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EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTILINGUAL ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES

(In the Examples of Forestry Terms)

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For the first time, it is important to create an illustrative electronic dictionary and a mobile application that covers forestry terms in four languages. With the development of ecotourism, the range of field terms has expanded, our language has become richer, and our science has progressed. The recent reforms in the field of forestry, the achievements of science, the introduction of advanced foreign experience and technologies, and the expanding globalization have accelerated the application of many international and foreign terms [1]. The introduction of new terms, their varying interpretations, and especially their incorrect translation into foreign languages cause misunderstandings in practical activities. For this reason, there is a need to create a four-language Uzbek-English-Russian-German illustrative electronic dictionary of industry terms and a mobile application.

In this dictionary, you will find translations of many words and terms related to forestry that have been used since ancient times, in four languages. You will learn the meaning of words currently used in our daily activities and new terms introduced in recent years in Uzbek, English, Russian, and German. Notably, as in all electronic dictionaries, the terms in the "Uzbek, English, Russian, German Illustrative Electronic Dictionary and Mobile Application of Forestry Terms" are provided in alphabetical order, making it easier for users to navigate [2].

Secondly, this dictionary is in electronic form, making it easy to download as a mobile application. The dictionary clearly describes the meanings of words widely used in contemporary Uzbek literary language, along with their translations in English, Russian, and German. It is compact and easy to use. This illustrative electronic dictionary and mobile application, containing Uzbek-English-Russian-German translations of forestry terms, serves as an important resource for scientists, specialists, professors, students, forestry workers, and all those involved in agribusiness.

Before working on forestry terms, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the concept of a forest, its biodiversity, and the entire world of flora and fauna. A for-

est is a group of woody plants that interact with each other and their growing conditions, forming a geographic landscape element. One of the main types of land vegetation, it is a structural and vital part of the biosphere. It consists of many life forms of plants, among which trees and shrubs play a primary role, while grasses, shrubs, mosses, lichens, etc., play a secondary role. Forests grow on all continents except Antarctica, occupying 30% of the Earth's land. The forested area of the Earth covers approximately 4 billion hectares (in Uzbekistan, it is 8.5 million hectares, as of 2004) [3].

Depending on the growing conditions, most tree species form valuable forest formations (e.g., spruce, pine, cedar, aspen, hemlock forests). Central Asia has many juniper forests. Forests are scattered across different zones, including mountains and riverbanks. Depending on the species composition, biological characteristics of important plants, age, and certain natural-geographical conditions, various plant stands develop. According to the composition of temperate region forests: there is a primary rank consisting of first-size trees and forest-forming conifers (pine, spruce, oak, etc.), a second rank of second-size trees (spruce, linden, maple, etc.), a third rank of shrubs (hazelnut, etc.), and lower ranks consisting of grassy and lichen cover. Occasionally, there are creeping and climbing plants that do not fit into these ranks.

Forestry encompasses all fieldwork necessary for the establishment, restoration, management, and protection of forests, as well as their harvesting. Forests can be natural, man-made, or tree plantations. The use and management of forests are as old as humankind. Initially, forests were used primarily for living: food, firewood, and building materials. Early management consisted mainly of burning and clearing to make room for agriculture, settlements, and infrastructure. Pressure on forests increased with early industrialization, leading to significant deforestation in Europe, the Middle East, India, China, and later in parts of North America. Currently, forests cover a quarter of the earth's surface. Deforestation has slowed in industrialized countries, and these countries are increasing their forest cover, albeit slowly. In most tropical and subtropical countries, forests are shrinking by 15-20 million hectares (or 0.8%) per year. Despite continued deforestation, developing countries still account for about 1% of the world's forested area. The countries with the largest forest areas include the Russian Federation, Brazil, Canada, and the United States [4].

Forests primarily perform ecological (protection, sanitary-hygienic, health, and recreational) and socio-economic functions. Forest groves protect agricultural crops from water and wind erosion, transform flood flows into stormwater, stabilize shifting sands, and combat desertification. The forest fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 11,975.2 thousand hectares or 26.7% of the country's territory, including a forested area of 3,235.7 thousand hectares. There are 66 state forestry enterprises, 3 national nature parks, 9 specialized state forestry enterprises, and 5 state forest hunting enterprises under the State Forestry Committee, along with 4 scientific-experimental stations and 3 other scientific organizations.

In 2020, 432.9 tons of tree and shrub seeds, 70 million tree and shrub seedlings, and 2,020 hectares of tree plantations were established around agricultural lands. By the end of this period, the number of livestock was 28,832, poultry was 102,000, bee families were 22,644, and 5,100 tons of medicinal and nutritious plants were prepared. Consequently, the income indicators of forestry reached 200.0 billion soums [5].

There are several systemic problems in the forestry sector:

- Public control over the preservation, restoration, and reproduction of forests has not been established.
- The absence of an electronic system for keeping records and monitoring land types hinders adequate forestry work in terms of quality and quantity.
- The natural reserves of medicinal and nutritious plants have not been scientifically classified.
- The wood production sector in forestry is not systematically established, leading to reliance on imports to meet the population's need for wood.
- Systems for hunting, ecotourism, consumer goods, and other product processing in forestry farms are not effectively organized.
- The lack of accommodations for foresters in forests impedes monitoring and protection work.
- The absence of modern laboratories and conditions for scientific research limits the potential for acclimatization of unique plant species, studying the biological properties of endangered plants, and introducing innovative technologies into the field.

In conclusion, electronic dictionaries are extremely important for regulating field terminology and attracting tourists to our country. As a result, it is possible to achieve dual outcomes: presenting a set of four-language dictionaries to Uzbek lexicography and systematizing the forestry lexicon, creating a terminological layer, and unifying certain terms for the first time [6].

References

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