

## **Comparative Study Of Agricultural Terms (on the example of terms in German, Uzbek, English and Russian)**

**Khidirova Gulzoda Turdialievna,  
Teacher of German at the Department of Languages, Tashkent State  
Agrarian University, independent researcher at UzSWLU**

**Abstract:** The German, Uzbek, English and Russian terms of agrarian (agricultural) sector are studied comparatively in this article. The semantics and lexicographic descriptions of the analyzed terms were contrasted. On the basis of lexicographic descriptions of agrarian terms, the project "Multilingual dictionary of agrarian terms" has been evolved and presented.

**Keywords:** term, terminology, agrarian terms, systematic comparative study of German, Uzbek, English and Russian agrarian terms, comparative lexicographic description of agrarian terms and translation problems.

In the contemporary period of radical socio-economic and scientific-technical changes, new sciences and concepts are arising. Particularly, new terms are emerging in the Uzbek language, a number of beforehand used lexemes [1] are gaining new meanings. As a result, lexicology, comparative lexicology, in particular, terminology has a number of important issues to address.

Retelling and classifying agricultural terms and comparing them with terms in other languages is a topical issue because agriculture and animal husbandry, agronomy, plant protection, plant selection and seed production, forestry, making forestry, forest medicinal plants, horticulture, ornamental horticulture,

environmental The importance of landscaping, veterinary medicine, fisheries, rabbit breeding, beekeeping, silkworm breeding in the national economy is developing.

The marrowbone of the word "term" is based on the following features, which we concede are sufficient to distinguish the term from a common word: 1) a term is a linguistic unit, a word or a compound belonging to the language of production, science and technology; 2) the term-concrete thing-object, thing, the specialized name of abstract concepts; 3) a certain definition is needed for the term, which can be used to more accurately express the content of the relevant concept, to differentiate one concept from another, while at a onetime allowing to place a certain concept in a certain classification line.

Consequently, terminology is adjusted as a set of terms that interact with a system of concepts of a particular science. Any system of concepts coincides to a specific system of terms. Terminological systems are developing along with the progress of science. Terms are introduced differently from common words, and their use is somewhat examined. "Terms do not appear," on the contrary, they are "invented" and "created" with the comprehension of their necessity. As well, unlike a simple word, the meaning of a term does not depend on the context, the same meaning is retained as long as a particular lexeme is utilised in its terminological sense and in its own terminological field. But, there is without doubt that context is necessary to differ the exact meaning of polysemous terms.

We have quoted above the thoughts of terminologists about the most important function and nature of a term, for instance, the nominative or definitiveness of terms.

The multiplicity of lexemes of terminological compounds, i.e. the number of their components, has lured the attention of terminologists in recent years.

Verily, while the increasing number of multi-component compound terms in recent years serves to more entirely express the meaning of the concept, it is much more unworthy to apply and memorize them in practice. Frankly, such terms should include two, at least three, four components, so that the components of compound terms should be formed by adding attributives, adjectives, with the purpose of fully reflect the relevant characters. This is a typical case of the initial stage of expression of a concept, and later, when a certain idea about the concept is formed, the components (words) that represent such important characters can be reduced, and accordingly the term can be made more succinct. Though, this process should be carried out intelligently, not on the basis of complexity, risk, but on the basis of certain rules.

It should be noticed that almost all scholars looking at the issue of terminology have tried to identify this concept. It would take many pages to cite not just all of them, but some of them as samples. Thence, concluding them, the concept of "term" can be defined as follows: Term (Latin terminus - check, boundary, boundary marker). A word or phrase that clearly expresses a comprehension of something related to science, technology, or another field, the scope of which is limited to those fields. The terms differ from common words in that they are obvious, expressive, and lacking in emotionality.

Virtually it is. Because each industry has a term that is utilised within the industry, to be more precise, it forms the speech of a profession, an expert, an employee, a special language owner, it creates conditions for mutual speech.

It should be noticed here that people with a particular profession or specialization often deal with specific terms particularly, industry. For instance, in the written or oral speech of a future agricultural worker, it is natural to use such narrow terms as crop rotation, selection, drip irrigation, threshing, raking,

cultivation, drainage. It goes without saying that such terms are not used in the speech of any professional far removed from the agrarian field. On the other hand, there are a number of terms in the agricultural sector that can be used in speech by almost all speakers of a particular language. These consist of crops, agriculture, landscaping, greenhouses, mowing, plowing, hectares, hoe.

The term agrarian sector refers to a word or phrase utilised in the agricultural sector that obviously expresses a particular concept.

It should be noted that not only the agricultural sector, but also science and technology, various industries and a set of terms, ie the sum is called terminology. The Glossary of Linguistic Terms identifies terminology as follows: Terminology (Latin terminus + logos; - word + doctrine). A set of terms related to a science, profession, or other field. For instance, art terminology, agrarian terminology, etc. [2: 104].

One of the nearly unexplored terminological systems of the Uzbek language is agrarian terminology. There is a requirement to collect, systematize, study from a scientific point of view the agrarian terms of the Uzbek language, and on this basis to regularize this terminological system as much as possible.

As the request for terms increases from year to year, it requires a lot of scientific research in the field of linguistic terminology. Even so, to date, no lexicographic description or comparative search has been controlled in Uzbekistan on agricultural terms. However, scientific investigation in the field has been carried out in part. Including, O. Urinova [3] - studied the lexical and semantic aspects of livestock terms in the Uzbek language. Mirhamidova [4] anatomy terminology, N. Mamatov [5] conducted investigation on cotton terminology.

Until the present time, different dictionaries of agriculture have been published in Uzbek and Russian linguistics. Including: Q.Z. Zokirov, H.A.

Jamolkhonov [6] - "Russian-Uzbek encyclopedic dictionary of botany", A.Q. Abdullaev [7] - "Explanatory Dictionary of Agricultural Meteorology", N. Mamatov [8] - "A concise glossary of cotton terms", F.M. Rakhimbaev [9] - "Russian-Uzbek-French dictionary of water resources", S. Muhammadjanov and F. Jonguzarov [10] - "Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of botany", M.M. Mirzaev, Sh. Temirov, M. Sobirov [11] - "Russian-Uzbek short dictionary of terms of horticulture and viticulture", O.K. Kamilov [12] - "Russian-Uzbek dictionary of soil science and agrochemistry", B.J. Azimov [13] - "Russian-Uzbek concise dictionary of vegetable terms", N. Sayfulmuluk [14] - "Russian-Uzbek agricultural dictionary", E.A. Pavlov, O.I. Semenova [15] - "German-russian forestry and woody dictionary, N.F. Pasxin [16]. - Dictionary "German-Russian woody dictionary", O.V. Golovin [17] - the dictionary "German-Russian agricultural dictionary", and in Azerbaijan A. Barchanov [18] - the dictionary "Plant names and botanical terms", M.M. Khamidov et al. [19] - Published a German-English-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Seed and Seed Terms.

Considerable work has been done in Europe, such as German and Austrian linguistics, specifically terminology. The German scholar Franz Dornzaif studies the vocabulary of the German language, thematically separating them into 20 main groups and classifying them on this basis [20].

The new "Electronic Dictionary of the Lexical Layer of the Agrarian Sector" [21], taken by the University of Weinstein in Germany, is also laudable. In the Langenscheidt Dictionary [22], agricultural terms are separated into thematic groups founded on abbreviations.

By contrasting terms in languages, various linguistic and non-linguistic laws emerge. I. Based on Kant's doctrine of "logical reflections", the essence of all concepts can be defined by comparative means. The properties of a sign are

compared and distinguished in our logical apparatus in an inductive and deductive way and in addition by analogy [23:18].

If the points expressed about the term are summarized, the next features will emerge: 1) systematic; 2) availability of definition; 3) propensity to monosemy within this terminological area; 4) methodological neutrality. Any term must externalize these features.

The signification of German terminology and its role in linguistics in the study of agricultural terms is acknowledged. Because we think it expedient to analyze the German agricultural terminology, the history of its apparition and development from a scientific-theoretical, practical viewpoint. The subsistence of scientific schools of terminology in the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria at this moment in time testifies to the relevance and importance of this field.

Words connected to German terminology are usually formed in dictionaries and glossaries related to the field. Most terminological words are grouped into controlled vocabularies (a system of specific words and phrases related to the field). Terminological words are placed in the terminological data reserve (bank) in the prescribed manner and, if urgent, translated.

In the past times, the term thesaurus meant a collection of scientific works on a language and the sum of all the words in it. The most famous theses are: Greek Thesaurus (der Thesaurus Linguae Graecae) and Latin Thesaurus (der Thesaurus Linguae Latina).

The word thesaurus is derived from the ancient Greek (thesaurus - "wealth, the house where wealth is stored"). The word tresor also means "a layer of words."

The term Thesaurus is also used in such senses as a set of words on a subject, a collection of scientific words. The thesaurus is also a dictionary, a collection of words that are constantly being processed, meaning controlled words, synonyms,

antonyms, basic and other concepts. In such kind of dictionaries, words are both thematically summarized and classified, for instance: Bildnis (Synonym: Abbild, Bild, Spiegelbild), Tischler (Oberbegriff: Handwerker), ie (picture: synonym: picture, image, color image), carpenter (craftsman). Generally, meanings in words are concentrated in thesaurus and for this reason they can also be called a fund of knowledge, a dictionary, an encyclopedia.

"The term (a word related to a field) is an element of terminology as a notional and nominative word" [24].

According to V.Schmidt's delineation the term must have the following characteristics [25: 15-20]: Related to the field: The term is an integral unit of the field language. According to the concept mark: The term should be a concept related to the field. Based on these descriptions, it should be marked that the term is an expression of abstract opinion. According to the expression of clarity: The expression of meaning must be clear. The meaning of the term should not be related to the meaning of other field words. Not all terms can meet the requirement of "must have a clear meaning". Most industry terms do not have a clear meaning and their meaning is not limited. According to the expression of one meaning: One meaning is an important aspect of the question of clarity. The meaning of the term should not depend on the context, it should be possible to understand the meaning of the term regardless of the context. It should be possible to recognize its meaning from the sound system of the term. This description is also significant when terms are used as metaphors, for instance: Wärme, Knie. Ultimately: Terms should be as short as possible and have the same meaning. In the sphere of technology: The term "trapezgewindeschleifmaschine" is relatively long in form and also vague in content. In line with the preservation of neutrality in terms of aesthetics, expressiveness and emotion; Aesthetic aspect: No term should be used

interchangeably with another term in words of how it is pronounced beautifully and how well it is heard. The term should not be expressive and emotional, educational in nature (subjective). The connotative meaning of the term in relation to the field [26] should be avoided [27: 103].

In this research work, we try to create a “draft bilingual or multilingual glossary of agrarian terms” based on lexicographic principles and linguistic descriptions and thematic classification [28] to compile a dictionary of agrarian terms. This dictionary is forgathered in both thematic and alphabetical order. We want to start the dictionary with the letter ‘N n’. In compiling the dictionary, we planned to create a dictionary based on a new, modern electronic dictionary created by German lexicographers before us. An example was the “New German-English Dictionary of Agrarian Terms” created by the staff of the University of Weinstein in the Federal Republic of Germany [29]. Our dictionary is a multilingual dictionary project that consist of German, Uzbek, English and Russian agrarian terms. The draft of this dictionary is presented below for your attention, compare:

Table 1

Project "German, Uzbek, English, Russian dictionary of agrarian terms"

<b>№</b>	<b>Thematisch Gruppen</b>	<b>Deutsch</b>	<b>Usbekisch</b>	<b>Englisch</b>	<b>Russisch</b>
1	A	Nahrungsmittel n pl	oziq-ovqat	foodstuff; food (coll.)	продукты питания; пищевые продукты
2	C02	Nachbarrecht n	qo'shnichilik munosabatlari ni tartibga	legislation on neighbourhood	правовые нормы, регулирующие



			soluvchi huquqiy me'yorlar		отношения соседей- собственников недвижимосте й
3	D02	Naturkatastrophe f	tabiiy ofat	natural calamity; natural disaster	стихийное бедствие
4	E01	Narbe f (Obst)	o'yi chandiq, (meva)	scar	рубец
5	F	Naturlandschaft f	tabiiy manzara	natural landscape; virgin landscape	природный ландшафт
6	G	Nährsalz n	osh tuzi	nutritive salt	питательная соль
7	H	Neuzüchtung f	yangi turlarga bo'lish	breeding of new varieties	разведение новых видов
8	I02	Nährstoff m	foydali ozuqa (vitaminlar)	nutrient; nutritive substance	питательное вещество
9	J08	Nachtschatten m, Schwarzer; Teufelskirche f, Solanum nigrum	qora ituzum	black nightshade	паслен чёрный
10	K	Naturweide f	tabiiy yaylov	prature f naturelle	естественное (природное) пастбище
11	L01	Nutzgarten m	foydalaniladi gan boq', tomorqa	household garden; kitchengarden	фруктовый сад; огород
12	M	Nebetrieb m	yonboshdagi novdalar	side shoot; lateral shoot	боковой побег

13	N01	Nachzucht f (Rinder)	yosh qoramol	followers	МОЛОДНЯК
14	O02	Nachgemelk n; Restmilch f	qoldiq sut	residual milk; afterings	ОСТАТОЧНОЕ МОЛОКО
15	P	Nest n	qush uyasi	nest	ГНЕЗДО
16	Q01	Normalgang m; Arbeitsgang m	ishning borishi	working speed	рабочая скорость; рабочий ход
17	R	Naturkost f	tabiiy ozuqa	wholefood	натуральная пища

In the process of translating German terms from the dictionary into Uzbek, it became clear that almost all German agricultural terms composed of a single word or a compound word. Compare: *Nahrungsmittel n pl*, *Nutzgarten m*, *Naturkatastrophe f*, *Narbe f (Obst)*, *Nutzgarten m*. etc.

When we observed and analyzed the translation variants of these German terms in Uzbek, English and Russian, it became comprehensible that in these languages these terms consist of many compound words, so compare: *Nahrungsmittel n pl - food*; *Nutzgarten m - household garden*; *Naturkatastrophe f - natural disaster - natural calamity*; *natural disaster - стихийное бедствие*.

In conclusion from the aforementioned evidence, it should be noted once again that almost all of the German agrarian terms are compound or artificial words that have more content than a single word or spelling, but can be spelled together. These linguistic arguments can also be observed in the following examples, compare:

*Nahrungsmittel n pl - food*;

*Nahrungsmittelbedarf m - need for food*;

*Nahrungsmittelknappheit f - lack of food*;

*Nationalpark m - national park.*

It is obvious that the terms of the agrarian sector in German can be translated into English and Russian via literal translation, for instance:

*Naturlandschaft f – natural landscape – природный ландшафт;*

*Nährsalz n – nutritive salt – питательная соль;*

*Nutzgarten m – household garden; kitchengarden – фруктовый сад; огород;*

*Nebetrieb m – side shoot; lateral shoot – боковой побег.*

In the process of developing the project "Multilingual Dictionary of Agricultural Terms", which consist of the letter 'N n', including the translation of German terms into Uzbek, some obstacles and analysis, translation of language units, in other words, the following characteristics of agricultural terms:

- a) elimination of inconsistencies in translation;
- b) comparative peculiarities;
- c) the presence of diversities in linguistic (morphological, syntactic) and semantic features.

Accordingly, in order to compile a dictionary, it is necessary to take into consideration the aforementioned features of agricultural terms. By overcoming these and a number of other problems, it will be possible to compile a relatively perfect and universal dictionary of multilingual agrarian terms. It is important to create a dictionary based on the following basic criteria, in other words:

1. It should be noted that in multilingual dictionaries the meanings of terms in different languages complement and clarify each other.
2. It is necessary to create a modern electronic dictionary of agrarian terms or a traditional dictionary of agrarian terms and its electronic copy. In such created dictionaries the syntagmatic combinations of terms should be specified in full.

3. The modern electronic dictionary of agrarian terms and other traditional types should be compiled not only in alphabetical order, but also in thematic classification. The fact that dictionaries are based on these principles creates convenience for professionals in the field.

The aforementioned criteria may not be sufficient for lexicographers to compile a modern dictionary of agrarian terms. The development of the necessary criteria will determine the subject of further research.

We confide that the draft of a modern, new multilingual dictionary of agrarian terms, developed in this article, will serve as a contribution to the list of recommendations for creating a dictionary, criteria and thematic classification.

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