

**UDC: 8.81-139**

**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE TERMINOLOGY OF  
AGRICULTURE 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 article examines the lexical-semantic features of agricultural terms in English. This article purpose is explaining the linguistic features of agricultural terms used in the field of plant growing in the Uzbek language and identifying ways of making and translating the terminology.

**Key words:** agriculture, lexical units, agricultural terms, English, Uzbek, language comparison, communication, agriculture terminology.

Currently, a lot of work is being done to develop the country's economy. In particular, we are witnessing rapid changes in the field of agriculture, which is one of the main links in economic development.

Terminology is one of the specific layers of vocabulary, which, due to the special structural organization of components, close internal interrelation of parts, the peculiarity of the formation and development of semantics, relationships within terminology and its relationship with other categories of vocabulary, functioning, relationship with the object of nomination, differs from commonly used words and thus occupies a special place in the structure of the lexical system of the language.

The main linguistic features of terms and the system of terms are covered quite well in a special section of lexicology called terminology. The existing studies on the problems of terminology are numerous and multifaceted. For the purposes of this study, those studies are especially important that characterize » questions about systemic relationships in terminology and in vocabulary.

Lexical motivation (significance, differential paradigmatic meaning) is a set of semantic differential features revealed when comparing terms belonging to the same lexical-semantic group or category. Significance indicates the place of the

term in the network of "similarity" / "difference" relations established on the basis of contrasting terms that are similar in some respect.

Lexical-semantic groups of terms are terms united by a common meaning.

There are 3 large groups of terms based on a common meaning:

I. terms - nouns (subject);

II. terms - adjectives, (subject feature);

III. Terms - nouns.

Agricultural terms can vary based on context, but here's a list of common agricultural terms in English and their corresponding translations in Uzbek:

- Agriculture - Qishloq xo'jaligi
- Farm - Ferma
- Crop - Ekin
- Harvest - Hasil qilish
- Field - Maydon
- Soil - Yer osti
- Fertilizer - Dekorativ o'zgarmaydigan qo'yish
- Irrigation - Suq bilan suv osti
- Plow - Oqi
- Seeder - Ekin o'tkazuvchi
- Harvester - Hasil olish mashinasi
- Livestock - Baland darajada hayvonlar
- Cattle - Go'shtsotar hayvonlar
- Poultry - Toyuq uskunalari
- Greenhouse - Yashilxonalar
- Crop rotation - Ekinlar almashtirish
- Pesticide - Ilon
- Organic farming - Ekologik qishloq xo'jalik
- Gardening - Bog'cha ishlari
- Drought - Kuraklik
- Flood - Su basishi
- Agronomist - Agronom
- Cultivation - Ekinlarni ekish
- Weeding - O'tkir yig'ish
- Compost - Kompost
- Tractor - Traktor
- Rural - Qishloq
- Horticulture - Bag'riqlik
- Sustainable agriculture - Mustaqil qishloq xo'jalik
- GMO (Genetically Modified Organism) - GMI (Genetik tarzda o'zgarib chiqqan organim)

Please note that translations may vary based on regional dialects. If you need more specific terms or have any other questions, feel free to ask!

In modern linguistics, much attention is paid to understanding and studying language as a system. One of the main principles in linguistics is a systematic approach to studying language and its levels. At the same time, in modern linguistics there is still no unity in describing and studying the systemic relationships of levels and units of language. The diversity of approaches to the perception of the systematicity of language primarily indicates the complexity, multidimensionality and multi-aspect, contradictory and variable nature of the language system itself and its levels and units.

Linguistic features of vocabulary - its direct correlation with objective reality and dependence on it, openness, mobility characterize vocabulary as the least organized system. Therefore, the idea of the systematicity of vocabulary penetrated linguistics much later.

The idea of systematicity in vocabulary is reflected in the study of semantically interconnected groups, the so-called lexical fields, built on paradigmatic and syntagmatic principles, identifying the structural organization of vocabulary based on the above principles, establishing semantic differences in the hierarchy of species and subspecies relationships. However, to date, lexicology lacks a sufficiently consistent and generally accepted classification of type-species relationships between the identified semantic associations, the so-called semantic fields, lexical-semantic and thematic groups, paradigms, etc. The principles of gradation and hierarchical organization and correlation of semantic groupings are the weakest side of modern research on the systematic study of vocabulary. Even the most widely accepted semantic associations of words identified in lexicology are based on different principles. Summarizing lexical-semantic phenomena in vocabulary based on paradigmatic relations, it becomes possible to propose the following classification of semantic associations: paradigmatic fields, divided into

logical-conceptual fields: (a) lexical-thematic and (b) lexical-semantic groups) and semasiological fields (synonymous, antonymous, homonymous, etc. series).

Features of the systemic-semantic organization of terminological vocabulary determine the specifics of its comparative-typological study.

Terminology, as a system of reflection of the conceptual structure of a certain branch of science, is initially characterized by systemic orientation and strict structural and componential organization. The specificity of expressing a certain system of scientific concepts determines the features of the functioning of terminology in vocabulary as a special semasiological system. The term reflects the concepts of scientific fields, therefore its meaning is defined, internally organized and limited by the framework of definitive correlation with the scientific concept. The conceptual correlation of the term determines its features, such as the relationship between form and actual meaning, the narrowness of syntagmatic relations in the vocabulary, the spheres of its use, the specialization of word formation and word usage. The terminology is limited in the manifestation of synonymy, homonymy, does not allow polysemy. The named features of the terminological vocabulary characterize it as a special lexical-semantic association and determine the features of construction terminology as a lexical-thematic group with some specific organizational features.

The most important functions of terminology in the language system - to express scientific concepts as accurately as possible by means of the national language and to comply with international standards - determine the sources of terminology formation due to its own resources, as well as through borrowing.

Construction terminology is a system of terms used in the science and practice of construction. Covering the diversity of sections of this science and its practical application, construction terminology is heterogeneous and multifaceted. In this work, the analysis involved that part of the terminological vocabulary that is associated with the designation of concepts of types of building structures and design features of residential civil buildings.

As the object of the study itself shows, in the semantic analysis of terminology, the most productive method of analysis is the study of the thematic organization of vocabulary, since on the one hand it ensures coverage of most of the material on languages, on the other hand, it facilitates the analysis of semantic relationships between the compared languages within the general categorical and specific thematic groups.

Thematic analysis shows that the construction terminological vocabulary in both languages is systematically strictly organized. It is an integral system, structurally subdivided into components that are related to each other on the basis of the unity of relations. The basis of the systemic relations between the components of the terminological vocabulary is the general conceptual correlation with those realities that are the object of study in construction science and practice.

In conclusion, the development of science and technology, production is also reflected in the language. This is especially true for terminology. Conducting research within the framework of the botanical terminological system from the point of view of two languages (English and Uzbek) is one of the new directions for Uzbek linguistics, and much work remains to be done in this area. The study of the botanical terminological system in Uzbekistan in its holistic form is one of the unexplored issues of cognitive linguistics from the perspective of translation studies, in particular, the lexical-semantic features of translation from a foreign language into our national language. This topic is being specially analyzed for the first time.

#### **List of literature used:**

1. Akmanova O.S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. Moscow: Sov. encyclopedia, 1966.
2. Babushkin A.P. Types of concepts in the lexical-phraseological semantics of language. Voronezh, 1996.
3. Boldyrev N. N. Cognitive semantics: Lecture course on English philology. Tambov: Tambov University Press, 2000.

4. Doniyorov R. Some issues of technical terminology of Uzbek language, - T., Science. 1977. - p. 144.
5. Kozhanov D.A. New approaches to the definition of the essence of the term cognitive discursive research // World of Science, Culture, Education, 2008. -#5(12). - S. 43-47.