

SEMANTIC PROPERTIES AND LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the semantic properties of agricultural terms in the Uzbek language, their thematic classification and lexical-semantic relations. In particular, the phenomena of polysemy, synonymy, homonymy and antonymy occurring in agricultural terminology were studied from a linguistic point of view. The results of the study serve to reveal the systematic features of agricultural terminology, standardize terms and increase the efficiency of scientific communication. The semantic structure of terms and their place in the terminological system are also highlighted.

Keywords: Agricultural terminology, semantics, term, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, polysemy, lexical-semantic relations.

Introduction

In the 21st century, as a result of the development of science and technology, the need for a scientific study of terminological systems is increasing. In particular, the agricultural sector, as one of the important sectors of the economy, has its own terminological layer. These terms not only express scientific concepts related to the sector, but also serve to ensure communication between specialists. Agricultural terminology is one of the richest and most ancient terminological systems of the Uzbek language. These terms were formed on the basis of the people's centuries-old experience of farming and animal husbandry, and today, under the influence of modern agricultural technologies, they are being enriched with new terms. Studying the semantic properties of terms is of great importance in determining their systematic nature and improving terminological standards. The methods of descriptive, semantic analysis, component analysis, comparative analysis and terminological systematization were used during the research. Agricultural terms were collected on the basis of explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, terminological dictionaries and scientific literature, and their semantic relationships were analyzed.

Thematic groups of agricultural terms

Agricultural terms are semantically divided into the following main groups:

1. Farming terms: crop, seed, plow, plowshare, harvest.
2. Animal husbandry terms: cattle, sheep, goat, breed, fodder.
3. Agrotechnical terms: irrigation, fertilization, maintenance, sowing.

1. Agricultural machinery terms: tractor, combine, seeder.
2. Plant science terms: variety, seedling, pest, disease.

These thematic groups form the semantic core of the terminological system and cover all areas of agricultural activity.

The phenomenon of polysemy

Although polysemy should be rare in terminology, there are some polysemantic units in agricultural terms.

For example: Seed grain; biological material that forms a new plant; generation, offspring meaning.

Crop product; plant fruit; result.

Such cases show the connection between the meaning of the term in the vernacular and its terminological meaning.

Synonyms in agricultural terminology

Synonymy is an important semantic relationship in the terminological system. It arises mainly due to historical, dialectal and assimilation layers.

Historical-etymological synonyms

biological material that forms a new plant;
generation, offspring meaning.

Crop

product;

plant fruit;

result.

Such cases show the connection between the meaning of the term in the vernacular and its terminological meaning.

Synonyms in agricultural terminology

Synonymy is an important semantic relationship in the terminological system. It arises mainly due to historical, dialectal and assimilation layers.

Synonyms in agricultural terminology increase the richness of the language, expand methodological possibilities and indicate the development of the terminological system. At the same time, in some cases they can negatively affect scientific accuracy. The phenomenon of homonymy

Homonyms are also found in agricultural terminology.

Full homonymy

Grain

1. A method of plant propagation.

2. Connection, connection.

1. Shona A flower bud of cotton.

2. A beeswax nest.

Branch

1. Young branch.

2. Grape seedling.

Interdisciplinary homonyms

In farming - row of crops;

In literature - verse of poetry.

In para

agronomy - rested land;

In physics - steam.

· Since homonymy can cause terminological ambiguities, it is important to use terms in context.

· Antonym phenomenon

· Antonym is one of the main semantic relations that indicate the systematicity of agricultural terminology.

Cognate antonyms

fertile - infertile;

fertile - infertile;

watery - waterless;

quality - poor quality.

Non-cognate antonyms

irrigated - droughty;

early ripening - late ripening;

heat-loving - cold-resistant;

local - foreign.

Contraindications

fertile - medium-yielding - low-yielding;

hot – warm – cool – cold.

Complementary antonyms

sown – unsown;

alive – dead;

sprouted – unsown.

Vector antonyms

sowing – harvesting;

watering – drying;

increasing – decreasing.

Antonyms serve the function of classifying agricultural concepts, defining their boundaries, and improving the terminological system. The role of terms in the semantic system The presence of synonymous, antonymic, homonymous and polysemantic relations in agricultural terminology indicates that the terminological system has a complex semantic structure. These relations serve as an important methodological basis in the processes of: classification of terms;

creation of dictionaries; standardization; scientific translation;

creation of automatic information search systems. In modern terminology theory, semantic relations are considered one of the main indicators of the terminological system.

Conclusion

Agricultural terminology is one of the largest and most developed terminological systems of the Uzbek language. The results of the study allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Agricultural terms constitute a thematically complex and multilayered system.
2. The phenomena of polysemy, synonymy, homonymy and antonymy are actively involved in terminology.
3. Synonymous relations increase the richness of the language, but in some cases they can reduce terminological accuracy.
4. Homonyms enhance the importance of context in terminological communication.
5. Antonymic relationships demonstrate the logical and systemic nature of the terminological system.
6. Standardization of agricultural terms and the formation of a single terminological base are one of the urgent tasks of modern linguistics.

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