



COMPONENT PART OF AGRICULTURAL LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY

Samandarova Gulsara Ismatilloevna

Tashkent State Agrarian University Department of Languages

g.samandarova@mail.ru

Abstract:

In the scientific article, the etymology of the root meaning of the word with its form in the dictionary of linguistic terminological words and expressions related to the field is in the first place, then the ethnographic reference is given. The object of study of linguistics is, first of all, the second meaning, which, despite the brevity and clarity of the definition, raises objections not only to the term but also to any other word in the lexicon. the specific name of an object, property, or process. On the other hand, each of the given lexemes can be used figuratively. At the same time, many terms that work not only in the term system but also in the entire language system can be used in a figurative sense, thereby developing polysemy and homonymy of terms.

Keywords: field-related, linguistic, terminology, analysis concept, word, phrase, linguistics

In industry terminology, the concept of the term has been studied repeatedly. In particular, one of the following definitions of the term known to terminologists by scientists: "A field term is a word or a lexicalized phrase that requires a definition to establish its meaning in the system of relevant concepts."

He writes about the systematicity of terms and the existence of a definition in them: "A term in the sense of a language sign, a linguistic unit with a signifier and a signifier. The difference of the term from other linguistic signs is that its semantic expansion is determined by the signifier in relation to what was previously defined.

One may not know what this linguistic form means, but it is good to visualize the concept, to guess what linguistic form represents it. Another characteristic of the term is that its sign is defined among other signs belonging to the same field, and this term cannot be considered separately. It is always a part of a semantic whole, which can be science, practice, technology, but always a separate field.

Having studied the given problem, from all the available formulations of the concept of the term, we took the definition given in the Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary as a working one. In the text of the dictionary prepared by N.V. Vasilyeva, a number of features of fundamental importance for the overall description of the system of





linguistic terms and its operation in educational and scientific speech are distinguished:

1) etymological reference is given; 2) the form of existence of the term is described: in a certain field of knowledge; "Atamin - a word or phrase that expresses the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity"; 3) the relationship between the term and the lexical system is shown: "it is included in the general lexical system of the language, but only through the specific term of the system; 4) the main signs of the term: a) consistency; b) existence of definition; c) tendency to monosexism within its terminological field; terminology of this science; discipline or academic school; lack of expression; Stylistic neutrality', these features of the term are realized only within the terminological field, outside of which the term loses its specific and systematic properties: it passes into a deterministic, general vocabulary, and vice versa, the terminology of a general word can be observed. - going through the general vocabulary in the field of the term;

2) Lexeme terminology is as multi-valued as a term. A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya and N.V. Vasileva distinguish a number of meanings: 1) a set of terms or some vague set - words in general; 2) a set of terms related to any particular field of knowledge; 3) the doctrine of the formation, composition and application of general terms; 4) is the doctrine of the formation, composition and activity of the terms of a certain field of knowledge used in a certain language and their equivalents in other languages.

In non-professional speech, terminology can be called any special words, usually borrowed and not always understood.

However, no matter how paradoxical it may seem, despite the fact that the terminological lexeme used in educational and scientific communication has many meanings, in dictionaries aimed at the average native speaker, one meaning is given:

1) Terminology - and; art, a set of terms used in any sphere of social life, a system. 2) Terminology is a set of terms related to any science, activity, field, technique, art.

In our research, we use the term lexeme in two main senses: 1) as a set of terms; 2) terminology as a field of knowledge that studies a set of terms (linguistic terms are "programmed" for dual use, similar to phraseology, etymology, lexicology). Accordingly, linguistic terminology can be interpreted on the one hand as a set of linguistic terms, and on the other hand as a science that studies this set in accordance with the traditional polysemy formula "the object of study is a science".

Linguistic terminology as a semiological system has developed throughout the history of linguistics, reflecting not only changes in views on language, not only differences in



the use of linguistic words in different schools and directions of linguistics but also different national language traditions.

In the periphery of linguistic terminology as a system, there is linguistic nomenclature, a set of numbers representing specific names of language objects, the difference between terms and numbers is based on the fact that the number of numbers is very large compared to the sum of terms. can be. However, there is no strict line between them.

This idea is most clearly expressed in "general terminology": "... separate terminologies are defined lexical subsystems in the lexical system of the national language, terminological systems are divided into subsystems, which, in turn, are divided into terminological lines focused on terms. extra linguistic correlation and homogeneity of word formation.

Due to their specificity, the terms cannot be included in the system of general vocabulary words, but form a number of subsystems in the national language without entering the language of literary or everyday speech.

"Terminal words are grouped not in the order determined by a particular language system, but based on the systematic nature of the discipline they serve, which forms a unique combination of words, which, based on the norms of the language does not come out. given language".

Finally, each member of a language community has at their disposal a piece of their mother tongue of varying size - no one can claim to have it in its entirety, so it cannot in fact have its full content.

If we abstract from all the problems that inevitably arise in the study of language and terminology, then we still need to recognize the terminological field as one of the main units of analysis, because it reflects one of the global linguistic concepts - the concept of linguistics.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Vezhbitskaya A. Understanding cultures through keywords / transl. from English. A. D. Shmeleva. M.: Languages of Slavic culture, 2001. 288 p.
2. Danilenko V.P. Russian terminology. Linguistic description experience. M.: Nauka, 1977. 246 p.
3. Kulikova I. S., Salmina D. V. Introduction to metalinguistics (systematic, lexicographic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of linguistic terminology). St. Petersburg: Saga, 2002. 352 p.
4. Suyarova S. T., Ashirmatova M. J. The process of teaching students to foreign languages at agrarian university //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 6. –





C. 683-685.

5. U.M.Bazarova, M.J.Ashirmatova, R.K.Alibekova (2022) The content and pedagogical conditions of moral and aesthetic education of the younger generation. // *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education (INT-JECS)* ISSN: 1308-5581 Vol 14, Issue 03.

6. Ashirmatova M. J. Terminology at agrarian university in Russian language // *Theoretical & Applied Science*. – 2021. – №. 1. – С. 350-352.

7. Yakhoeva G. Retrospective analysis of the development of student's creative activity in education and cognitive activity // *Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences*. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 92-94.

8. Y.G.Bakhtiyorovna Relationship of student activity with creative development in German language lessons - *Thematics Journal of Social Sciences*, 2021

9. Р.Шомуродова, Х. У. Сайдуллаева «Некоторые особенности научно-технического перевода» *Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук*. Москва 2019 (78-83)

10. З.Р.Шомуродова «Основное содержание перевода научной и технической литературы» *Вопросы науки и образования* Москва 2020/11 (70-74)

11. Bazarova U. M. Spiritual and moral education of students in the use of technology in the preparation of future professionals for innovative activities in foreign language classes // *Архив научных исследований*. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 1.

