

Features of Linguistic Terminology in the Field of Agriculture

Dusumbetova Shirin Baltabaeva

Lecturer at the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Tashkent State Agrarian University

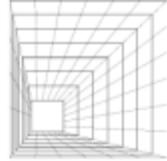
Abstract: The article shows the features of the linguistic terminology based on the correspondence materials of the study of the linguo-typological data in foreign languages, the terminological indicator in the agricultural field. The results can be of interest to specialists in the agricultural field of applied lexicography and can also be used as a source of linguistic terminology for didactic purposes.

Key words: database, linguistic terminology, linguodidactics, foreign languages, agricultural sector, goals

Introduction. The database of foreign languages was created as a specialized information resource for the agrarian field, which includes linguo-typological information about individual languages, language groups and families in a unified form. Abstract has a strict structure that guides the data search in the right direction and makes it fast and convenient. In terms of content, it combines two types of information - classification and factual. Formally, each line names a separate linguistic fact or phenomenon. In the process of developing the lexicographic model of the indicator and forming the dictionary, terms are separated and their translation equivalents are established. Special cases of the use of terminology related to both types of information, that is, the terms themselves, which are the final signs of language phenomena, as well as terminological elements of the formation of classification information used in the classification of information, are noted.

A complete analysis of the entire term of the database system is required, which shows that the classification of data according to the principles of "classification" does not always match the "term". Some trends in the emergence, functioning and development of word formation models are of special interest when comparing terms and terminological expressions in languages with their equivalents in the language.

Let's look at this using the term "penultima" as an example. Historically, the term goes back etymologically to the Latin adjective penultima, which consists of two bases - the suffix pane and the adjective Ultimus. An earlier version of this term is the penult form, which functioned both as a shortened adjective and as a substantive noun in the sense of the last syllable. In particular, like many other terms that preserve the morphological structure of a word in one of the languages, the term penultima is syntactically static and has very limited derivational potential. The term penultimate, a single derivative in the sense of the last syllable, is, on the other hand, an attempt to adapt the original Latin form of the feminine adjective to the state of the syllabic noun in the languages. It does not form other clauses, unlike many other adjectives, it is not used in an additional sense. Thus, its agrarian sphere is very limited, and the official stylistic label further narrows the scope of its use. The accepted equivalents of the penultimate word in the field of familiar scientific and scientific-technical terminology in languages are the final adjectives together with the obligatory determining component



after it. In languages, this adjective is not used as a substantive, and therefore its separate use outside of terminological expressions is problematic. It is difficult to imagine that such constructions can be adequately used in the formation of terms in general. In particular, they function as equivalents of terminological elements in the classification of abstracts in languages.

The form of these field terms exactly corresponds to their position in the structure of the abstract model, and both of them have a perfect equivalent in the substantive form. Many other terms behave in the same way - they are carriers of factual information, for example, names of a series of states. In most cases, Latin or later Latinized names serve as the common denominator in the series of cross-linguistic correspondences. It originated as a derivative of the verb to locate in the language of terms, dating back to the late Middle Ages and following the vocative = the vocative case 'vocative' model which is a derivative of terms. When it comes to terminological expressions in other positions of the abstract, the situation becomes more complicated. The most obvious example is the names of the actual positions of the abstract. Formally, they occupy the upper left position in the abstract model hierarchy and perform a classification function.

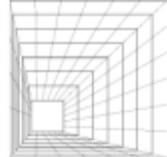
Such formulas in languages are expressions that contain terms and even additional terms. However, the English equivalents of these and other similar expressions may seem more compact and terminological.

In this regard, it is interesting to note the functionally defined terms of the new trend, especially in the field of agrarian linguistics, with the help of additions with collective meaning. One of the many examples is the term agrarian as a derivation of a Latin syllable, which, in turn, goes back to an earlier Greek etymology.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the analysis of linguistic terminology in connection with the development of a terminological index to the linguo-typological database of foreign languages allows to identify a number of new trends in the development of linguistics. There are similarities and differences in the frequency and productivity of word formation models in recent scientific and technical and agrarian fields of knowledge. Some of them have been considered in previous publications, but at the present stage it seems interesting to confirm the observations with the help of an experiment on a more representative comparative material - an extended corpus of texts on a number of natural sciences and humanities. The results of such research can find practical application in teaching the technique of translation of scientific texts and in the development of speaking skills in English. The inclusion of information about the origin and history of terms in the index expands the didactic possibilities of the index and the database in general.

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