

Morphological Analysis of Lexical Units Related to Agrotourism

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Abstract: The article provides a comprehensive morphological analysis of lexical units specific to the field of agrotourism, exploring the structural mechanisms underlying the formation and development of specialized vocabulary. Emphasis is placed on productive word-formation processes in English, such as affixation, compounding, conversion, and abbreviation, with illustrative examples drawn from agrotourism-related discourse. The study highlights how these morphological strategies contribute to the precision, adaptability, and semantic richness of the terminology used in agrotourism. It also discusses the influence of interdisciplinary integration—particularly with ecology, gastronomy, and rural development—on the expansion of agrotourism vocabulary. The findings underscore the dynamic nature of terminological growth in response to evolving agricultural and tourism practices, and they reveal a tendency toward lexical innovation to accommodate emerging concepts and services within this niche sector.

Keywords: Analysis of lexical units, morphological analysis, agrotourism, formation, agricultural tourism terminology.

Introduction: Various aspects of English used in the field of agriculture (farming methods, agricultural systems) and in some fields related to agriculture (agricultural zoology, agrotourism, biology, botany, ecology, entomology, gastronomy, land measurement, plant pathology, and zoology) are analyzed from several perspectives. The continuous expansion of human knowledge is associated with the formation of new spheres of communication, where the use of language takes on specific forms (professional and scientific jargon), for example, English for agriculture. L. Bloomfield suggests that professional and scientific jargon is characterized by such characteristics as accuracy, constant exchange of standard formulations, precise definition of terms, widespread use of various linguistic structures, the use of terms, numbers, symbols and signs [1, p. 82-89].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

English for agriculture is characterized by its professional vocabulary, in particular, terminology, which makes it more informative and recognizable. The majority of newly formed words, of course, are memorized phrases (71%), which continue the long tradition of updating scientific vocabulary “to meet new needs in technical vocabulary, which arose partly

as a result of the Renaissance of education in Western Europe in the XV and XVI centuries, known as the Renaissance, and partly as a result of the industrial revolution of the XVIII century and its scientific consequences” [2, p.125].

For specific purposes, the English language uses several morphological ways to compile its own list of terms – abbreviations, affixation (prefix, suffixation and plural affixation), reverse formation, morphological stress change, composition/addition, conscious/ deliberate coining, reduction, transformation, distortion, deviation, origin from proper names or personal surnames, folk/ common etymology [3, p. 48]. Only two of these procedures seem to be extremely productive in agriculture.

English: affixation and combination. But the large proportion of words formed using combination forms extracted from existing free words, or using developing combination forms (43%), shows that agricultural English can also resort to unorthodox means. Enrich your vocabulary in search of new words to denote new realities in the English language. agriculture, that is, new agricultural concepts and practices related to sustainable agricultural systems, once again prove “the universality and power of word formation processes in the English language” [2, p. 67]. The results of the

conducted research prove that agricultural terminology is multifunctional. It should be noted that many terms refer to different languages. subsystems, for example: mature is used in standard language as an adult, mature; ripe; in medicine as a mature fruit; in genetics as the morphological stability of plants.

Terminological units are characterized by hyper-hyponymic relations. The origin of motivated terms is based on metaphor, metonymy, and function transfer. The semantic way of creating new terms is the most productive when creating nouns. In the process of determinization, terms lose their precision and sometimes acquire emotionality.

There are three types of shape combinations:

- 1) forms borrowed from Greek or Latin, which are derived from independent nouns, adjectives or verbs in these languages: these combined forms are used in the formation of memorized phrases, often semantically parallel to independent words in English;
- 2) forms of independent English words: such unifying forms usually have only separate, limited meanings of free words and may phonetically differ from words;
- 3) forms extracted from existing free words and used as related forms, usually preserving the meaning of free words or some of their aspects [1, p. 54].

In word formation, a combination form can be combined with an independent word, another combination form, or an affix. The main ways of forming the term are divided into designations (for example, fertilizer, infiltration, irrigation, seeder, separator); abbreviation (for example, AIMS - Agricultural information management standards); a phrase (for example, a sink-chopper, harvester, pasture, small seed (box)); transformation (for example: engine - to engine, fallout - to radioactive fallout, empty - to empty), etc.

The most common units among multicomponent terms are two-component terms (about 69%, for example: corn harvester, fruit sprayer, vegetable chopper). Three-component terms are in second place (about 24%, for example: drum root crop, grain harvester harvesting machine, high-speed cultivator, selective weeding). Special terms of complex structure form the main part of the analyzed terminological subsystem.

CONCLUSION

The present analysis has shown that the agritourism sector generates a variety of characteristic lexical units characterized by specific morphological structures. Particularly striking is the set of compositions that usually consist of domain-specific basic elements, such as "farm", "agriculture" or "vacation", and convey complex semantic content through their composition.

In addition, one can note the active use of derivative processes, such as the formation of adjectives and nouns, which contributes to the expansion of the vocabulary of the technical language.

In addition to productive word-formation patterns, the influence of external linguistic influences has become evident, especially through Anglicisms such as "glamping" or "farm stay", which testifies to the growing internationalization of agritourism. These developments reflect not only linguistic innovations, but also processes of social and economic transformation.

Overall, the morphological analysis shows how closely linguistic structure and professional communication are interrelated. The knowledge gained contributes to a better understanding of the technical language of agritourism and at the same time provides a basis for further linguistic, terminological or translation research in this growing subject area.

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