



IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIAN

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Abstract

This article analyzes the formation and stages of development and improvement of agricultural terminology in the Uzbek and Russian languages based on a systematic approach. It considers the etymology of terms, word formation methods, semantic features, and linguistic inconsistencies encountered in the translation process. Also, existing specialized dictionaries are thoroughly analyzed, and ways to improve them based on modern scientific and technical requirements are shown. Lexicographic approaches are aimed, in particular, at increasing the efficiency of the interdisciplinary translation process, and the results of the article are of practical importance for translators, linguists, and compilers of specialized dictionaries. The systematic development of agricultural terminology, the accuracy of bilingual alternatives, and consistent lexicographic processing serve to increase the efficiency of scientific and technical information exchange.

Keywords: Agricultural terminology, Uzbek language, Russian language, evolution of terms, translation theory, lexicography, word formation, interdisciplinary translation, semantic analysis, linguistic inconsistency.

Introduction

Today, with the rapid development of science and technology, the correct formulation and accurate translation of industry terminology, in particular, agricultural terms, is becoming an important factor in interlanguage cooperation and successful interdisciplinary communication. The agricultural sector is of crucial importance not only in the country's economy but also in the field of food security of society, sustainable development, and efficient use of natural



resources. Therefore, interlanguage compatibility and understandable translation of terms in this field remain one of the pressing issues for specialists, scientists, and translators.

The agrarian terminology relations between the Uzbek and Russian languages have a long history and are a rich source of interaction and term exchange. At the same time, there are significant differences in the sources of formation, word formation, semantic changes, and inclusion in the vocabulary of terms related to the development of the agrarian sector in both languages. This work is aimed at identifying such differences and commonalities, analyzing them lexicographically, and revealing problematic points in the translation process.

Agrarian terminology is an important component of the sectoral-scientific lexicon of any language. These terms express specific concepts related to agriculture, land use, animal husbandry, plant science, agrotechnology, agroecology, and other areas. For example, words such as "soil quality," "fertilization," "cotton harvesting", "horticulture", and "poultry farming" represent processes in the agricultural sector. The formation and development of agrarian terminology in the Uzbek and Russian languages are closely related to the historical changes in the language, scientific and technological progress, social relations, and processes related to international science.

Agrarian terms in the Uzbek language are mainly based on three sources:

Turkic root words—for example, *dehqon*, *bog'bon*, *ziroat*, *arik* - are associated with the centuries-old agricultural culture of the people.

Arabic and Persian sources: for example, *useful land*, *reservoirs*, *obi hayot*, *nav* (in the meaning of a plant branch).

Terms that entered through the international and Russian languages, such as *tractor*, *combine harvester*, *agronomist*, *selection*, *microorganism*, *farmer*, etc., were introduced as a result of scientific and technological progress.

In recent years, as a result of agricultural reforms and the introduction of modern agrotechnologies, several new terms have appeared in the Uzbek language: "water-saving technologies," "drip irrigation," "cluster system," "organic farming", "agricultural infrastructure."

These terms have firmly entered the speech of specialists and require recording in lexicographical sources.



In Russian, agrarian terminology was formed mainly in parallel with the development of science. As a result of the development of agrarian science as an independent branch in the 18th–19th centuries, many scientific terms emerged. They were mainly borrowed from Latin and Greek: agronomy (agros - land), phytopathology (the science of plant diseases), agrochemistry, vegetation, humus, and soil erosion.

In modern Russian, terms expressing new agrarian concepts are also increasing: precision agriculture (precision farming), biological plant protection, hydroponics, agroecology, and sustainable agriculture.

The formation of agrarian terminology in both languages involves natural (the development of the national language itself) and artificial (through scientific, technical, and educational) processes. The process of adaptation is also important in both languages when borrowing words from different sources. For example, in the Uzbek language, national expressions such as “greenhouse” instead of “greenhouse” and “plant care” instead of “horticulture” have been created and are actively used.

Thus, the formation of agrarian terms in the Uzbek and Russian languages is a multifaceted process; their origins, development dynamics, and areas of application differ. However, as a result of globalization and the integration of science, the terminology in these two languages is influencing each other, and many terms are interpenetrating each other. This necessitates their systematic study, standardization through dictionaries, and accurate translations.

According to the results of the study, the formation of agrarian terminology in the Uzbek and Russian languages is a multi-stage, historical, and interdisciplinary process, and the development of sectoral vocabulary in both languages has occurred under the influence of certain internal and external factors. Terms appear and improve under the influence of the natural development of the language itself, the worldview and practical activities of the people, as well as scientific and technological progress and international relations.

In the Uzbek language, agrarian terminology was first enriched by folk folklore and words from Turkic, Persian, and Arabic languages, and later developed further as a result of international terms introduced through the Russian language and innovative reforms after independence. For example, words such as *dehqan*,



arik, bog'bon are associated with national culture, while terms such as tractor, combine, farmer, and selection were adopted from external sources.

In Russian, agrarian terms were formed mainly in a scientifically based form, through terms borrowed from Latin and Greek. Words such as agronomy, phytosanitary, melioration, and soil erosion occupy an important place in the specialized lexicon of the Russian language and are standardized through education, scientific literature, and practice.

In both languages, the formation of agrarian terms encompasses both natural (folk language, historical words) and artificial (scientific institutions, translation, science) processes. In these processes, interlingual influence, in particular the introduction of terms into the Uzbek language via Russian, was of significant importance. Today, the issues of correct adoption of modern agrarian terms in both languages, their appropriate translation, and lexicographical arrangement are of urgent importance.

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