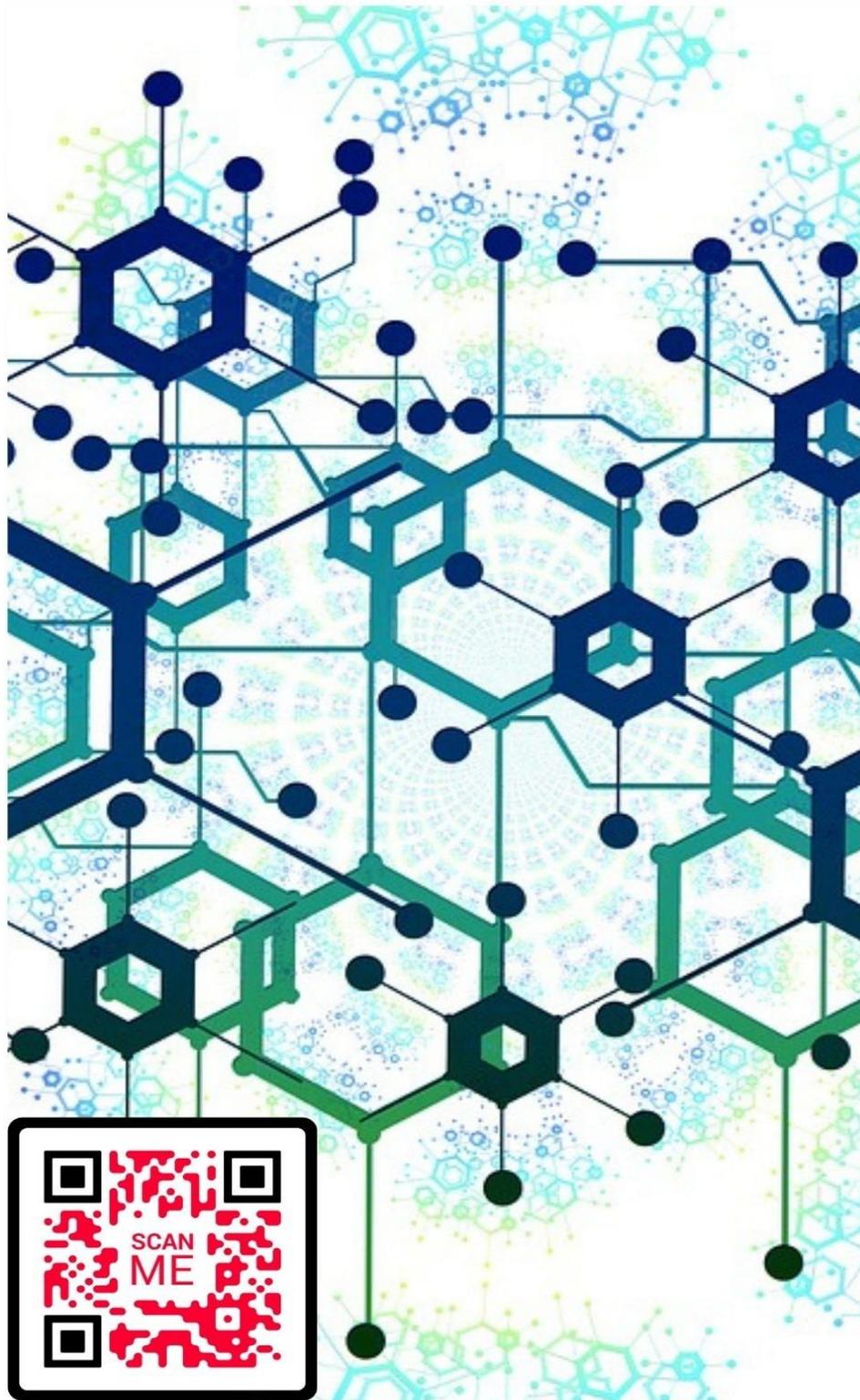


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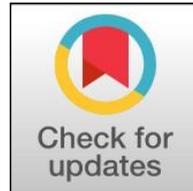
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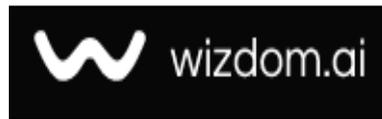
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EXPLANATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN DICTIONARIES

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***Abstract:** The article is devoted to the agrarian terminology of the German and Uzbek languages, their formation, linguistic analysis, linguistic and cultural features and their place in the terminological system.*

***Key words:** agrarian, term, terminology, morpheme, lexeme, text.*

I. Introduction

Agrarian terminology is directly related to the socio-economic processes taking place in society. In today's world, the media is undergoing great changes due to various climate changes, socio-political events, complex economic processes, as well as pandemics in the agricultural sector. In order to cover these processes, the media regularly "collide" with agricultural terminology. That is why we inevitably come across terms related to agriculture in the speech of politicians, journalists, diplomats and even ordinary people.

II. Literature review

It should be noted that the use of terminology in the field of agriculture is one of the most pressing issues today, as its widespread and regular use in the media due to various climate changes, socio-political events and interstate conflicts is always in the spotlight. indicates that In addition to the fact that agricultural terminology is used in

different texts (discourse), in different contexts, it is natural that it is also used in scientific and technical fields with a tradition of rapid development.

III. Analysis

Although the diversity of the agrarian sector is determined by the fact that their corporate interests are not limited, it reflects the linguocultural character of a certain period and creates the necessary conditions for the historical development of terms that are gradually formed in the national language. In this sense, the importance of agricultural terms in the translation of historical events, the full description of the linguistic and cultural issues of a particular people, national traditions in the text of the translation. The development and formation of agrarian terms are inextricably linked with the development of socio-economic life forms and reflect the success of socio-political and economic-cultural activities.

Linguistic analysis of German agricultural terms has shown that their nominative and functional features are not always the same. In German agrarian terminology, we can find not only singular terms with absolute and clear semantic boundaries, but also polysemous terms. For example: Land term - 1) place; 2) land; 3) mamalakat; 4) the country; 5) means crop area.

The term Bauer, which is subject to the phenomenon of substantivization, is 1) the farmer; 2); farmer 3) builder; 4) cage; 5) manufacturer; 6) includes meanings such as walking (chess). Therefore, the ambiguity of one-component terms makes it difficult to understand and translate them correctly, and their exact meaning is determined by the text and the situation.

IV. Discussion

It also reflects the nominative-functional terminology of agrarian terms. For example: Milchverarbeitung - milk processing; Baumwollanbauer - cotton growing; jäten - to take weeds; Erntezeit is the time of harvest.

At the same time, due to the rapid development of agricultural sciences, in particular, agricultural technology, new terms and terminological combinations are emerging. The

rapid development of terms based on extralinguistic factors requires the regulation (unification) and standardization of terminology.

In order to unify scientific terminology in almost all countries, special terminological commissions have been set up, special terminological reference books, multilingual and annotated dictionaries, and thesauruses in the field of knowledge are published. This is a long and complicated process, and it is becoming increasingly important to avoid confusion in the understanding of military texts, the correct translation of official documents, and the order of use of words. In order to carry out similar work in our country, in accordance with the decree of the President, in order to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language in the world, to "filter" many foreign terms entering the Uzbek language, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan On December 12, 2019, the Department for the Development of the State Language of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the Decree No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019.

Includes all words and phrases that perform a nominative function for lexical units representing lexicons and concepts related to the field of agriculture. That is, in the field of agriculture, including planting, care, cultivation, harvesting of agricultural products, agricultural machinery, chemicals against pests of agricultural products, poultry, karakul, horse breeding, etc. directly related concepts include. It is also necessary to include the names of scientific and technical, authoritative agricultural organizations used in connection with the vocabulary and concepts of the agricultural sector, the language units used in informal communication.

When talking about different branches of lexicon in the field of agriculture, it is worth noting, first of all, the terms and lexemes, phrases used in the agricultural system. This includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry, and so on. industry workers include lexemes and phrases that express general concepts of lifestyle, organization, agrotechnics, buildings, agrotechnical activities.

There are also a number of terms and phrases that are used and known in some areas of

agriculture. For example: the following terminological units consisting of singular and primitive morphemes can be cited as examples: Verbrauch - expenditure; Bewässerung - irrigation; Dunge is fertilizer. Examples of terms with two, three or more components are: landwirtschaftliche Produkte - agricultural products; einjährige Anbaukultur - an annual crop type; Nahrungsmittelproduktion is one of them.

V. Conclusion

The terms have the characteristics of monosemantics, consistency, structure, persistence, which is characterized by its absence of dyeing, methodological neutrality. The peculiarity of the term is that it is active in professional, scientific-style texts, characterized by fundamental proportionality, accuracy, conciseness, nominative-functional, specific function, methodological neutrality, comprehensive coverage.

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