a particular area of knowledge and a number of other factors. Despite the fact that many researchers N. V. Egorshina, E. V. Kopylova, T. A. Kudinova, E. V. Tezina, etc. have addressed the topic of studying terminological phrases in various fields of science and technology, their linguistic features, methods of formation and semantics have not yet been sufficiently studied. It should be noted that the complex internal correlation of special concepts of modern science and technology puts forward the syntactic method of term formation among the most productive. According to their lexical and semantic organization, terminological phrases can be classified as phrases whose characteristic feature is that the place of one of the components is filled not just by any word of a certain category, but only by those words that form a certain semantic group or a certain closed series.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If we talk about linguistic factors, then this is, first of all, a terminological "explosion" as a result of cognitive and terminological activity in various fields of agricultural (cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock etc.), which requires a comprehensive and in-depth study of the mechanisms of nomination of microbiological concepts, as well as a new understanding of the role of language in the processes of categorization and conceptualization of the field of microbiology.

Many scientists have tried to define the term. However, we believe that the researcher S. M. Barak reflects it most fully. He defines scientific and technical terms as "words or phrases that convey concepts of a certain branch of science and technology, reflect the essence of phenomena and objects of objective reality with the maximum depth accessible at a given level of human knowledge, and have an exact scientific designation" [1].

We examined the terms according to the following criteria:

- the usefulness of the term;
- frequency of use (in the publication)

Our study of the sublanguage of agricultural and soil microbiology was divided into three stages. The first stage includes issues of word formation, the second stage is devoted to semantic analysis, and the third stage describes the terms from the analysis with subsequent cognitive processing. We will focus on the consideration of terminological phrases in this sublanguage in English and Uzbek.

Of particular relevance in identifying the terminological vocabulary of modern English are the issues of productive combination of terms. We believe that it is necessary to dwell on the definition of a phrase: "A phrase is a syntactic construction formed by combining two or more significant words based on a subordinate grammatical connection - agreement, control or adjacency" [8]. The core, main component of a phrase is the grammatically dominant word, and the grammatically subordinate word is its dependent (subordinate) component. According to the core component, phrases are divided into substantive, where the core word is a noun, adjectival

with the core word - an adjective, verbal, adverbial. A phrase serves as a means of nomination, denoting an object, phenomenon, process, quality, property, which are named by the core component and which are specified, concretized by the dependent component. A terminological phrase is defined by researchers as a semantically integral combination of two or more words of a terminological system, which reflects the system of concepts of a certain branch of knowledge [4; 5]. T. A. Kudinova understands a terminological phrase as a unit of analytical nomination, which has the following properties: lack of expression and imagery, transparency of semantics and the ability to condense over time into single-word names [7].

English linguist and educator R. A. Close divides the construction, where a noun modifies a noun, into two types:

1) when pronounced, the nuclear stress falls on the first component, for example: gold mine (gold mine). This construction is usually used to denote a subclass of "mine", flower shop (flower shop) - "shop";

2) when pronounced, the nuclear stress falls on the second component: a leather belt (leather belt), a cotton shirt (cotton shirt); such constructions as summer holidays, table drawer [10].

The following phrases belong to the second model (b): soil humidity (soil humidity), soil fertility (soil fertility), root system (root system), etc. [6; 11; 12; 13]. The core component in these phrases is the second component - humidity, fertility, system, growth, ecosystem, growth (increase), the second component is a dependent component that determines the core, first.

Here it is necessary to emphasize that from a formal point of view we classify as nouns all cases when in the structure of these lexemes there were no special affixes indicating their belonging to the category of adjectives. We adhere to the formal-grammatical classification because it is the simplest and most provable. But at the same time, what from a functional point of view is formally a combination of N + N, from a semantic point of view is actually a combination of an object and an attribute. And this, in our opinion, allows us to draw an interesting parallel between the semantic classification of terms and combinability models. For example: carbon metabolism (carbohydrate metabolism), plant metabolism (plant metabolism), plant root (plant root), nitrogen uptake (nitrogen uptake), genotype diversity (genotype diversity), rhizosphere microorganisms (rhizosphere microorganisms), gene amplification (increase in the number of genes), soil sickness (disease, depletion of the soil), plant development (development, growth of a plant), soil surface (soil surface), soil contamination (soil pollution), soil cultivation (cultivation, processing of the soil). Thus, nouns, in the semantics of which there is a certain quality (material, procedural), tend to perform the function of an attribute with another terminological noun [2].

A less common model we define as averagely productive - this is the A + N (adjective + noun) model. For example, dry soil (dehydrated, arid soil), artificial rhizosphere (artificial rhizosphere), biological fixation (biological fixation) [11; 12; 13]. The A + N structure is "a very convenient and justified way to create classification terms, that is, terms with generic-

specific relationships" [3]. These attributive-semantic constructions are distinguished by semantic stability, and they are also characterized by a nominative character and preposition of the adjective in the structure of the studied terms: industrial emission (industrial emission), foliar forest (application) (deciduous forest), commercial varieties (commercial variety), relative competitiveness (relative competitiveness), excessive proliferation (excessive reproduction, expansion), slow rehydration (slow rehydration), free soils (free soils), different strains (different strains), high growth (high, intensive growth), solid medium (solid environment), annual production (annual production, output), poor habitats (poor habitats), carnivorous plant (carnivorous, insectivorous plant), etc. [11; 12; 13]. A significant number of phrases created on the basis of the A + N model clearly demonstrate the possibility of conveying gender-specific relations in the name of a special concept, where the noun is the main component, and the adjective is the differentiating component of the phrase. This model is formed on the basis of the agreement of the composition

Most adjectives are derivatives formed with the following suffixes: -ic, -y, -ent, -ous, -al, -ant, -ive, -an, -ar. The study showed that adjectives are simple, monosyllabic adjectives. In the corpus of adjectives studied, we also note verbal adjectives (isolated, increased, unfertilised).

Two-part phrases prevail over complex ones consisting of three or more components: nitrogen-fixing inoculant, above-ground plant parts, plant root system, root cortical cells, large geological cycle, decomposition food chain, molecular microbial ecology approaches, mosquito-born disease, large geological cycle, 2 days incubation, 10 days incubation, year-round irrigation, hydrogen production bacteria [6; 11; 12; 13]. The main core component in the above phrases is the last component, and all the components preceding it are its definitions. It should be noted that the correlation between the length and complexity of the term and the number of words with which it is combined has an inverse relationship: firstly, the more complex the structure of the term itself, the smaller its immediate grammatical context, secondly, the simpler and shorter the term, the more words it can attract.

We agree with the opinion of the researcher N. I. Sosnina that the length of a multi-word terminological complex in the field of functional communication is determined by the need to convey the content of the statement as accurately as possible, which gives rise to the desire to maximally expand the name of objects, phenomena, processes of a given subject area of science, on the one hand, and on the other, inevitably gives rise to a tendency towards laconicism [9].

CONCLUSION

The formation and development of the terminology of agricultural as a system of names occurs as a result of conscious and purposeful human activity in order to use, interpret and optimize the information he needs.

A terminological phrase in the sublanguage of agricultural as well as a term-word, serves as a means of nominating a certain area of knowledge, while being a separately formed, but semantically integral combination formed by combining two, three or more components.

In the sublanguage of agricultural in English, binary (two-part combinations) prevails, since as units of nomination they meet the requirements of figurativeness, accuracy and economy.

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