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PLACE AND APPLICATION OF TERMINOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Terminology is the great important for every fields. In this article, we analyzed the basic principles of creating industry terminology (industry terminology) and tried to clarify the leading principles of terminology. The compound of achievements of two or more areas of knowledge in one, the sphere of modern science, technology, social practice leads to the formation of a combined totality of terms, and in many cases the terms of the new region are twisted, organically combining the term one area. The most ramified is the linguistic classification of terms of a certain area, more precisely, a complex of linguistic classifications, which includes, first of all, a meaningful classification and at least eight formal-structural classifications (by individual linguistic structures), to which classifications by the source language and on the novelty of terms. Thus, the term can be any word that is given a clear definition, which defines the concept able concept and rigidly limiting the conceptual sphere, providing isolation from the philistical meanings of the homonymous words of general vocabulary.

KEYWORDS: *Term, Term Systems, Agricultural Terms, Classification, Internationalism, Borrowing.*

INTRODUCTION

Terminology is a set of terms of a certain industry of knowledge or production, as well as the doctrine of education, composition and operation of terms. The subject of the general theory of terminology is: to study the formation and use of special words, with the help of which knowledge accumulated humanity accumulated and transmitted; Improving existing terminological systems; Searches for optimal ways to create new terms and their systems; Searches for universal traits, characteristic of the terminology of different areas of knowledge.

At the beginning of the 30s of the 20th century, the terminology becomes the object of studying linguists. The successful development of theoretical problems of terminology contributed to the

formation of a new scientific discipline "Terminology", designed to formulate the patterns of the creation and operation of terms and thermo systems. The founder of Russian scientific terminology is D.S.Lote. He first raised the question of the need to systematize, unification and standardization of terminology based on the theory of term developed by him. However, when the generally accepted theory appears in this field, sectoral terminology may be transformed into thermos lasting with more stringent rules for the selection of unified lexical units, and if there are two and more theories describing this area.

The thermo system is a consciously constructed sign (tongue) model of a specific theory of a special area of knowledge or activity. The elements of the thermo systems are lexical units (words and phrases) of a certain language for special purposes, which is included in one natural language, and the structure as a whole is adequate to the system of special concepts reflecting this theory. According to these provisions, the combination of innovative terms of modern agriculture is only terminology that is far from its signs of thermo systems. Most of the terminology is formed in new areas, together with the process of registration of the relevant area.

All industry terms are divided into several principles. The first such principle was named, at the suggestion of Y.N.Marchuk, the principle of translated terminology. Usually it is used in cases when a new field of knowledge arises and begins to develop in any one country, and then its subject, theory (theories, if any), special concepts and, accordingly, terms are borrowed by another country or other countries.

The second principle of terminology formation is based on the use of native resources of the language in which they are created, and therefore this principle could be called the principle of self-reliance. However, due to the fact that the ways of creating terms here are very diverse, it can be called complex. The list of methods for creating terms includes all the methods traditionally mentioned in textbooks on terminology:

- Semantic, based on the rethinking of commonly used lexical units and on intersystem (intralingual) borrowing of terms;
- Various methods of term formation, including morphological and derivational;
- Syntactic (creation of terms and phrases). The works of V.P.Danilenko, B.N. Golovin and R.Y.Kobrin, S.V.Grineva and others. The complex principle is considered on the example of the terminology of librarianship (see, articles and dictionary by I.M.Suslova).

The third principle is very specific; it is applied in a limited number of areas of knowledge and is hardly covered in the literature. The point is that the original lexical units, when used as terms, are not subject to metonymization or metaphorization. This fact takes place, for example, in the formation of political science with its terms glasnost, human rights, etc. Since common words and phrases are used in such lexical units, this principle can be called the principle of non-terminology terminology. To a certain extent, it is also used in the terminology of the ESC, for the most part when using the so-called borrowed terms, including agricultural terms, which are practically common lexical units: wheat, rye, cattle.

The fourth principle is used in complex and butt areas of knowledge. The compound of achievements of two or more areas of knowledge in one, the sphere of modern science, technology, social practice leads to the formation of a combined totality of terms, and in many

cases the terms of the new region are twisted, organically combining the term one area. Therefore, the principle of formation (data of industry terminology can be called the principle of association, these are also the terminology of Agriculture, including data, a common economy and actually agricultural data. From here and the emergence of such phrases, In the process of constructing the thermosystemistic, some of these presenters can go to the category of terms, the other part remains within the terminology (the latter do not disappear if there are thermoslastic).

It is important that the terminology of the agricultural sector, like any industry terminology, includes all groups of terms; basic, related to those basic sciences that underlie the study area (expanded reproduction); attracted-related to related areas; main, characterizing Uzbek agriculture (farmer, peasant), derivatives arising from the main (wholesale price of grain); complex, combining two or more special concepts of agricultural terms (land plot); general scientific and general technical, necessary to ensure the completeness of terminology (costs; design); words of general semantics are supporting elements necessary for the creation of terms in the corresponding natural language (material, products) (see the methodology for dividing terminology in the works of V.M. Leichik and M.L.Makarenko). Taking into account the above considerations about the incompleteness of the Agriculture terminology at the present stage, this article provides examples of the use of descriptive constructions in the absence of an adequate term. Terms, including industry-specific terms, can be classified according to various grounds - by content, by linguistic form, by function, by intralingual and non-linguistic features. All of these exclusionary classifications are important and necessary. At the same time, it is advisable to try to find some deep features of terms that underlie, on the one hand, the delimitation of terms from adjacent units, on the other hand, the division of the entire set of terms into groupings (types) according to these features. The most ramified is the linguistic classification of terms of a certain area, more precisely, a complex of linguistic classifications, which includes, first of all, a meaningful classification and at least eight formal-structural classifications (by individual linguistic structures), to which classifications by the source language and on the novelty of terms. Difficulty of linguistic analysis identified; units is that in recent years, the terminology in the field of agriculture has not been the subject of detailed study, and therefore one has to focus on works on the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan in general or related sections of the agricultural economy. Formal and structural types of terms in the Russian language have been the subject of many works, both linguists and terminologists, therefore there is no need to build a general classification of terms-words and terms-phrases, it is enough to show by examples which of the structures are actually found in the studied set of them. This is all the more expedient since not all structures of lexical units of the Russian language are used in the terminology of agriculture. The most elementary case is the use of simple (root) words, originally Russian and borrowed. In the terminology under consideration, there are quite a few of them: harvest, farm, village.

If the main special concept is constantly denoted by a two-word term, then derived concepts (most often these are specific concepts) are denoted by three-layer terms: agrarian economic relations, state food funds. This is how the question of terms consisting of two or three words is solved. But when we have before us nominative formations containing four or more words, and in works

R. Yu. Kobrin lists terms up to 17 words long - the thought involuntarily arises that these are nominative units that have not yet reached the required level of terminology.

We can say that these are not terms, but terminological combinations. If we remain on the first point of view, which the school of B.N.Golovin, then these units can be called, after him, terms of speech and strive to transform them into full-fledged terms of the language. If we recognize the second point of view as legitimate, then it is necessary to conduct a thorough analysis, which will allow us to see that with the help of these nominative units, not one, but several special concepts of a certain field of knowledge and or activity are designated, and these combinations of terms are constantly encountered, in the corresponding texts are reproduced, not produced in them. Combinations of economic and agricultural terms are an extremely frequent phenomenon, one might say - a specific feature of this terminology both in the sphere of fixation (in dictionary works) and in the sphere (spheres) of functioning (in texts of a different nature).

Additional classifications of terms in the area under consideration are: classification by origin (terms original words, borrowings, tracing papers and internationalisms, neologisms and archaisms (historicisms), agrarian and land transformations; slaughter (herds).

Thus, the term can be any word that is given a clear definition, which defines the concept and rigidly limiting the conceptual sphere, providing isolation from the philistical meanings of the homonymous words of general vocabulary. The term can be an artificially created word.

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