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PESULIARITIES OF FORESTRY TERMS IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article outlines the place of forestry terms in linguistics, its importance and features in speech and language. Comprehension of the terms and the ideas on the differences between the terms and simple words are discussed hereby too. Due to less study of forestry terms in Uzbek linguistics the aim of the article is directed to compile forestry terms, to get them in one order, to study the names of the trees that make the forests, landscape, feed and raw materials. The article requires the introduction of forest terminology, the study of vocabulary in forestry, the study of ornamental trees and shrubs, including training in a number of forest disciplines, dendrology, forest botany, forest entomology, forest phytopathology, soil science, forestry.

Key words: terms, forestry, forest farm, lexical units, general system, foreign language, subjects.

Аннотация: В данной статье описывается место лесных терминов в лингвистике, их значение и особенности в речи и языке. Понимание терминов и идеи о различиях между терминами и простыми словами также обсуждаются здесь. В связи с меньшим изучением лесных терминов в узбекской лингвистике цель статьи направлена на то, чтобы собрать лесные термины, собрать их в одном порядке, изучить названия деревьев, из которых состоят леса, ландшафт, корма и сырье. Статья призывает к введению лесной терминологии, изучению лексики в лесном хозяйстве, изучению декоративных деревьев и кустарников, включая обучение ряду лесных дисциплин, дендрологии, лесной ботанике, лесной энтомологии, лесной фитопатологии, почвоведению, лесному хозяйству.

Ключевые слова: термины, лесное хозяйство, лесхоз, лексические единицы, общая система, иностранный язык, предметы.

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола ўрмончилик терминларининг тилшуносликда тутган ўрни ва унинг нутқда, тилда эгаллаган аҳамияти ва хусусиятларига бағишланади. Терминларнинг сўздан фарқли жихатларини тушуниш, оддий сўздан ажралиб туришидаги фикрлар муҳокама қилинади. Мақоланинг мақсади шундан иборатки, ўрмончилик терминлари ўзбек тилшунослигида ўрганилмагани боис, уларни тўплаш, мутлақ тизимга солиш, ўрмонлар ҳосил қилувчи, манзара, озуқа, хом-ашё берувчи дарахт номларини тадқиқ этишдир. Мақолада ўрмончилик терминологиясига кириб бориш, ўрмон хўжалигида, манзарали дарахт ва буталарни ўрганишда, жумладан,

Ўрмончиликка оид бир талай фанларнинг, дендрология, ўрмон ботаникаси, ўрмон энтомологияси, ўрмон фитопотологияси, тупроқшунослик, ўрмон экинлари номли фанларнинг ўқитилишида тўпланган лексикалар устида илмий изланишлар олиб боришни тақазо этади.

Калит сўзлар: терминлар, ўрмончилик, ўрмон хўжалиги, лексик бирликлар, умумий тизим, хорижий тил, фанлар.

Sudden changes in social life led to the introduction and expression of new terms. Language has been passing through stages of social development for centuries. The non-stop creation of science and technology and new modern technologies, their application to real life, caused the emergence of new vocabulary and terms in all branches of our language. Therefore, we will focus the attention of linguists on the study of forestry terms that have occupied an important place in the vocabulary until today. Of course, it should be noted that some forestry terms are becoming obsolete due to the technological progress and replaced by new ones. In particular, the fact that many lexical units and terms are used in the language of forestry specialists, and that some lexical units are hidden, also indicates the need to carry out special research work on forestry.

The change of terms and the emergence of new terms in linguistics are inextricably linked with the progress of science and technology. As a result of the emergence of terms, the enrichment of the language is ensured. Forestry terms are no exception.

Of course, collecting and organizing terms is one of the important tasks facing linguists. According to the linguist N. Makhmudov, “terms, in addition to recording and systematizing scientific knowledge, scientific results, also perform a very large heuristic task, that is, they also help to discover new knowledge” [1]. It is noted in the theory of linguistics that as a result of the expansion of the semantic range of some words in general use, they gradually enter the terminological system [2]. This opinion is absolutely correct, because for many years many words in the Uzbek language entered the system of forestry terminology.

Indeed, the occurrence of certain lexemes in the lexicon of forestry prompted their separation from terms. A word, both as a language unit and as a speech unit, can express very complex aspects of specific relationships, characteristics, actions and situations [3].

It is known that scientific views on terms are different. For example, scientific views should not prevent the study of field terms that need to be researched in the language, and the collection, arrangement, and research of words and terms that have arisen as a result of new changes. Of course, one of the important features of terms that is actively discussed in modern linguistics is their systematicity. It is known that the extensive study of structural relations in the language F. de Saussure [4] and later, the question of the entry of terms into a certain system was discussed by D.S. Lotte [5]. He noted that the systematicity of terminology requires the fulfillment of a number of conditions:

1) the terminological system should be based on the classification of concepts;

2) it is necessary to separate the provided signs and concepts, based on classification schemes;

3) words should reflect the commonality of the provided concept with others and its uniqueness;

4) it is necessary to rationally use word-forming elements with a special narrow meaning, which allows to systematize a number of concepts of the same order [5].

In non-philological higher educational institutions, students first learn special knowledge about their specialties from textbooks and training manuals. They mainly contain terms, and understanding them and knowing how they are called in foreign languages is of primary importance. Therefore, it is necessary to study the description and terminology of word combinations, lexemes, terms found in such literature. While forestry terminology is an important part of lexicography, the most frequently used terminological units contribute to a person's ability to think logically and scientifically in two languages. Already, collecting forestry terms and putting them into an absolutely general system is an important task facing linguists. Such classification helps to define more clearly the boundaries of terminological units.

The study of forestry, ornamental trees and shrubs, including a number of forestry sciences, such as dendrology, forest botany, forest entomology, forest phytopathology, soil science, and forest crops, has made it necessary to carry out scientific research on this topic today. The formation of dendrology as an independent science was motivated by the growing importance of forestry, horticulture and landscaping in the national economy.

In the first books of forestry and dendrology, only morphological and systematic information about tree-shrub plants was given, and foresters and gardeners were able to distinguish tree-shrub species only according to their morphological characteristics. Later, in the field of forest reclamation - especially the strengthening of sands, afforestation of mountains, the establishment of forests protecting railways and highways, the strengthening of eroded soils, the expansion of the scope of works to establish parks, parks, green zones in cities - led to an increase in forestry knowledge.

The trees and shrubs that make up the forests occupying large areas are important in the national economy. First of all, they are the only source of wood products widely used in industry and economy. Wood is a raw material for the chemical industry. As a result of wood processing, turpentine, acetic acid, methyl and ethyl alcohol, cellulose, nitrolacs and many other substances are obtained from it.

Some species of trees and shrubs are a source of valuable nuts, fruits, and seeds, including walnuts, almonds, pistachios, Siberian cedar, hazelnuts, pecans, and edible chestnuts. Many species are important as medicinal plants, their leaves, flowers, fruits, bark and roots are rich in biologically active substances and vitamins. Such tree-shrub plants include oak, false chestnut, Japanese sophora, hawthorn, raspberry, black currant, persimmon, coral, mulberry, white birch, and others. Some trees and shrubs serve as a source of technical raw materials used in

the national economy. Many valuable compounds such as bark, flavoring agents, tannins, sugar, tar, and technical oil are obtained from them. Such plants include oaks, sedges, sugar maples, pines, leguminous trees, birches, and hemlocks.

Finally, the beautiful, tall, dense branches of the trees, uniquely shaped leaves, and flowers give special beauty to city parks, boulevards, parks, and create highly aesthetic landscapes. Ornamental trees and shrubs growing in the city perform important sanitary and hygienic functions by cleaning the air from gases and dust. Many tree species release phytoncides into the air, which in turn destroy harmful and disease-causing bacteria in the air. Trees and shrubs widely used in such landscaping include false chestnut, maple, oak, sophora, poplar, boxwood, Crimean and eldar pine, tian-shan, Canadian and thorn spruce, forsythia, virgin and common spruce, biota, cypress, camellia, willow, catalpa and others.

Trees and shrubs are also important in forest reclamation, especially mountain forest and sand desert reclamation. The surrounding forests, which protect trees, protect agricultural crops from hot, hot winds and increase productivity. Tree species planted on terraces on mountain slopes strengthen the soil with strongly developed horizontal root systems, and mountain forests prevent erosion. Shrubs such as saxovul, cherkez, kandym, harebone, astragalus are of great importance in strengthening mobile sands. One of the main tasks of forest scientists is to select a variety of trees and shrubs that are resistant to drought, cold, productive and long-lived for different climates and soil conditions [6].

In writing the article, we studied many forestry terms, referring to textbooks and training manuals on forestry and forest reclamation as research sources. Today, knowledge about the forest is clearly expanding significantly. Textbooks and literature collected as a source of research helped to collect and systematize forestry terms, and directly served to collect technical terms. After all, forestry terms are of great importance in the lexical layers of the Uzbek language, and it is appropriate to study them as follows.

- terms related to the naming of trees;
- terms related to the colors of trees;
- terms related to the location of trees;
- terms according to the structure of trees.

In conclusion, it should be noted that although forestry terminology occupies a lower layer than the terminology of other fields, it occupies a significant place in the large German-Russian dictionary [7]. Forestry terminology, like the terminology of all fields, has its own characteristics. If we analyze forestry terms at this point, it will not only allow us to observe the general development models of word combinations in the current Uzbek language, but at the same time it will help us to determine the development features of terminological word combinations in the Uzbek language and to distinguish their components.

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