

ПОНЯТИЙНАЯ СВЯЗЬ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ

A conceptual relationship of the linguistic value of agricultural terms

Буриев Ж.Х.

Преподаватель кафедры узбекского языка и литературы,
Термезский государственный университет, Узбекистан
e-mail: jboriyev123@gmail.com

Buriyev J.X

Lecturer, Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Termez State University, Uzbekistan
e-mail: jboriyev123@gmail.com

Аннотация

О языковом значении. В современной лингвистике вопрос о лингвистической ценности был поставлен Фердинандом де Соссюром, основоположником структурной лингвистики. Под языковой значимостью слов он понимает различия, полученные на основе сравнения альтернативных слов в разных языках. Например, учёный сравнивает слова «баран» в русском языке и «овца» в английском языке и пытается вывести языковую ценность из синтагматических и стилистических различий их смыслового содержания и разных мест употребления. В узбекском языкознании лингвист Г. Нематова впервые использует понятие языкового значения в своей диссертации, исследуя лингвистические систематические особенности лексем названий растений и их художественного употребления, и опирается на взгляды Фердинанда де Соссюра как методологическую основу.

Ключевые слова: языковое значение, аграрный сектор, сельское хозяйство, концептуальный подход, значение, мелиорация, аграрная реформа.

Abstract

About linguistic value. In modern linguistics, the question of linguistic value was raised by Ferdinand de Saussure, the founder of structural linguistics. By the linguistic value (*yazykovaya znachimost*) of words, he refers to differences obtained on the basis of comparison of alternative words in different languages. For example, a scientist compares the words "baran" in Russian and "sheep" in English and tries to derive linguistic value from the syntagmatic and stylistic differences in their semantic content and different places of use. In Uzbek linguistics, linguist G. Nematova uses the concept of linguistic value for the first time in her dissertation researching the linguistic systematic features of lexemes of plant names and their artistic uses, and relies on the views of Ferdinand de Saussure as a methodological basis.

Keywords: Linguistic value, Agrarian sector, agriculture, conceptual approach, value, land reclamation, agrarian reform.

We can see the basis of the Saussurean interpretation of linguistic value in the great thinker Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat-ul-lughatayn". Comparing the Turkish and Persian languages, the poet describes the non-alternative units in them and shows subtle differences between the alternative units. We will give some examples: "And the elder brother and the younger brother are both called (sorts - Z.A.) "barodar" and the Turks call the elder brother "agha" and the younger brother "ini". And they call older and younger sisters "sister". And they call the older one "owner" and the younger one "sister". And they call the father's brothers and sisters "aboga"[1, B. 74]. And mother's brothers and sisters - "taghoiyi" and "alar" do not assign a name to any of them and call them "am" and "khol" in

Arabic. And they say that the blue stone is the Turkish language. And the horse and the nanny also speak this language. This scientific idea is today popularized in the West by the term linguistic value, and it is traditionally associated with the name of its promoter, Ferdinand de Saussure.

The main element of the linguistic value combination is the value word. Let's get acquainted with the annotations of the word value.

In the 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the expression is explained as follows:

“VALUE [a. qymt - wealth, valuable - thing; value; price, price; value]

1 iqt. Product price.

2 Purchasing power of money; the amount of goods and services that can be purchased with a unit of money at certain market price levels.

3 iqt. The social labor of commodity producers embodied in the commodity and materialized in it.

4 In trade: price, price.

5 movable The position, importance, value of a person or thing in marriage.

6 mat. The magnitude of a variable under certain conditions. The value of x.

7 Magnitude represented by each section of the scale of measuring instruments".

Of course, the word value is used figuratively in the linguistic combination of value. It can be seen that the works of the above-mentioned linguists are based on the 2nd meaning of the word value. Indeed, the value of money is determined in relation to gold or other internationally traded currency units[3, B. 82]. In other words, the value of the Uzbek soum is determined relative to gold, as well as, say, the US dollar or the Russian ruble. Comparing the words with each other also shows what kind of meaning they are capable of expressing.

It is clear from what has been said that the following frames serve as its determining factors in the concept of linguistic value:

Linguistic value is the meaning possibility or semantic scope of a word;

Linguistic value is a concept or referent embodied in a word;

Linguistic value is an entity or denotation that a word represents.

Linguistic value is the uniqueness of a word that is revealed in comparison with its alternative in another language.

Linguistic value is the uniqueness of the word itself, which is revealed in comparison with its alternative in the language it belongs to.

So, the issue of the linguistic value of the word is clearly visible in its stratum units. We can understand this from a number of examples given above in the thinker Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat-ul-lughatayn". However, this situation can take on a much different picture in the words of the accusative layer. Especially in international words, this is manifested in two ways:

— a semantic shift (narrowing of the meaning, specialization, expansion of the meaning, obsolescence of the meaning) may have occurred in the essence of the adopted international word;

- the adopted word has a terminological essence and may have undergone conceptual changes based on the way of life of the adopted people[2, B. 189].

The linguistic value of agricultural terms in the Uzbek language is also distinguished by its own characteristics. Although the term melioration in the terminology of the Uzbek agricultural sector is categorically similar to its use in the Russian (RF) or English (UK) languages, it has different cases depending on the climatic dependence of the sector. This can be argued on a cognitive basis. The essence of the concept of melioration is clarified in the following defining cognitive systems:

The term has the conceptual essence of "a set of organizational-economic, engineering and agrotechnical activities aimed at fundamentally improving the productivity of the land" which is common and stable for all languages. However, it acquires specificity due to the characteristics of the geographical environment to which the cultivated land belongs:

— amelioration in cold climate conditions;

— amelioration in medium climatic conditions;

— land reclamation in hot climates.

Of course, this sociolinguistic classification is relative and conditional, and may be simpler than specific geographic classifications. However, it was used to give a general and brighter picture of the situation.

The uniqueness of land reclamation works in the territory of Uzbekistan causes a unique understanding of the term land reclamation in the Uzbek linguistic mind. It is known that in our country, the land with unfavorable water regime (arid, waterlogged, desert and semi-desert areas), with unfavorable physical and chemical properties (salty, sandy, heavy, silty, compacted soils), eroded by water and wind is irrigated in desert areas. there are many, and it forms the main scope of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. Therefore, management of land reclamation through hydrotechnical (construction of canals, water reservoirs) and hydrotechnical construction networks (regulating the level of underground water by means of drainage and salt washing and removing harmful salts from the soil; terraces, dam structures, water catchment soil elevations, drainage channels, etc. elimination of soil washing and runoff by surface runoff, agrotechnical (ploughing and diverting irrigation in order to avoid irrigation erosion; using crop rotation with more perennial plants in the development of saline lands; planting siderates on sandy soils; clay etc.); Forestry (elimination of soil erosion caused by wind and water by measures such as establishment of surrounding forests and establishment of special anti-erosion tree groves) is distinguished. Accordingly, it is natural that the terminological nature of our territorial reclamation has certain peculiarities. We even witnessed that the fact that land reclamation is a unique and important field for Uzbekistan was given special attention on the Wikipedia site[4, B. 76].

Reclamation in cold countries includes a number of practices, such as flood relief, swamp relief, fire prevention measures, and this is reflected in the terminological concept. In particular, land reclamation works are relatively limited in the Russian territories, and this word does not have the level of use and significance as in the Uzbek language. There are a number of land reclamation practices, such as clearing the land of trees and bushes, protecting it from grazing, agrolesomelioration, draining the land (avoiding wetlands), protecting it from desertification, which we do not find in our country.

So, the term melioration in the Uzbek language shows its essence in the following frames:

Land reclamation is a component of Uzbek agriculture.

Reclamation is a set of water supply measures.

Reclamation is a set of actions for cleaning the land from waste water and salts.

Reclamation is a set of measures to plant plants in a specific way to maintain and improve the quality of land.

Reclamation - special forestry measures against erosion.

Let's take the first frame. This frame is the basis for the following frames and serves as a foundation for the different aspects of the linguistic value of the concept in different languages.

It is known that the reclamation foundations of agriculture in Uzbekistan date back to ancient times. Because our climate requires irrigated agriculture, and therefore reclamation works are fundamentally different from reclamation works in non-irrigated areas[3, B. 82].

It is necessary to distinguish two stages in the formation of the national conceptual meaning of the term melioration in the Uzbek language:

1) land reclamation practice before the 20th century;

2) Reclamation practices of the 20th century and later.

The uniqueness of the first period melioration is manifested in the following.

Land reclamation existed in Central Asia in ancient times. Archeological research shows that the remains of irrigation networks in ancient Sugdiyana, Northern Bactria, Khorezm, Ferghana, and Margiyona states had a high level of meliorative culture. In the 6th-5th millennia BC, farming was carried out in the foothills by the method of liman and kayir, irrigation farming appeared in the Surkhandarya, Zarafshan, Ferghana valleys, Amudarya delta in the second millennium BC, land development on the basis of irrigation in the foothills of Syrdarya and Amudarya began in the 8th century BC. We see that it was carried out in the 7th century. It should be noted that during this period, water supply reclamation works were carried out because agriculture was a rational use of

nature. Due to the unexploited nature of desert areas, other reclamation practices have not become popular. However, in the 20th century, new fields of land reclamation were created due to the fact that work in the agrarian field was carried out on the basis of violence against nature and violation of the laws of nature.

Agrarian reform, like other reforms, is initially characterized by the fact that it is a state event. The legal document of this event will consist of the following constituent components:

- 1) problem;
- 2) goals and objectives;
- 3) directions;
- 4) stages;
- 5) expected result

So, it can be said that the concept of the term melioration is characterized by the antiquity of the first two frames. Today, the irrigated land is 4.3 million hectares, 75 large canals with a total water consumption of 2500 m³/sec, 32.4 thousand km of inter-farm and 176.4 thousand km of farm irrigation networks, 31 thousand km of inter-farm, 106.3 The existence of 1000 km of farm collector-drainage networks, about 1050 thousand hectares of agricultural fields are irrigated with the help of about 12.8 thousand pumping stations, more than 4800 vertical drainages, more than 24.6 thousand monitoring and about 2000 irrigation wells are used, which shows how much the scope of land reclamation works has expanded. . This also indicates that the scope of land reclamation works has expanded. As a result, the conceptual linguistic value of the term melioration also shows how broad and specific coverage it has acquired on a national basis[5, B. 89].

Therefore, the linguistic value of the term melioration in Uzbek language can be defined as "melioration, which is a component of Uzbek agriculture, provides water, cleans the land from waste water and salts, plants in a unique way to preserve and improve the quality of the land, and a set of special forestry measures against erosion" and in this respect, the term differs from its meaning in other nations.

The linguistic value of the compound term agrarian reform in the Uzbek language is also significant due to its international and national characteristics.

Agrarian reform refers to legalized systematic measures carried out by the state initiative in the structure of property-legal and production relations in the agricultural sector.

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