



**THE CHARACTER OF AGRONOMICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ASPECT OF  
DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS**

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**Annotation:**

The terminology of agronomy can be considered not only from the point of view of dividing the topic into specific groups, and logical-conceptual lines (a sufficient number of such classifications) but also from the point of view of its word-formation models, synchronicity and word combinations: diachronic, part-of-speech affiliation, the source language and paradigmatic relations.

**Keyword:** character, agronomical terminology, term, aspect, different classifications, analyze.

If we analyze the textbooks, there are a lot of abbreviations in them, and in agronomy textbooks these abbreviations prevail over other terms, which reflects the relationship of the system term to the objective requirements of reality.

In this regard, it is natural to consider the agro technical terms proposed in the research from the point of view of their synchronic and diachronic aspects. We divided all the terms into two big groups: known for a long time and neologisms and relatively recently appeared.

Terminology that has been around for a long time in the field of agronomy includes:

1. Terms from other languages. For example, "land", "field", "meadow", "plough". These lexemes can be considered as general words, but entering the texts of agronomy textbooks, they acquire a specific conceptual professional content and become a set of terms.
2. In the years when the formation of agricultural science actively began, the following terms appeared: "plowing", "planting", "horticulture" - these are highly specialized terms, which were formed in their place is accepted. language concepts.
3. It is a period of rapid development of agriculture. The term system of agronomy was supplemented with such terms as "grazing", "weather", "field cultivation", "seedling", "tractor", "agrotechnics", "grain loader". They are considered very specialized names, but differ from the previous group in the time of their appearance.

From the point of view of the language of the intermediary involved in the formation of the term, all terms of agronomy can be conditionally divided into two independent blocks:

1. It was created on the basis of the national language and its affixes.
2. Borrowing. The term agronomy system is expressed in full and partial forms.

Complete borrowings are looking for words that have passed to us from other languages, so they can be distinguished according to the source language:

- a) from German - "cultivator", "pesticides", "bactericides", "herbicides", etc.;
- b) from French - "drainage", "agronomy", "selection" and others;



c) from English - "farmer", "tractor", etc.;

d) from the Latin language (the largest group) - "culture", "introduction", "irrigation", etc. Fractional borrowing is such borrowings in which international elements are added to the national base, changing the definition of the term. For example, "bio fertilizers", "hydro mechanization", "ultra ripe", "mega technique". From the point of view of the language of the intermediary involved in the formation of the term, all terms of agronomy can be conditionally divided into two independent blocks:

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There are classifications of highly specialized terms that suggest considering them from the point of view of a part of speech. If we consider the system of agrotechnical terms according to this criterion, then there will be an important group of noun terms. For example, "plant", "soil", "root", "chernozem", "harvest", "rotation". Verbs are less common. For example, "plough", "spud", "crop", "thresher". Often the verbs are secondary and are formed from the nouns "plough", "hill", "threshing". Thus, we can conclude that the term agronomic system tends to substance. This is also shown by the fact that all the verbs under consideration enter the derivation nest of the verbs "arable land" and "crop".

From the point of view of semantic specificity, single-valued words-terms and polysemantic words are distinguished in the term system of agronomy. It should be noted that, as with any other term system, single-valued terms are superior to multi-valued ones. Polysemous terms in agronomy are, on the one hand, "farming system and form", and on the other hand, terms related to the science that studies this system. For example, "grazing", "beekeeping", "animal husbandry", "horticulture", "field farming", "vegetable farming", "flower farming" and others.

In his research, "not all concepts are disseminated in scientific, educational and technical literature." We followed the proposed cognitive approach to the selection and classification of terms and distinguished terms whose definition does not use common language, but only includes professional vocabulary. However, in the modern terminological system of agronomy, all kinds of special names are represented: prototerms, terminoids, preterms, and consubstantial units.

Prototerms, or special designations that appeared in the pre-scientific period of agricultural development, can be considered: "meadow", "oats", "peas", "carrots". As a rule, all of them are used in common literary language and are included in the corresponding terms in the terminology system of agronomy, receiving a precise scientific definition.



Ahead of time - such designations that do not yet have an established form, but are necessary to define the modern concepts and realities of agronomy. For example, "energy corn" - "energy corn", "financial-industrial-agricultural group", "financial-agro-industrial group" - "agricultural financial-industrial group".

In agricultural terminology, there are terms that are homonymous in nature and are a consubstantial unit. For example, "Citrus albedo is the white, spongy, spongy inner layer of the citrus peel." In the dictionary, this term has the following meaning: "the middle layer of the pericarp (mesocardium or intercarp). In citrus fruits, the mesocardium is a white hollow layer located directly under the yellow flavedo. It is star-shaped or consisting of hornlike cells with large air-carrying intercellular spaces. However, with this term, there is definitely a qualifying word for definition, as it is an interdisciplinary term and has 2 homonyms.

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In addition to the thematic classification, the terms of agronomy can be classified according to the source language, the model of word formation, the affiliation and paradigmatic relations of the sentence.

2. In the wording plan, the agronomy terminology is mainly expressed by terms, but often there are also terms, and the trend of the following years indicates that the term system of agronomy is being updated due to abbreviations.

3. From the point of view of the original language, Russian agricultural terminology is mainly adopted from other languages, and at the current stage, the process of assimilation continues, but it is partially gaining character, that is, foreign language affixes are added to the corresponding language. Russian terms.

4. Terminology of agronomy in semi-verbal terms has a substantive character.

5. From the point of view of paradigmatic relations, the terminology of agronomy tends to be unambiguous in its totality, but this does not deprive it of prototerm, preterm and consubstantial units.

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