



## MOBILIZATION OF LINGUISTIC TERMS REGARDING AGRICULTURAL FIELD

Khojaeva Gulchekhra Suratbekovna  
Tashkent State Agrarian University  
Teacher of the Department of Languages

### **Abstract:**

In this scientific article, the linguistic terminology of the mobilization of foreign language linguistics is classified with several examples of the expression of the concepts in the dictionary. There are two main types of conceptual and terminological descriptive lexicographic publications in linguistics. Both dictionaries of linguistic terms and linguistic terms, as a rule, represent linguistics in a systematic way. It defines the terms phonetics, phonology, word formation, morphonology, morphology, syntax, linguistic stylistics.

**Keywords:** linguistic, terminography, phonetics, word formation, term, rule, lexicographic

It was found that the variety of linguistic terminology has increased, and the number and variety of linguistic concepts and terms has increased tremendously. The discussion of linguistics by researchers is still a model for solving lexicographic problems: "the subject of linguistics is the study of how people actually speak when discussing certain objects of linguistic research, a real metalanguage that has the following three main aspects, namely:

- 1) words that are not used at all in their own language or have a special meaning after having been adopted from the adopted language;
- 2) specific combinations of words characterized in their full form and their equivalents (in this regard, it should be noted that the features of the use of one or another metalinguistic word are often already included in the combination leads to the formation of terms. in the same rights as fully formed units in the inventory of the corresponding linguistic terminology);
- 3) a certain socio-linguistic aspect: this form of speech reflects the specific characteristics of one or another linguistic direction, era.

If the first words in the terminological phrases match, the terms in the second word are distributed alphabetically: definite article, definite article.





Less common, obsolete options are listed in bold lowercase with a reference to the preferred option. A special scheme of material has been developed for dictionary nests.

Each dictionary entry contains encyclopedic information along with linguistic information: first, the term is given in bold, followed by English and German equivalents of the cognitive term. The zone structure of the dictionary entry includes the interpretation of the term and a detailed description of the linguistic literary sources from which this or that term was developed.

English-Russian Dictionary of Linguistics and Semantics reflects the main terminology found in modern linguistics. The dictionary makes it possible to establish systematic connections in terminological fields. One of the main directions of modern lexicography is to strive for a synthesized presentation of linguistic and encyclopedic information in all components of dictionary writing. In this regard, the dictionary of terms is no exception.

A number of characteristics that determine the classification of dictionaries: 1) type of dictionary: a) a dictionary that claims to cover all linguistic fields or most fields based on general linguistic dictionaries; b) a dictionary dedicated to a specific linguistic discipline, which defines the typology of specific linguistic dictionaries; 2) portable and explanatory dictionaries: a) translations provide information in different languages; b) reasonable - it may not exist; 3) general principle of source placement: a) thesaurus; b) in alphabetical order; 4) monolingual and multilingual dictionaries; 5) information about the pronunciation of the term; 6) information about the source language; 7) rarely used grammatical information; 8) translation, which is mandatory for a translation dictionary and optional for an explanatory (monolingual) dictionary; 9) interpretation included in the explanatory dictionary; 10) indication that the term belongs to a particular linguistic or theory; 11) look at the cross-references, similar terms or synonyms; see also the terms of the same thesaurus taxon; and look indicates terms that are in some sense the opposite of what is given; 12) references to literature are most typical for dictionary entries with a detailed interpretation zone; 13) citations are used in explanatory dictionaries of terms, especially when the meaning of a new or little-known term is explained; 14) indicators that make it possible to compensate for the loss of information due to the chosen method of organizing dictionary entries. The content of the dictionary consists of the following systematic thematic aspects: 1) basic concepts of linguistics and speech behavior (foreign language, speech, text); 2) the concept of scientific and educational description of a foreign language as a system (phoneme, word, suffix); 3) concepts related to the activity of a foreign language within individual levels; 4) concepts of resource stylistics and functional stylistics; 5)





terms of text linguistics; 6) terms of the theory of speech culture (foreign language, communicative qualities of speech, speech errors); 7) concepts of linguistic and cultural studies; 8) the concept of "complex" scientific disciplines devoted to the study of speech.

Their construction is based on the functional-stylistic invariance of the language system and its modifications - information models of functional styles, communicative qualities of speech, stylistically differentiated texts.

Scientific method I. The state of communication: 1) communication with many people through scientific literature, speeches on scientific topics (lectures, lectures, etc.); 2) the main functions of speech: influencing and informative; 3) speech tasks: conveying important features of the object, explaining the causes of events; the desire to be sure of the correctness of the expressed opinion.

Features of style: 1) generalization-abstraction; 2) emphasized consistency, evidence, accuracy.

Language tools: 1) express a generalized abstract meaning:

- a neutral and book dictionary with a generalized and abstract meaning;
- a special dictionary that serves to define general concepts;
- verbal nouns;
- numbers from abstract and real nouns;
- stable inflections with verbal nouns;
- verbs in the 3rd person form of the present tense with the meaning of continuous (timeless) action;
- short adjectives expressing permanent properties of objects;
- personal pronouns used in the sense of a generalized person;

2) language tools that help to express the emphasized logic, arguments, accuracy:

- emphasized logic is expressed using: a) repeated nouns, often combined with demonstrative pronouns; b) adjuncts acting as connectors; c) introductory words expressing the relationship between parts of the text; g) communication facilities and circuits; d) complex sentences;
- to express evidence, the following are included: a) pronouns that perform the function of showing; b) reference circulations;
- accuracy: a) expressed using terms; b) ambiguous words; c) a chain of genitive cases.

Information models act as extended vocabulary units. After them, lexicographic formulas are given, with the help of which the terms given in the model are explained.



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