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AGRICULTURAL TERMS AND THE LEXICAL EXPRESSION OF ANTONYMY AND SYNONYM OCCURRENCE IN THESE TERMS

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Saidova Zuhra Khudoinazarovna

Senior Lecturer, Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

We know that the political and economic development of the mutually beneficial cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with foreign countries is increasing the need for foreign languages. The requirements for the training of specialists, especially in the field of economy, have changed radically. Now, it has become a very urgent issue for specialists working in the agricultural system to know foreign languages perfectly. Because a lot of foreign language terms are used in the field of agriculture. When translating agricultural terms from one language to another, it is necessary to understand their semantic, morphological, structural, contextual and other linguistic features in both languages. Therefore, in order to carry out work related to the field of agriculture between foreign countries of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a large scale, specialists must have a perfect knowledge of the agricultural lexicon in, first of all, Russian, English, and Uzbek languages. This, in turn, creates a basis for improving the communicative competence of agricultural workers, translators and specialists in this field. Each language lexicon includes a system of terms. The terms are different: general, scientific, special, regional, etc. Most agricultural terms are used in the field of agriculture.

KEYWORDS

Agriculture, general, scientific, special, regional, terms, synonymy, antonymy, lexical unit, terminology.

INTRODUCTION

Although term formation is not formal and interesting to many, besides the obvious, pragmatic, structural forms of word formation, there are many intermediate forms of term formation that hide a whole story in their names. Sometimes a foreign language teacher may have trouble collecting, learning, summarizing and even writing them, but discussing the origins of terms with medical professionals gives them a deeper understanding of the history of medicine and the opportunity to look at certain terms from different perspectives.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Another important point is that in the teaching and practice of medicine we must be absolutely and unreservedly sure of the meaning of the terms we use. Analyzing important medical terms forces us to think about their exact meaning and to be aware of any ambiguity. Medical terms are very similar to individual puzzles. They are made up of small parts that make each word unique, but these parts can also be used in different combinations with other words.

Various terms appeared long before the formation of the science of terminology, for practical purposes in the process of communication. Since the middle of the 19th century, the science of terminology has become the most relevant direction of the lexicon. The research work conducted on its practical side created the

ground for the development of terminology. The terminological section of the lexicon relies on the linguistic methods of this science. With their help, the different aspects of the terms from other non-specific lexical units were determined. One of the main differences is that the terms do not have and should not have synonyms related to a specific field, because the multiple meanings of the terms create difficulties for understanding the meaning of the terms used in the process of communication in specific conditions for a specific purpose. Various sources on the formation of terms were studied, and based on them, the internationality of terms was determined and a clear conclusion was drawn.

Such a special lexical system gradually enters the general linguistics and expands the boundaries of linguistics. New words and phrases are created to express scientific and professional knowledge. These compounds, in turn, are subject to the mechanisms of the language system. The system of special knowledge finds its reflection in the term and enters the semantic system of one or another language, at the same time, it becomes a part of the general language system. M.V. As Marchuk noted, "new words that appear in the

lexicon of the language are often terms related to the fields of science, technology, politics, economy»¹

From linguistic methods to the science of terminology, the development of word-forming models gave impetus. These models were interpreted in terms of morphology and syntax. Within this aspect, G.O. The researchers of the terminological school founded by Vinokur studied the word-making possibilities of terms related to various fields of science.

Within the framework of systematic analysis, theory and methodology are explored as a whole concept. Terms do not appear by themselves, they are created as a result of the development of science, technology and science. Science, science and technology, in turn, covers various social, economic, medical and other directions.

As a result of the influence of the cognitive linguistics approach on the science of terminology, the characteristics of the term, its essence, its role in the professional process, and its place in the reception of professional education and knowledge are determined. We are in L.A. We fully agree with Manerko's opinion that, indeed, "the cognitive approach used in the study of terms raises the quality of scientific research carried out in the field of

terminology, provides an opportunity to study cognition and discourse phenomena, and to understand and interpret the terms used in the discourse process. "

Not only linguists, but also specialists in specific sciences were engaged in the theoretical and practical aspects of terminology. Despite this, today there is no clear information about whether the concept of the term belongs to linguistics or any field of science. Therefore, there is no clear boundary between the term and the concept. The advantage of the cognitive approach in revealing the essence of terms is that with its help, wide opportunities are created for understanding special knowledge and special lexicon. And this cognitive approach helps to determine the dynamics and mechanisms of the process of terminological nomination. Because understanding the historical processes in the system of terms, conveying specific knowledge through the means of language units creates favorable conditions. According to many cognitologists-scientists, "the cognitive approach describes not only the form of the external structure of the term, but also the internal structure, and terminologists.

It is known that even one linguistic term can have several meanings. This is because each term is defined

¹ Марчук М.В. Динамика лексических значений многозначных слов (Лексика основного терминологического слоя). Дисс. в форме научн

differently by several linguistic schools and disciplines. Sometimes they gave different interpretations to the same term. Therefore, before we react to a linguistic phenomenon, we rely on its initial interpretation. This is an approach typical even of mathematicians. It follows that in order to organize the terms, first of all, it is necessary to define the clear boundaries of the concepts. The term, like any lexical unit, has phonetic, word-forming, morphological, lexical, and stylistic signs. One variant of the terms, lack of synonyms, independence from the context are the main signs that distinguish the terms from other lexical units. In addition, the terms are used in a specific setting, in a specific professional activity, and in a specific field. A term is similar to a lexical unit with one function: it expresses a concept, an object, an event. The main sign of the term is its terminological essence. This symbol is reflected in the naming of a special concept or object. In addition, each term belongs to a special field and serves a specific field of knowledge and activity. This research, which is carried out within the framework of agricultural terminology, creates a basis for determining the laws of mental processes and interpreting the system of terms in the cognitive sphere.

Terms related to the field of agriculture can be classified as follows:

1. Common terms
2. Combined terms

3. Terminological combinations

4. Abbreviations

Environment: physical surroundings; all that is around you

Enzymes: proteins that start a chemical reaction

Erosion: to wear away topsoil by water or wind and can be caused by intensive farming and overgrazing

Ethanol: a form of natural gas that can be produced from corn

Excrete: to get rid of waste, such as manure

Expense: cost or charge of money

Extension Agency: an outreach arm of an agricultural university which provides educational programs on farming and does research

Fallow: left without tilling or sowing after plowing

Farm Bureau: a non-governmental political agency that works for farmers' rights

Feed: a mixture or preparation used for feeding livestock

Feeder cattle: cattle, ready to be finished for market, weighing 550-650 pounds or heavier

Feed Lots: a small area where cattle are confined and fed carefully mixed, high-concentrate feed to fatten them

Fertilizer: organic or inorganic nutrients that are added to the soil to help the growth of crops

Fixing: in the nitrogen cycle, it is the process of nitrogen changing into a less mobile and more usable form by combining with hydrogen to make ammonia

Flail: a wooden bar with a wooden handle used for removing grain or seeds from stalks

4H: an agricultural club for children that features hands-on learning

Future Farmers of America (FFA): an educational organization for young adults who plan to have a career in agriculture

Gene: the DNA code in the cells of all living things; they determine physical characteristics such as fur color

Grade: classification system of food quality

Grange: an organization of farmers that provides support and plans social functions

Grass: a type of plant with jointed stems, slender flat leaves and spike like flowers such as corn and wheat

Grit: the inside of a corn kernel exposed after the outer covering, or hull, is removed

Groundwater: water held underground that has seeped through soil layers and bedrock

Harvest: to gather a crop when it is finished growing

Herbicide: a type of pesticide that kills weeds

Hydroponic: grown in water without the use of soil

Income: a gain in money usually as a result of business or labor

Inputs: the amount of energy and money put into a farm in order to make a product

Insecticide: a type of pesticide that kills insects

Intensive grazing: the practice of rotating livestock between pastures to reduce overgrazing

Inventory: a list of current goods that you have or own

Kernel: the seed of a grain plant

Legume: any plant that grows seeds in a pod such as peas and beans

Livestock: any animals raised on the farm

Manure: animal waste from stables or barnyards

Market: where products are sold and exchanged

Matter: the material which makes up something

Mill: a machine used to grind grain for food

Microorganisms: tiny living things that can only be seen with a microscope

Monoculture: planting the same crop in a field year after year with no crop rotation

No till: a method of growing grain when the farmer does not plow the field before planting

Nodule: a swelling on the root of a legume that contains bacteria that fix nitrogen from the air

Nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, and minerals that plants need to grow

Offal: the inedible parts of a butchered animal removed in dressing it

Organic farming: producing foods without the use of laboratory made fertilizers, growth substances, or pesticides

Organic matter: the dead plants, animals and manure converted by earthworms and bacteria into humus

Pastures: land or a plot of land used for the grazing of animals

Pesticide: a substance that kills any pest, including insects, fungi, and weeds

pH: a value that indicates the acidity of the soil

Photosynthesis: the process by which green plants use light energy from the sun to produce sugar from water and the air

Plow: to work the soil by turning over the top layer; the machine used to turn the top layer of soil

Pollinate: to fertilize by transferring pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower

Pork bellies: meat from the belly area of a pig; used for bacon

Port: a town or city where ships are loaded with products to be shipped overseas

Rendering plant: a place where lard, tallow, and oil are extracted from animal parts

Row Dividers: the large points on the end of a combine used to pick-up corn

Rotation: the changing of the specific fields used for one crop year to year

Rumen: the first large compartment of the stomach of a bovine; its bacteria and protzoa break down cellulose

Scythe: a blade with a long handle used to cut grass, grain, and other crops

Shear: the act of cutting hair or wool

Shock: a pile of grain that is set up like a cone

Silage: a mixture of raw materials such as field corn, sorghum, grass, or clover that is converted into winter feed for livestock

Slaughterhouse: a place where animals marketed for meat are killed humanely

Soil Conservation: careful preservation or protection of soil

Species: a group of living things that share common biological characteristics

Steer: a bull that has been castrated for better meat production

Stewardship: an individual's responsibility to exercise care over possessions entrusted to him or her

Sub-division: a piece of land to be divided into smaller lots, typically for housing

Technology: instruments, tools or inventions developed through research to increase efficiency

Tenant: a person who pays rent to live on someone else's land

Thresh: to beat out a grain or seed from a stalk by treading, rubbing or striking with a flail, or with a machine

Total Mixed Ration: a feed combination of hay, corn, barley, field grasses, cotton seed, and bakery or grocery by-products

Urbanization: the growth of the city into rural areas

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture, a Federal agency involved in all phases of agriculture

Weed: any unwanted plant, especially those that crowd out more desirable plants

Work ethic: qualities of character believed to be promoted by work

Yield: the amount of a crop produced in a given time or from a given place

CONCLUSION

The current state of scientific development of the current problems of linguistics, the tasks of lexicology, the general development prospects of the theory of meaning and evaluation require the search for linguistic innovations, a new look at previous problems, and at the same time, include current issues. Scientific studies in linguistics were studied in a comparative way. The current stage of the development of linguistics presents researchers with the task of re-examining these issues based on modern methods. One of these methods is the method of studying language materials as a unique system. The reason for this is that the language and its layers (vocabulary also has its own layers) come together as a whole system. Each vocabulary is represented by a system in its own layer, because each word and term plays an important role in the interaction of other words and terms in this system.

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