



The Use of New Terms Related to the Agricultural Sector in Uzbek and Russian Languages

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ABSTRACT

The semantics, inventory, linguistic descriptions, classification criteria and thematic classifications of the agricultural (agrarian) terms analyzed in this scientific article were studied. The agrarian terms of the German and Uzbek languages were compared. The term "agrarian field" means a word or phrase used in the field of agriculture that clearly expresses a certain concept. In linguistics and terminology, the concept of terminology is first studied as a system, depending on the development of languages and fields, this system develops within individual fields. It is recommended to develop a new "German-Uzbek dictionary of agricultural terms" taking into account the characteristics of the studied terms.

Keywords:

term, terminology, terms of the agrarian field, systematic study of the terms of the agrarian field, description and thematic classification of the terms of the agrarian field

Although the role of terminology in modern world linguistics, the problems of general and specific terminology, as well as the research related to the process of regulating the terms of the agrarian field are carried out to a certain extent within the framework of one language, the lexicographical interpretation of the terms of the agrarian field is an explanatory language in several languages. not studied in the cross-breeding section. At the moment, scientific research is being carried out in priority directions such as sorting, unifying, classifying, codifying, interpreting terms of the agrarian sector belonging to different systems, determining their functional, lexical-semantic features.

Referring to the works aimed at determining the place of the term in science, its history and functional properties, and based on the definitions given in several dictionaries, the term is used in science, technology, art and various other fields that clearly express a

certain concept. It should be noted that the word or phrase that is used is understood.

Among the studied definitions, A.S. Gerd's views have a certain scientific basis. In his opinion, a term is a certain natural or artificial language unit with a special terminological meaning that clearly and completely reflects the main features of the scientific concept that exists at a certain level of scientific development. z or phrase). This view was expressed by O.S. The following opinion of Akhmanova also confirms: "Generally, terminology appears only when a high level of scientific development is reached, that is, the term is recognized after this concept acquires a completely clear scientific expression. An important means of distinguishing a term from a non-term is whether it can be defined on a scientific basis or not.

V.G. Gak gives a new definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the lexical system of the language. He

objected to the consideration of the term as a separate type of lexical unit in the scientific literature and expressed the opinion that "the term is a function, a form of the use of a lexical unit." According to him, any lexical unit that represents something and can occupy a certain place among concepts can be a term. If the opinions expressed about the term are summarized, its following characteristics are revealed: 1) systematicity; 2) the existence of a definition; 3) tendency to monosemy within this terminological field; 4) methodological neutrality. Any term must embody these features.

The content assigned to the concept of "term" is based on the following signs, which we think are sufficient to distinguish terms from common words: 1) a term is a type of general literary language that performs a special task, and belongs to the language of production, science and technology. a unit is a word or combination; 2) a term is a specialized name of a concrete object, object, abstract concepts; 3) a specific definition (definition) is necessary for the term, with the help of which the content of the relevant concept can be expressed more clearly, which allows to distinguish one concept from the other, at the same time, it allows to place a certain concept in a certain classification series, to see more clearly the distinguishing features can be shown.

It should be noted that almost all scientists who have dealt with the issue of terms have tried to give a definition of this concept. Not only all of them, but also some of them as examples would take many pages. Therefore, summing them up, the concept of "term" can be defined as follows: Term (lat. terminus - limit, limit, boundary mark). A word or combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, and the scope of application is limited to these fields. Terms differ from common words in terms of being unambiguous, lacking in expressiveness and emotionality.

People who have a certain profession or specialty often work with specific terms specific to this or that field. For example, in the written or oral speech of a future agrarian worker, it is natural to use terms that are used only in a

narrow circle, such as crop rotation, selection, drip irrigation, harrowing, threshing, cultivation, and drainage. It is self-evident that such terms are not used in the speech of a professional far away from the agricultural sector. At the same time, there are a number of terms of the agricultural sector, which are frequently used in the speech of almost all speakers of certain languages. Crop, agriculture, homestead, greenhouse, plowing, plowing, hectare, sotikh, hoe are among these.

The term "agrarian field" means a word or phrase used in the field of agriculture that clearly expresses a certain concept. It should be noted that not only the agrarian field, but also various fields of science and technology, production, and a set of terms, i.e., the sum, is called terminology. Terminology is defined in the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms as follows: Terminology (lat. terminus + logos; - word + teaching). A set of terms related to a science, profession and other field. For example, art terminology, agrarian terminology, etc. However, one of the terminological systems of the Uzbek language that is almost unstudied is the terminology of the agrarian sector.

Dividing field terminology into branches, studying words related to each field in separate groups

- started to be implemented in German terminology from the middle of the 19th century. Also, scientists such as Hofmann, Kalverkemper, Wiegand, Rolchke, Baumann introduced scientific hypotheses to the concept of terminology.

Austrian linguist who conducted effective research in the field of terminology, the founder of terminology is Auger Wuster. From the age of 15, he was very interested in the artificial language Esperanto, which was supposed to be used as a general-universal language by mankind in the future, and he made great achievements in the field of lexicography. At the age of 22, in 1918-1920, A. Worcester managed to create a large dictionary of two languages, that is, Spanish and German. In German linguistics and terminology, the concept of terminology was first studied as a system, depending on the development of languages and fields, this system developed within the

framework of individual fields. The work entitled "Thematic (thematic) classification (classification) of the lexical layer of the German language" created by the German scientist Franz Dornseiff can be a proof of our opinion. F. Dornseiff divided the vocabulary of the German language into 20 main groups thematically, namely: 1. Inorganic world; Substances. – Anorganic Welt. Stoffe; 2. Plants; animal world; humanity. – Pflanzen, Tier, Mensch. (physical); 3. Territory; Status; Fig. - Raum. Lage. Form; 4. Measurement; Size; Thigh; Degree. – Größe. to me Zahl. Degree; 5. Essence; Attitude; The event. – Wesen. Relationship. Geschehnis; 6. Time. – Zeit; 7. Appearance; Light; Color; Sound; Temperature; Weight; Aggregate (vibration) condition; Odor; Taste. – Sichtbarkeit. Licht. Farbe. Schall. Temperature. Weight. Aggregatzustand. Geruch. taste 8. Change of place - Ortsveränderung; 9. Demand and trade. – Wollen und Handeln; 10. Feeling emotions. – Sinnesempfindungen;

11. Feeling; Effectiveness. Character traits. – Fühlen. Affect. Charakterigenschaften; 12. Thinking. – Denken; 13. Symbol; Message. Language. – Zeichen. Mitteilung. Sprache; 14. Writing; Science. – Schriftum. Wissenschaft; 15. Art. – Art; 16. Social relations. – Soziale Verhältnisse; 17. Tools and equipment. Technique. - Devices. Technology; 18. Economy. – Wirtschaft; 19. Right. Ethics. - Recht. Ethical; 20. Religion. - Religion.

These main groups include all the vocabulary used in the German language, words and terms related to the field are also included in these main groups, the terms of the field are divided not only into one main group, but into several main groups. The results of the analysis of 20 main groups, including the German language dictionary, showed that words and phrases related to agriculture in the German language make up 5 of the 20 main groups listed above. These are the following groups: 1. Inorganic world; Substances. – Anorganic Welt. Stoffe; 2. Plants; animal world; humanity. – Pflanzen, Tier, Mensch. (physically). 3. Appearance; Light; Color; Sound; Temperature; Weight; Aggregate (vibration) condition; Odor; Taste. – Sichtbarkeit. Licht. Farbe. Schall. Temperature. Weight. Aggregatzustand. Geruch.

taste 4. Tool - equipment; Technique. - Devices. Technology; 5. Economy. - Wirtschaft.

As mentioned above, 5 groups of the 20 main thematic groups classified by F. Dornseiff make up words and phrases related to the field of agriculture in the German language. This fact indicates that agricultural terms are used effectively in the German language.

It is necessary to place the terms of the agricultural sector in one system, divide them into thematic groups and analyze them lexicographically. First of all, we can divide the lexical layer of the agrarian field in the German language into two main groups, namely: 1. Pflanzenanbau (Farming); 2. Tierhaltung (Livestock).

Farming is one of the main branches of agriculture in German, and it is divided into large groups, and these large groups include sub-groups. In modern agriculture, it can be seen that the terms of the agrarian field are divided into thematic groups in linguistics and terminology, that the thematic groups in this field consist of groups and sub-groups, and that the lexical layer related to agriculture is rich in thematic groups. We can give our opinion on the example of the new "Electronic dictionary of the lexical layer of the agricultural sector" compiled by the Weinstephan University in Germany. This electronic dictionary contains 11,534 words and phrases related to modern agriculture. The uniqueness of the dictionary can be explained by the fact that words and phrases are arranged not only alphabetically, but also thematically. In this dictionary, agricultural terms are divided into 18 main groups as follows: 1) Nutrition, agriculture, general. – Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Allgemeines; 2) Education, research, data collection. – Education, Forschung. Information system; 3) Management and legislation. – Verwaltung und Gesetzgebung; 4) Economic and social sciences in state building. – Wirtschaft- und Sozialwissenschaften des Landbaus; 5) Processing of agricultural products. – Verarbeitung agriculturalwirtschaftliche Produkte; 6) Soil science. – Bodenkunde; 7) General biology. – Allgemeine Biologie; 8) Genetics. - Genetic; 9) General plant science. – Allgemeiner Pflanzenbau; 10) Special plant

science. – Spezialer Pflanzenbau; 11) Pastoralism. – Grünlandwirtschaft; 12) Viticulture. – Weinbau; 13) General animal husbandry. – Allgemeine Tierzucht; 14) Special animal husbandry. – Spezielle Tierzucht; 16) Construction in agriculture. – Landwirtschaftliches Bauwesen; 17) Agricultural machines. – Landwirtschaftliche Maschinen; 18) Ecological agriculture. – Ökologischer Landbau. The thematic division of agricultural terms into groups is not covered only in the new electronic dictionary, such groups can be seen in many other dictionaries, for example, in the Langenscheidt dictionary, agricultural terms are divided into thematic groups based on abbreviations, compare: 1. Agr. - Agriculture. (Agriculture); 2. Biol. - Biology. (Biology); 3. Bot. - Botanist. (Botany); 4. Chem. - Chemie. (Chemistry); 5. Eco. - Wirtschaft. Volkswirtschaftslehre. (Economy); 6. Pharm. - Pharmaceutical. (Pharmaceuticals); 7. Tech. - Technik, Technologie. (Technology); 8. Customs. - Zoology. (Zoology).

Taking into account the popularity of this dictionary, the abbreviated division of agrarian terms into thematic groups will help experts in the field to classify terms. But in practical use, the use of dictionaries fully divided into thematic groups gives more effective results and serves as the main factor for the development of this field.

In conclusion, the following can be noted and recommended:

-Agrarian terms are one of the components of the general vocabulary of the language;

-Agrarian terms have traditionally been the object of research, and the current task requires an innovative approach to this lexical layer;

-The lexicographical (brevity, logical consistency, popularity, etc.) and linguistic descriptions and thematic classifications of agricultural terms recommended by us in this article have a pragmatic nature, and its detailed study - modern, "German-Uzbek agrarian serves to create a dictionary of terms.

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