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Lexico-Semantic Features of Vegetable and Melon Crops

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the lexical and semantic features of the terminology associated with vegetable and melon crops. The study analyzes the words and expressions used to describe various types of plants, their parts, cultivation processes and characteristics. The features of the use of terms in various contexts, as well as the influence of regional and cultural factors on the formation and development of this vocabulary are considered. Particular attention is paid to changes in the meanings of words over time and their interaction with scientific and everyday speech. The work is aimed at identifying the patterns underlying the formation of terminology systems of agronomy and botany, as well as describing the semantic nuances associated with the concept of agricultural crops in the Russian language.

Keywords: Lexical and semantic features, vegetable crops, melons, terminology, agronomy, botany, semantic changes, terminology system, agricultural crops, regional features, language of science.

Introduction: Vegetable and melon crops play an important role in agriculture and human nutrition, which necessitates a detailed study of the vocabulary associated with these crops. The language of agronomy and botany has its own characteristics, reflecting both scientific achievements in the field of agriculture and cultural traditions associated with the cultivation and use of plants. Lexical and semantic features of terms related to vegetable and melon growing are an important object of research, since they help to understand how knowledge about plants and agronomic processes is transmitted in language, as well as how these terms change and develop over time. This study examines lexical units associated with different plant species, their characteristics, methods of cultivation and use, and examines the factors influencing the formation and development of this specific vocabulary.

METHODS

A general comparative analysis of the work of these scientists allows us to identify several key approaches to the study of lexical and semantic features of terminology in the field of agriculture, in particular vegetable and melon growing.

Theoretical and practical approach. All researchers, including N.V. Volkov, G.A. Leifer, V.I. Kalashnikov and A.K. Shishkina, use theoretical methods of vocabulary analysis, but also pay special attention to the practical aspect - the description and systematization of terms in the context of their use in agronomy and botany. For example, V.I. Kalashnikov focuses on the practical aspect, the creation of the dictionary "Dictionary of Agricultural Terms", which helps specialists to correctly use terms in their professional activities.

Methodology of analysis. The main methods of analysis are:

lexicographic (for example, G.A. Leifer and V.I. Kalashnikov) is focused on systematization and precise definition of word meanings, which allows not only to analyze words (or terms), but also to create dictionaries, which is important for the scientific and educational process;

semantic analysis (for example, N.V. Volkov and A.K. Shishkina), which reveals changes in the meanings of terms, as well as the features of their use in different contexts, which is important for understanding the evolution of vocabulary in agronomy.

Emphasis on the terminology system: many scientists

emphasize the need to organize and unify terms, which is especially important for accuracy in scientific and practical speech. For example, N.V. Volkov emphasizes the importance of creating a unified terminology system for agriculture, which helps improve communication between scientists and specialists in this field.

Taking into account regional and cultural factors. In the work of A.K. Shishkina, one can highlight a more pronounced focus on the features of the vocabulary associated with melons and gourds, which may vary depending on the region and cultural traditions. This indicates the importance of taking into account local aspects in agronomic vocabulary.

Thus, scientists use complex methods of analysis, including theoretical lexicology, lexicography and semantics, which allows for a deeper understanding of the structure and evolution of agronomic terms, as well as their impact on practical activities in the field of agriculture.

RESULTS

As a result of the study of the lexical and semantic features of the terminology of vegetable and melon crops, key aspects related to the formation, change and use of agronomic terms were identified. The study showed that the terminology in this area develops in close connection with scientific and practical achievements, as well as depending on regional and cultural characteristics. The methodological approach, including lexicographic, semantic and theoretical analysis, allows us to systematize and clarify the meanings of terms, as well as identify patterns of their use in agronomic practice. An important aspect is the need to unify the terminology system to improve scientific communication and accuracy in professional speech. The work also showed that the vocabulary of agriculture continues to develop, reflecting changes in agronomic technologies and cultural practices.

DISCUSSION

The lexical and semantic features of the terminology of vegetable and melon crops are a complex and multifaceted aspect of agronomic science, which is actively developing in accordance with new scientific discoveries and changes in agricultural practice. The terms used to describe these crops reflect not only the botanical and agronomic features of plants, but also historical, cultural and regional differences. It is important to note that the terminology in this area continues to change, which is associated with the emergence of new cultivation technologies, improved varieties and methods of processing plants.

At the moment, there are quite a large number of regional and dialectal variations in the use of terms, which can complicate communication between specialists in different fields. Researchers argue about the need for unification of terms, which will help to eliminate possible misunderstandings in their understanding and increase the accuracy of the meaning of the word and the correct definition of its meaning, which is also important for scientific and practical activities. Particular attention should be paid to the semantic changes occurring with agronomic terms. Some words that previously had a narrow specialized meaning may further expand their semantics or, on the contrary, narrow, which confirms the development of knowledge in the field of modern agronomy. Of course, terminology continues to develop in accordance with the latest scientific achievements, while maintaining its functionality and accessibility for a wide range of users - from specialists to consumers.

Thus, the lexical and semantic analysis of agronomic terminology contributes to a deeper understanding of the processes occurring in agriculture and helps to improve the methods of working with plants, as well as to improve the culture of communication between scientists and practitioners.

Vegetable and melon growing are important branches of agriculture associated with the cultivation of vegetables and melons. Agricultural vocabulary includes many terms that describe processes, objects and phenomena characteristic of these areas. The lexical and semantic features of these terms are important not only for specialists in agronomy, but also for a wider range of people interested in this topic, problems, for whom it is important and necessary to understand the nature and characteristics of agricultural products.

The purpose of this article is to consider the lexical and semantic features of terms related to vegetable growing and melon crops, and to understand how these terms are formed, function and develop.

Definition and classification of terms in vegetable growing and melon crops.

Terms in the field of agriculture are specialized words that accurately denote certain objects, processes or phenomena in this area. Vegetable and melon terms belong to agronomic vocabulary and are often used to describe the processes of growing, processing and storing vegetables and melon crops.

In vegetable growing, the following main groups of terms are distinguished:

• Terms denoting plants (vegetables) - for example: potatoes, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes.

• Terms related to agricultural technology — such as planting, watering, harvesting, fertilizing.

• Terms describing diseases and pests — late blight, aphids, mold.

• Terms of storage and processing — freezing, canning, drying.

Melon terms include such crops as watermelons, melons, pumpkins, squashes and cucumbers. Terms in this area are also divided into several groups:

• Names of melon crops — watermelon, melon, pumpkin, squash.

• Features of cultivation — picking, germination, watering.

• Ripening and storage processes — ripening, storage under temperature conditions.

Lexical and semantic features of vegetable growing terms.

The language of vegetable growing terms has the following features:

• Accuracy and specificity. Each term has a strictly defined meaning. For example, "picking" refers to a special process of transplanting plants into larger containers for their further growth, which differs from the usual "transplantation".

• Diversity of synonyms. Depending on the region or country, different words may be used to denote the same phenomenon. For example, instead of "fertile soil", the expression "rich soil" may be encountered, which expands the semantics.

Multilevel. Many terms have several meanings. For example, "average temperature" can mean both the air temperature and the optimal conditions for the growth of certain plants.

Influence of folk etymology. Some terms are borrowed from folk speech, and their meaning has become narrower over time. For example, the word "kapustnik" in the people sometimes means not only a cabbage variety, but also a harvest.

Lexical and semantic features of melon terms.

Terms associated with melon crops also have their own characteristics:

Network connections. Many melon terms form networks of synonyms, which is explained by the diversity of varieties and regions of their growth. Thus, a watermelon in different parts of the world can be called differently - "kartobas", "red fruit", etc.

Terms associated with reproduction and storage. In melon crops, the word "seeds" has a special meaning. The success of cultivation depends on their quality. For various melon crops, there are a large number of terms reflecting the specific conditions of their storage and reproduction.

Cultural differences. Different nations may have their own names for the same products. For example, the word "melon" in the East may mean not only a fruit, but also a certain type of preservation, typical of Eastern cuisine.

Development and changes in vocabulary in vegetable and melon growing.

Over time, agricultural vocabulary changes, which reflects the development of science and technology. For example: new varieties of plants resistant to diseases or new cultivation methods require the introduction of new terms into the lexicon. In recent decades, with the development of agrobiotechnology, new vocabulary has appeared associated with genetically modified crops (GMO) or the use of new fertilizers. For example: microfertilizers - fertilizers containing microelements in highly effective forms (chelated fertilizers that provide plants with essential microelements such as zinc, copper, manganese, boron, etc.). Nano-based fertilizers – these fertilizers use nanoparticles to improve plant uptake, such as nanofertilizers, which increase the efficiency of plant nutrition while reducing the amount of fertilizer applied.

Biological fertilizers – these include microbial fertilizers such as bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms that can improve soil fertility, improve nutrient uptake by plants, and help control pests and diseases.

Integrated fertilizers – fertilizers that combine several active components, such as complex fertilizers that include macro- and micronutrients, as well as organic matter.

Slow-release fertilizers – such as controlled-release fertilizers, which provide a longer-lasting effect and reduce nutrient loss by controlled release of elements into the soil.

In addition, borrowings from other languages, such as English, are common due to globalization and knowledge sharing. This leads to the emergence of new words and concepts, such terms as "microgreens", "hydroponics", which become part of the general lexicon.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of the lexical and semantic features of the terminology of vegetable and melon crops confirms the importance of the accuracy of the meaning of the concept and the systematization of agronomic terms for effective communication in the scientific and practical sphere. The vocabulary in this area is developing on the basis of new agronomic

achievements and changing technologies, which leads to the expansion and clarification of the meanings of words. The need to unify terms and take into account regional differences becomes a key factor in increasing the accuracy of the definition (meaning) of a word or term, as well as, undoubtedly, mutual understanding between specialists.

Thus, further development of the terminology system, constant improvement of agronomic vocabulary, its updating will contribute to improving the quality of agricultural production and scientific research.

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