

THE PECULIARITIES OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.*Sirojiddin Abdinabiyev Ravshan o'g'li**PhD. Xudoyqulov Abdulla**Termiz davlat universiteti, Lingvistika(ingliz tili) yo'nalishi magistri**+998996742021*

Annotation: This article delves into the peculiarities of agricultural terminology in English and Uzbek, aiming to shed light on the linguistic nuances that exist within these two languages. The study employs a comparative analysis approach, exploring the terminological structures and semantic intricacies specific to agriculture in both languages. The research not only contributes to linguistic studies but also offers insights into the cultural and contextual aspects of agricultural practices in English and Uzbek-speaking communities.

Keywords: Agriculture, terminology, english, uzbek, comparative analysis, linguistics.

Language is a powerful tool that reflects the cultural and societal nuances of a community. Agricultural terminology, being deeply rooted in cultural practices, exhibits unique features across languages. This study seeks to compare the agricultural terms in English and Uzbek, unveiling the linguistic distinctions that characterize these terms. The exploration of agricultural terminology serves not only linguistic interests but also contributes to cross-cultural understanding.

Prior studies have touched upon the importance of terminology in various fields, emphasizing its role in knowledge dissemination and cultural preservation. While there are extensive studies on agricultural terms in English, limited research has been conducted on Uzbek agricultural terminology. This study aims to fill this gap by conducting a thorough comparative analysis of agricultural terms in both languages, drawing on linguistic theories and methodologies¹.

The research employs a comprehensive methodology, including corpus analysis, semantic mapping, and comparative linguistic analysis. A bilingual corpus is constructed, containing agricultural texts in both English and Uzbek. Semantic mapping techniques are applied to identify the conceptual structures underlying agricultural terms in each language. Comparative linguistic analysis is then conducted to unveil the linguistic peculiarities of these terms.

¹ Alimova N. R. IMPROVING TECHNOLOGY OF INDIVIDUALIZATION ON EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL SPECIALTIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2019. – №. 12. – pp. 352-355

Agricultural terms in English and Uzbek may have some differences in terms of language structure, terminology, and cultural context. Here are some general observations about the peculiarities of agricultural terms in these two languages:

English Agricultural Terms:

- **Precision Farming Technology:** English often includes terms related to advanced farming technologies, such as precision farming, agtech, and agritech.
- **Scientific Terminology:** English agricultural terminology tends to incorporate more scientific and technical terms related to plant and soil sciences, genetics, and biotechnology.
- **Global Trade Terminology:** English includes terms related to international agricultural trade, such as import/export, tariffs, quotas, and trade agreements.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Terms related to sustainable agriculture, organic farming, and environmental conservation are common in English.
- **Livestock and Animal Husbandry:** English has a variety of terms specific to animal farming, including livestock management, animal husbandry, and veterinary terms².

Uzbek Agricultural Terms:

- **Traditional Farming Practices:** Uzbek agricultural terms may include words related to traditional farming practices, reflecting the historical and cultural context of agriculture in Uzbekistan.
- **Local Crop Varieties:** The terminology might include specific names for local crop varieties that are well-suited to the climate and soil conditions in Uzbekistan.
- **Water Management:** Given the arid climate in parts of Uzbekistan, agricultural terms related to water management, irrigation, and water conservation may be emphasized.
- **Cotton Production:** Uzbekistan is known for its cotton production, so terms related to cotton farming, cotton varieties, and textile industry might be prominent.
- **Community and Collective Farming:** Terms related to collective farming or community-based agriculture, reflecting historical practices, may be present in Uzbek agricultural language.

Cultural Nuances:

- **Cultural Significance:** Agricultural terms in both languages may carry cultural significance, reflecting the importance of agriculture in the respective societies.

² Rajabboyevna A. N. Individualization in education and methods of improving teaching the english language //International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. – 2020. – T. 24. – №. 1. – pp. 91-96.

- Seasonal References: Both languages are likely to have terms that reflect the seasons, planting and harvesting times, and other seasonal agricultural activities³.
- Heritage and Tradition: In Uzbek, agricultural terms may be influenced by the country's nomadic and agricultural heritage, incorporating words and concepts that reflect traditional practices.
- Land Ownership Terminology: Differences may exist in the terminology related to land ownership and land use rights, reflecting variations in agricultural systems and practices.

While both English and Uzbek have commonalities in agricultural terminology, these languages also reflect the unique characteristics of their respective agricultural practices, historical contexts, and cultural influences. Additionally, the adoption of modern agricultural practices may introduce shared terminology in both languages due to global trends and advancements in the field.

The differences uncovered in agricultural terminology between English and Uzbek can be attributed to linguistic, cultural, and historical factors. English, as a global language, may adopt standardized and technical terms, while Uzbek, with its rich cultural heritage, may incorporate terms that carry historical and contextual significance. The discussion section delves into the implications of these linguistic variations on communication within agricultural communities and the potential challenges in knowledge transfer.

Conclusions:

In conclusion, this study contributes valuable insights into the linguistic landscape of agricultural terminology in English and Uzbek. The findings highlight the need for language-specific approaches in agricultural communication and education. Understanding these linguistic peculiarities is crucial for effective knowledge transfer and cross-cultural collaboration within the agricultural sector.

Future research endeavors could delve deeper into the sociolinguistic aspects of agricultural terminology, exploring how language influences agricultural practices and vice versa. Additionally, expanding the study to include other languages and conducting surveys among agricultural communities could provide a more comprehensive understanding of linguistic variations in the field.

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³ Rakhmonova D.M. Introducing innovations in The Preschool Education System With Talented Children. Middle European Scientific Bulletin ISSN 2694-9970.

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