

LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

In this article, reforms in the field of agriculture, new forms of agrarian relations, study of agrarian terminology as a special system, development of international agrarian relations and, and the expansion of linguistic expressions related to the field have been observed. Types of agricultural terms related to word formation are shown. In the example of agricultural terminology, 3 main methods (semantic, morphological, syntactic) are used in word formation. And each formulation is analyzed separately and proved by means of examples. The examples given are from fiction and agricultural dictionaries.

Key words

semantic, morphological, syntactic, metaphorical transfer, derivational meaning, transfer meaning, dominant, denotative meaning, affixes, terminological combination, isophasic combination.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются реформы в сфере сельского хозяйства, новые формы аграрных отношений, изучение аграрной терминологии как особой системы, развитие международных аграрных отношений и связей, расширение языковых выражений связанные с полем. Показаны виды сельскохозяйственных терминов, связанные со словообразованием. На примере сельскохозяйственной терминологии в словообразовании используются 3 основных метода (семантический, морфологический, синтаксический). Причем каждая формулировка анализируется отдельно и доказывается с помощью примеров. Приведенные примеры взяты из художественных и сельскохозяйственных словарей.

Ключевые слова

семантический, морфологический, синтаксический, метафорический перенос, словообразовательное значение, переносное значение, доминанта, денотативное значение, аффиксы, терминологическое сочетание.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar, agrar munosabatlarining yangi shakllari, agrar terminologiyani maxsus tizim sifatida o'rganish, xalqaro agrar munosabatlar - aloqalarning rivojlanayotgani va sohaga doir lisoniy ifodalarning kengayishi kuzatilgan. Qishloq xo'jaligiga oid terminlarning so'z yasashi bilan bog'liq turlari ko'rsatilgan. Dehqonchilik terminologiyasi misolida so'z yasashda asosiy 3ta usuli (semantik, morfologik, sintaktik)dan foydalanilgan. Va har bir yasash alohida-alohida tahlilga tortilib misollar vositasida dalillangan. Keltirilgan misollar badiiy adabiyotlar hamda qishloq xo'jaligiga oid lug'atlardan foydalanilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

semantik, morfologik, sintaktik, metaforik ko'chim, hosila ma'no, ko'chma ma'no, dominant, denotativ ma'no, affikslar, terminologik birikma, izofali birikma.

Introduction

In Uzbekistan, the modernization processes in agriculture serve as one of the key tools of the economy in the strategic plans promoted by the state. New technologies also play an important role in the development of the agricultural sector. With the advancement of farming culture, the scope of field-specific terminology has expanded significantly. As a result, agricultural terms began to emerge. In the Uzbek language, the linguistic expression of concepts related to the agrarian sector possesses various formal-structural, semantic, genetic, and derivational features, forming a distinct semantic domain. From an empirical perspective, this semantic domain is highly complex; however, when approached from a theoretical standpoint, it is characterized by a stable and relatively simple cognitive essence and structure.

Main Part

The ways in which terminological words develop are diverse. Unlike general literary language, the formation of terms primarily involves three methods:

- 1.Semantic (metaphorical transfer)
- 2.Morphological (affixation)
- 3.Syntactic

In the Uzbek language, the creation of new words through changes in meaning, meaning transfer, interruption of the chain of meanings in polysemantic words, or the specialization of some meanings is referred to as semantic or lexical-semantic word formation. The semantic method is realized through metaphorical transfers. Generally, derived meanings emerge based on the primary or dominant meaning through semantic processes such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche,

and functional association. According to linguists, metaphor plays the primary role in term formation using the semantic method.

Metaphor (Greek *metaphora* - "transfer") is used to express a new meaning based on the external similarity of a lexeme's denotation. Metaphorical meaning is one of the most important tools in both artistic style and speech. In literary works, agricultural terms employed by authors are often connected with the writer's creative thinking. Through the application of metaphorical derived meanings, they fulfill a linguopoetic purpose.

In general, no term in isolation inherently possesses artistic value; this value arises from the creative skill of the author. Through this process, mechanisms, agricultural lexical units, machine parts, and tools lose their original primary meaning. For example, in Togay Murod's symbolic novel "Fields Inherited from My Father", the life of ordinary hard-working people during the former Soviet era, who spent their lives plowing and laboring without ever enjoying the fruits of their work, is artistically depicted through the character of Dekhkonkul. Alongside this, agricultural terminology related to farming is vividly represented in literary language, reflecting both the field-specific lexicon and the author's creative interpretation.

One of the most common ways of creating lexemes in Uzbek linguistics is through word formation using affixes. Over time, the scope of term formation through this method has expanded, which is evidenced by the fact that many terms within the terminological system continue to be formed in this way. Research by linguists has shown that the productivity of affix-based term formation varies across different terminological systems. In some systems, affixes play an active role in creating terms, while in others their usage is more limited. For example, in Uzbek technical and musicological terminologies, numerous affixes participate in term formation, whereas in medical, pharmaceutical, and chemical terminologies, the number of affixes used to form terms is comparatively restricted. At present, the basic or native terms used in the field of agriculture are substantial. These include terms that are originally Uzbek (some of which are Common Turkic) or borrowed/adapted terms. Borrowed terms, regardless of whether they are native or compound in the source language, acquire the status of native terms in Uzbek because they are not morphologically segmented into separate morphemes in the Uzbek language. Uzbek suffix **-chi**, one of the active affixes in Uzbek, is used to form personal nouns. In agricultural terminology, it serves to create many terms denoting a person engaged in a particular branch of agriculture: *payvandchi* (welder), *pillachi* (silkworm cultivator), *uzumchi* (grape grower), *purkovchi* (sprayer), *dorilovchi* (medicinal plant grower), *qo'riqchi* (guard), and others.

-kor -It forms nouns denoting a person who cultivates or works with a specific object: paxtakor (cotton grower), g'allakor (grain grower), pillakor (silk grower), and others; suffixes **-iy** , **-viy**: Through Arabic-derived suffixes, affixed terminological words are formed, such as agroiqlimiy (*agroclimatic*), kimyoviy (*chemical*).

Formation of agricultural terms with the suffix **-chilik**: pishiqchilik (drying/curing), polizchilik (vegetable growing). Through the suffix **-korlik**: paxtakorlik (cotton growing), pillakorlik (silk cultivation). Through the suffix **-xona**: pillaxona (silk room), pichanxona (hay storage), xashakxona (fodder storage). Through the complex suffix **-chilik**: pishiqchilik, polizchilik. The suffix **-kash** is a morpheme used to form personal nouns denoting a person working with a particular object: payvandkash, pillakash. Through the suffixes **-gich**, **-kich**, **-g'ich**: yulg'ich (thresher), purkagich (sprayer), changlagich (dusting tool), changitkich (dusting device). The suffixes **-la**, **-lan** are productive verbal morphemes that form verbs: girbidlamoq (to hoe), payvandlamoq (to weld), oziqlanmoq (to feed), changlanish (to be dusted), g'unchalamoq (to bud). The suffix **-zor** forms terminological lexemes denoting places: ajriqzor (wormwood field), paxtazor (cotton field), pistazor (pistachio grove), qarag'ayzor (pine grove), qamishzor (reed bed), qiyoqzor (clay field), uzumzor (vineyard). By the suffix **-lash**: kimyolashtirish (to chemically process), oziqlantirish (to feed/nourish), payvandlash (welding). With the suffix **-shunos**, lexemes are formed that denote specialists or experts within objects, phenomena, or events: agroiqlimshunos (agroclimatologist), paxtashunos (cotton specialist), urug'shunos (seed expert). By the suffix **-li**: agregatli (with aggregates), oziqli (nutritious), chigitli (seeded), urug'li (with seeds), piyozlilar (allium family), tolali (fibrous). By the suffix **-qi**: qaratqi (pointing device), qichitqi (small pest). Lexemes formed with the suffix **-simon** express similarity: g'allasimon (grain-like), daraxtsimon (tree-like). The suffix **-cha** suffix: qalamcha (small pen), shirincha (sweet). By the **-q** suffix: po'stloq (rough, unpolished).

In conclusion, the formation of agricultural terms through the morphological method is notably more productive. The advancement of technology leads to the emergence of numerous new agricultural terms, thereby enriching the lexicon.

In Uzbek, two-part terminological compounds are primarily formed in the structure of noun + noun or adjective + noun. Each type can be analyzed separately.

I. Noun + Noun Model in Agricultural Terminology.

Compounded terms formed through the noun + noun model are connected via possessive or descriptive relations and themselves occur in three main forms:

a) Compounds in this type are connected both semantically and phonetically. Although terms of this type are relatively few, they are significant from a linguistic perspective. Examples include: *sharq chinor* (Oriental plane), *po'choq gul* (bulbous flower).

b) In this type, the compound expresses relational or possessive meaning concerning an object, entity, or phenomenon. The modifying component is formed with the suffix **-i** or **-si**, while the modified component is used without any suffix. Examples include: *aerosol generatori* (aerosol generator), *agro-sanoat kompleksi* (agro-industrial complex), *agroiqlim kompleksi* (agro-climatic complex), *agrokimyo laboratoriyasi* (agrochemical laboratory), *agrokimyo xizmati* (agrochemical service), *o'simliklar fiziologiyasi* (plant physiology), *agrosanoat integratsiyasi* (agro-industrial integration), *agrosanoat majmuyi* (agro-industrial complex), *oziq birligi* (food unit), *oziq-ovqat sanoati* (food industry), *paxta tolasi* (cotton fiber), *pilla losi* (silk cocoon), *dehqon xo'jaligi* (farmer's economy).

c) The third type of terms, compared to the previous types, has its attributive compound fully applied. Both the modifying and modified components are marked with suffixes. Examples include: *o'g'itlarning eritmasi* (fertilizer solution), *dehqonchilikning ekspensiv sistemasi* (expensive farming system), *dehqonchilikning asosiy qonuni* (basic law of agriculture), *daraxtning yelimi* (tree resin).

II. Adjective + Noun Model in Agricultural Terminology

In this model, the formation of terms is more substantial than in the noun + noun model. These compounds express qualities, characteristics, or attributes of the defined object or concept.

They can be subdivided based on how the defining component is expressed:

a) When the defining component is expressed by an absolute adjective: *aerozoli sug'orish* (aerosol irrigation), *agrar islohotlar* (agrarian reforms), *agrar masala* (agrarian issue), *agronomik fizika* (agronomic physics), *agrar tanglik* (agricultural stress), *agroirrigatsion gorizont* (agro-irrigation horizon), *agroirrigatsion qatlam* (agro-irrigation layer), *kimyoviy meliorantlar* (chemical meliorants), *agrokimyoviy tahlil* (agrochemical analysis), *agrokimyoviy xaritagramma* (agrochemical chart), *agronomik tahlil* (agronomic analysis), *oshlovchi modda* (fertilizing substance), *rejali hosildorlik* (planned productivity).

b) When the defining component is expressed by a relative adjective: *qayroqi yer* (marshy soil), *pushti kakarantus* (pink thorn), *o'tloqi tuproq* (pasture soil).

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that the evolving Uzbek language has a broad capacity to express existing phenomena, events, and concepts. In recent years, the emergence of neologism and concepts related to agriculture highlights

that the national language is capable of developing alongside advanced languages. In the enrichment of Uzbek linguistics, word formation serves as the primary source. In this study, we attempted to utilize the methods described above, drawing examples from both literary and scientific texts to illustrate the productive potential of the language in creating terminological and lexical innovations.

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