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Sources of formation and lexical-grammatical structure of agricultural terms

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Abstract

The article researches the topic related to the vitally important sphere in the Uzbek life, i.e. agriculture. The sphere of agricultural lexicology and term systems are vast and cover a significant part of the vocabulary in the Uzbek language. Uzbekistan is mainly an agrarian country, and Uzbeks have long been engaged mainly in agricultural work, such as cotton growing, stock raising, melon-growing, among many others. There is a variety of ways and methods for studying the agricultural terminology, and this paper aims to focus on the research related to the linguistic exploration of meanings of agricultural terms. It attempts to reveal specific features of agricultural words in Uzbek, Russian, and English, and provides a discussion on both formation and lexical grammatical structures used in the process of agricultural terms.

Keywords: Agriculture, term systems, agricultural, terms, cotton growing, farming, correlation

Introduction

The sphere of agricultural lexicology, of course, and term systems, especially in the Uzbek language is very large and covers a huge part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. This is of course natural, since the republic of Uzbekistan is mainly agricultural. Uzbeks have long been engaged mainly in agricultural work such as, cotton growing, stock raising, melon-growing and others. Before October revolution agriculture had a consumer character. Consumable goods (cotton, dry fruits, fur, and caracul) were produced in such regions like, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Zarafshan valley. As a result of new reforms in agriculture of the republic, there were developed mechanized agricultural farms, which maintained manufacture on a modern technical base. Due to remarkable changes occurred in the structure of crop fields, cotton-growing has become a leading branch of agriculture. The government spends big resources to explore new lands and do ameliorative work. In the consequence of realization of large irrigational researches there have been explored ten thousands of hectares of earlier empty stood lands. Along with cotton-growing in Uzbekistan, stock raising has developed widely. Horticulture, viticulture and olericulture have become commercial-consumer on the basis that established food factories and vine-making industry. Cotton-growing production was in the first place in the former USSR. Lemon-growing and tobacco-growing are widely developed. Sericulture has become one of the main branches of agriculture in Uzbekistan. All the big events happening in agriculture is the increase of producing farming products, establishment of new branches, development of new sorts of agricultural crops and animal stocks, application of new samples of Agra technology, exploration of new lands, considerably are results of implantation of science recommendations into industry, and utilization of the newest technology. Scientific-research institutions work for agriculture: husbandry, edaphology, cattle breeding, veterinary science, gardening and wine-growing. As far as Uzbek agricultural terminology hasn't become the subject of special research we consider that it is important to study this topic in detail. All the mentioned above aroused the huge system of agricultural terminology, the biggest part of which are the words borrowed, calqued and translated from Russian and other languages.

The aim of this article to examine the essential features and significant signs of agricultural terms both in semantical-topical and structural-word forming aspects. On the basis of linguistic analyses of the big factual material is identified that one of the main sources of formation and enrichment of agricultural terminology of Uzbek language is its inner sources.

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Due to extension of social functions of the language, Uzbek language started serving social- political and national economical, including agricultural sphere of life. As a result of specialization of meaning of words, most of early existed nationwide words and word combinations have become scientific agricultural terms: umurtqasizlar - (беспозвоночные) – invertebrate, marvarid – (жемчуг) – pearls – (a hard, lustrous spherical mass, typically white or bluish-grey, formed within the shell of a pearl oyster or other bivalve mollusc and highly prized as a gem. Жемчуг consists of the same substance like a shell, mainly from carbonate dioxide calcium), jo'yak ochish - (грядобразование - ridging – reception of tillage, ensuring the creation of conditions on the slopes for the cultivation of agricultural crops), kesish - (обрезка) -cutting, tozlash - (очистка - purification; release of the main products from impurities), reza, maydalash - (измельчение кормов - shattering forage; cutting or crushing feed to improve feedability), teri - (кожа) - skin; emlash - (прививка) - grafting; shox - (рог) - horn; chorva - (from chor, quadruped –domestic animal, скот) - domestic animals. Etymological and genetic analysis has shown that, in the structure of Uzbek language originally Uzbek words and phrases function most of the time, as Uzbeks since ancient times have done farming. Dekhkans – uzbek farmers were skillful masters of husbandry, horticulture, viticulture, beeweeeping, poultry, animal husbandry and others. Almost 50% of agricultural terms are consisted of an originally Uzbek language: U'zum (виноград) - grape; anor - (гранат) - romgranate; anjir - (инжир) - fig, olma - (яблоко) -apple; o'rik - (урюк) - apricot; yong'oq - (орех) - nut; bug'doy - (пшеница); agra - (ячмень) - barley; makkajo'xoti- (кукуруза) - maize; nok (груша)-pear; bodom - (миндаль)- ; o't - (трава) - grass; beda/yo'ng'ichqa- (клевер)-cloyer; xashak - (корм) - forage; mausazor - (луг) - meadow; tokzor (виноградник) - vineyard; daraxt - (дерево) - tree; nihol -(саженец) - sapling; qovun - (дыня) - melon; tarvuz - (арбуз) - water melon; maydon - (площадь)- area; tut - (тутовник) - mulberry; dehqon - (дежанин) - peasant; sigir - (корова) - cow; qo'u - (баран) - shear; echki -(коза) - goat; buzoq- (теленок)- calf; tuyu - (верблюд)- camel; ot - (конь, лошадь) - horse; go'sht - (мясо)-meat; sut - (молоко) - milk; guruch - (рис) - rice; moy - (масло) - oil; mosh- (маш); loviya (фасоль)-harico; no'xat -(горох) - pea; bel - (лопатка) - shovel, ketmon - (кетмень) - mattock; dehqonchilik - (земледелие)- agriculture; - dehqon (крестьянин) -peasant; sholi - (рис) - rice; gilos - (черешня)-sweet cherry; ekin - (посев) - sowing; tuproq - (почва) - soil; shudgor - (плуг) - plow; yagana - (прополка) - weeding; chopish - (окучивание) - hilling; jo'yak- (борозда) - furrow; yerlar - (угодья) - lands; yaylov - (пастбище) - pasture; pada - (стадо) - herd; o'rib olish - (укос) - mowing.

Formation and structure of Uzbek agricultural terminology The analyses of the correlation with denotative meaning of the terms, conceptions in terms of identifying the character of systematical organization of agricultural terminology allowed to bring out thematic groups of etymological heterogeneous words. Thus, nouns are integrated in thematic groups. They define names of husbandry branches and husbandry branch units distinguishing them. They are characterized by presence of their nomenclature or absence of thereof or the other part of agricultural nomenclature, by their analogy thereof or the other organ or parts of plants,

animals and so on. Adjectives complete their classification distinguishing their classification according to their form, character area, position in the space, and inner structure of substance matter. Agricultural terminology corresponds to non-uniform lexical grammatical microsystem whose relevant component is agricultural lexicology. The basis of this micro system is contained from nouns, which take the dominant position in terms of their nominative meaning. According to our information, they contain 42% of all agricultural lexical units, they are 82,7 times more than nouns, 7,5 times are more than adjectives, and 15 times are more than adverbs. Distribution of nouns for more twenty macro languages somehow varied. This difference is same as in logical understanding system and so as in relationship with different groups of lexis (terminology) in macro languages. According to the criteria of thematic productivity, the following specific terminology layers are highlighted: a general academic, general technical, intersectoral (subject matter) and narrowly specialized ones as a form of national literary language. Quantitatively, narrowly specialized (37%) and intersectoral (33%) terms dominate. A general scientific and general technical words are not represented much. According to the composition which include most open and heterogenic terms is a microsystem of technical culture, and seed raising and the most closed ones are plant physiology, selection, seed production, fishery and beekeeping.

Terminological field, which relies on A.A. Reformatskiy's theory (Reformatskiy, 1967) distinguishes terminological field of all the branches of agriculture uniting more than twenty main thematic fields. Homogeneity of the theme – conceptual correlation of units of thematic fields, for example, Plant-growing, Fruit-growing, Vegetable-growing, Industrial crops allows to unite them in much bigger hierarchic unit – thematic hyper field Plant-growing, similar fields Genetics, Selection and seed-growing, Physiology of plants are also united in one hyper field – Cattle breeding and so on. The carried out analyses of lexical - grammatical structure of agriculture terms diagnoses that verbs might appear along with nouns in the function of agricultural terms. Since nouns, are admittedly considered as the units of terminology, then verbs in status of terms are not far unarguable for researches, although, it is obvious, that they are introduced in terminology independently. The researches done on the field of terminology show that dictionary sources contain a lot of verbs, self-sufficient as a designation of actions and processes, initially correlated with objects and tools. For example: o'smoq (прорастать) grow, boqmoq (кормить) feed, sug'ormoq (поливать) pour and others. It is from verbs parallel terms are derived – nouns to denote the same processes, as if proving that the terminology includes not only desemantized verbs: suv sermoq (поливать) pour; xosil yig'ib olish (сбор урожая)harvest; almashlab ekish (севооборот) crop rotation; yer ag'darish (оборачивание почвы) soil turning; shudgorlash, yer haydash (вспашка)ploughing; yanchish (обмолот) treshing; chopiq qilish(окучивание)ridging and others. In general, verbal vocabulary is relevant, because it is verb terms that provide, as H.A. Kuzmin claims, expression of logical and specific professional relations between the concepts specified in the syntagmatics of the scientific text [Kuzmin 1990], without what its content is not formed. Thus, in the perspective of the nominative process, thought associates, compares, opposes elements of

linguistic material for its expression, and no matter how different these elements are, in particular the verb and the noun, they interact, mutually attract or repel, but never remain in isolation. The result is expressed in the fact that verbal words from the common composition, acquiring other functionally qualitative characteristics, do not so much turn into a term as they are attached to it. An interesting example from this point of view is a common-language, broadly motivated significantly motivated verb *yetilib pishmoq* which is present in the texts and dictionaries of the agricultural sphere with a clear restriction of the significant content. This verb nominates specific processes, reflecting in this case the verb as a term to which the examples indicate: yetilmoq (созреть, созреть) ripen—botanic term; yetilish (созревание)- maturity – biologic term; Borrowed words-terms have acquired and continue to acquire essential importance in terminology: borrowed the term verbal designation is not correlated in the minds of speakers of the national language, with some other values and operate in accordance with a given them in pragmatics as, for example, pomidor (tomato), kartoshka (potato), meliorasiya (melioration), traktor (tractor), ferma (farm), agrotexnika (agrotechnology), kultivasiya (cultivation), gerbisid (herbicide). Under the influence of semantic attraction, they enter into semantic relations with other nominal units and formants of the language and are relatively easy to adapt to the term system that borrowed them, which is even more facilitated by their further reformation by word forming means of the Uzbek language. The word-formative structure of borrowed terms is characterized mainly by suffixation. Researches of terminology special sub-languages on the basis of different languages emphasized that the question of formation of terms on the basis of the mechanism of word formation of any language bears the stamp of indisputable relevance.

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