Semantic Function of Horticulture Terms in English and Uzbek Languages

Suyundikova Nasiba Shopulatovna

Termez State University

ABSTRACT

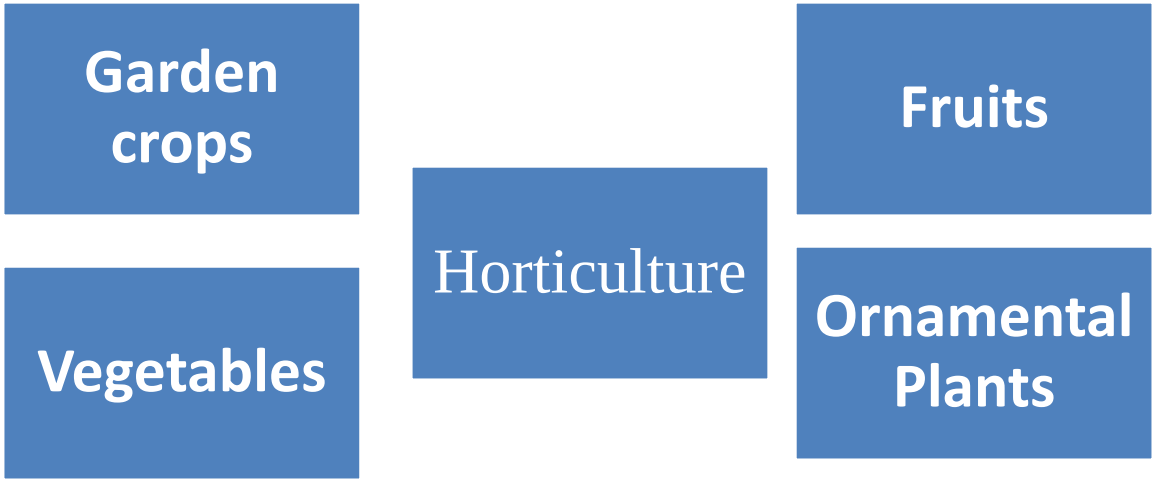
This article devoted to study of horticultural terms and their definitions. We showed why we needed to study the horicultural terms by comparing them in the English and Uzbek languages. There are some researches on the comparative analysis of the terms in Modern English and other languages, so our research is the one of them which is devoted to comparative analysis of the horicultural terms in Modern English and Uzbek and about the methods of teaching agricultural terms at Uzbek.

Keywords: history, horticulture, scientific terminology, semantic field.

Horticulture includes the growing of fruit (especially tree fruits), known as pomology; production of vegetable crops, called oleri culture; production of flowers, termed floriculture; and ornamental horticulture, known also as landscape gardening, which includes the maintenance and design of home grounds, public gardens and parks, private estates, botanical gardens, and recreational areas such as golf courses, football fields, and baseball diamonds. In addition to these four divisions, horticulture is divided into three specialized commercial areas: the nursery industry, the plant -growing industry, and the seed-production industry. The nursery industry produces fruit trees for the fruit grower, and ornamental plants, particularly woody plants, for the ornamental horticulturist.

The plant-growing industry supplies annual, biennial, and perennial plants to the vegetable and flower grower as well as to the ornamental horticulturist. The seed-growing industry produces the seed required for flower and vegetable growing. Bulb production, a major industry in the Netherlands, is commonly associated with both the plant-growing and seed-growing industries. Horticulture became a major industry during the 17th century, in a period when the growth of large cities made it impractical for individuals to produce necessary garden crops on their own property. Only a few horticultural crops had been grown previously on large acreages, the most important being the *grape, olive, date, and fig*.

Horticulture is a type of agriculture that generally deals with the kinds of plants that you may find in your garden including:



1. Garden crops

Forest gardening, a forest-based food production system, is the world's oldest form of gardening.[2] Forest gardens originated in prehistoric times along jungle-clad river banks and in the wet foothills of monsoon regions. In the gradual process of families improving their immediate environment, useful tree and vine species were identified, protected and improved while undesirable species were eliminated. Eventually foreign species were also selected and incorporated into the gardens.[3]

Ancient Roman gardens were laid out with hedges and vines and contained a wide variety of flowers—acanthus, cornflowers, crocus, cyclamen, hyacinth, iris, ivy, lavender, lilies, myrtle, narcissus, poppy, rosemary and violets[5]—as well as statues and sculptures. Flower beds were popular in the courtyards of rich Romans.

For the cryptographic concept, see Gardening (cryptanalysis). For persons who garden, see Gardener.A gardener maintaining topiary in Tulcán, Ecuador

Gardening *is the practice of growing and cultivating plants as part of horticulture*. In gardens, ornamental plants are often grown for their flowers, foliage, or overall appearance; useful plants, such as root vegetables, leaf vegetables, fruits, and herbs, are grown for

consumption, for use as dyes, or for medicinal or cosmetic use.

Gardening ranges in scale from fruit orchards, to long boulevard plantings with one or more different types of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, to residential back gardens including lawns and foundation plantings, all the way to container gardens grown inside or outside. Gardening may be very specialized, with only one type of plant grown, or involve a variety of plants in mixed plantings. It involves an active participation in the growing of plants, and tends to be labor-intensive, which differentiates it from farming or forestry.

A wide range of garden types exist. Below is a list of examples.

Gardening also takes place in non-residential green areas, such as parks, public or semi-public gardens (botanical gardens or zoological gardens), amusement parks, along transportation corridors, and around tourist attractions and garden hotels. In these situations, a staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens.

- Indoor gardening is concerned with the growing of houseplants within a residence or building, in a conservatory, or in a greenhouse. Indoor gardens are sometimes incorporated as part of air conditioning or heating systems. Indoor gardening extends the growing season in the fall and spring and can be used for winter gardening.
- Native plant gardening is concerned with the use of native plants with or without the intent of creating wildlife habitat. The goal is to create a garden in harmony with, and adapted to a given area. This type of gardening typically reduces water usage, maintenance, and fertilization costs, while increasing native faunal interest.
- Water gardening is concerned with growing plants adapted to pools and ponds. Bog gardens are also considered a type of water garden. These all require special conditions and considerations. A simple water garden may consist solely of a tub containing the water and plant(s). In aquascaping, a garden is created within an aquarium tank.
- Container gardening is concerned with growing plants in any type of container either indoors or outdoors. Common containers are pots, hanging baskets, and planters. Container gardening is usually used in atriums and on balconies, patios, and roof tops.
- Community gardening is a social activity in which an area of land is gardened by a group of people, providing access to fresh produce, herbs, flowers and plants as well as access to satisfying labor, neighborhood improvement, sense of community and connection to the environment.[6][1] Community gardens are typically owned in trust by local governments or nonprofits.[1]
- Garden sharing partners landowners with gardeners in need of land. These shared gardens, typically front or back yards, are usually used to produce food that is divided between the two parties.
- Organic gardening uses natural, sustainable methods, fertilizers and pesticides to grow non-genetically modified crops.
- Biodynamic gardening or biodynamic agriculture is similar to organic gardening, but includes various esoteric concepts drawn from the ideas of Rudolf Steiner, such as astrological sowing and planting calendar and particular field and compost preparations.
- Commercial gardening is a more intensive type of gardening that involves the production of vegetables, nontropical fruits, and flowers from local farmers. Commercial gardening began because farmers would sell locally to stop food from spoiling faster because of the transportation of goods from a far distance. Mediterranean agriculture is also a common practice that commercial gardeners use. Mediterranean agriculture is the practice of cultivating animals such as sheep to help weed and provide manure for vine crops, grains, or citrus. Gardeners can easily train these animals to not eat the actual plan

2. Ornamental Plants

Ornamental plants or **garden plants** are plants that are primarily grown for their beauty[1] but also for qualities such as scent or how they shape physical space.

Many flowering plants and garden varieties tend to be specially bred cultivars that improve

on the original species in qualities such as color, shape, scent, and long-lasting blooms. There are many examples of fine ornamental plants that can provide height, privacy, and beauty for any garden. These ornamental perennial plants have seeds that allow them to reproduce. One of the beauties of ornamental grasses is that they are very versatile and low maintenance.

Almost any types of plant have ornamental varieties: *trees, shrubs, climbers, grasses, succulents. aquatic plants, herbaceous perennials* and *annual plants*. Non-botanical classifications include houseplants, bedding plants, hedges, plants for cut flowers and **foliage plants**. The cultivation of ornamental plants comes under *floriculture* and tree nurseries, which is a major branch of **horticulture**.[2] Ornamental trailing plant on a trellis (creeping groundsel). Commonly, ornamental garden plants are grown for the display of aesthetic features including flowers, leaves, scent, overall foliage texture, fruit, stem and bark, and aesthetic form.[3] In some cases, unusual features may be considered to be of interest, such as the prominent thorns of Rosa sericea and cacti.

Some ornamental plants are **foliage plants** grown mainly or entirely for their showy foliage; this is especially true of houseplants. Their foliage may be deciduous, turning bright orange, red, and yellow before dropping off in the fall, or evergreen, in which case it stays green year-round. Some ornamental foliage has a striking appearance created by lacy leaves or long needles, while other ornamentals are grown for distinctively colored leaves, such as silvery-gray ground covers and bright red grasses, among many others.

Other ornamental plants are cultivated for their blooms. Flowering ornamental plants are a key aspect of most gardens, with many flower gardeners preferring to plant a variety of flowers so that the garden is continuously in flower through the spring and summer. Depending on the types of plants being grown, the flowers may be subtle and delicate, or large and showy, with some ornamental plants producing distinctive aromas. Ornamental plants are beneficial.

3. Fruit

Fruits are the means by which flowering plants (also known as angiosperms) disseminate their seeds. Edible fruits in particular have long propagated using the movements of humans and animals in a symbiotic relationship that is the means for seed dispersal for the one group and nutrition for the other; in fact, humans and many animals have become dependent on fruits as a source of food.[1] Consequently, fruits account for a substantial fraction of the world's agricultural output, and some (such as the apple and the pomegranate) have acquired extensive cultural and symbolic meanings.

In common language usage, *fruit* normally means the seed-associated fleshy structures (or produce) of plants that typically are sweet or sour and edible in the raw state, such as apples, bananas, grapes, lemons, oranges, and strawberries. In botanical usage, the term *fruit* also includes many structures that are not commonly called 'fruits' in everyday language, such as nuts, bean pods, corn kernels, tomatoes, and wheat grains. Many common language terms used for fruit and seeds differ from botanical classifications. For example, in botany, a *fruit* is a ripened ovary or carpel that contains seeds, e.g., an apple, pomegranate, tomato or a pumpkin. A *nut* is a type of fruit (and not a seed), and a *seed* is a ripened ovule.[4] In culinary language, a *fruit* is the sweet- or not sweet- (even sour-) tasting produce of a specific plant (e.g., a peach, pear or lemon); *nuts* are hard, oily, non-sweet plant produce in shells (hazelnut, acorn). *Vegetables*, so called, typically are savory or non-sweet produce (zucchini, lettuce, broccoli, and tomato); but some may be sweet-tasting (sweet potato).

Dewberry fruit

Consistent with the three modes of fruit development plant scientists have classified fruits into three main groups: simple fruits, aggregate fruits, and multiple (or composite) fruits.[14] The groupings reflect how the ovary and other flower organs are arranged and how the fruits develop, but they are not evolutionarily relevant as diverse plant taxa may be in the same group. While the section of a fungus that produces spores is

called a *fruiting* body,[15] fungi are members of the fungi kingdom and not of the plant kingdom.

Simple fruits

A dry simple fruit: milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*); dehiscence of the follicular fruit reveals seeds within. Simple fruits are the result of the ripening-to-fruit of a simple or compound ovary in a *single flower* with a *single pistil*. In contrast, a single flower with numerous pistils typically produces an aggregate fruit; and the merging of several flowers, or a 'multiple' of flowers, results in a 'multiple' fruit.[16] A simple fruit is further classified as to whether it is dry or fleshy. To distribute their seeds, dry fruits may split open and discharge their seeds to the winds, which is called dehiscence. Or the distribution process may rely upon the decay and degradation of the fruit to expose the seeds; or it may rely upon the eating of fruit and excreting of seeds by frugivores – both are called indehiscence. Fleshy fruits do not split open, but they also are indehiscent and they may also rely on frugivores for distribution of their seeds. Typically, the entire outer layer of the ovary wall ripens into a potentially edible pericarp.

Learning the semantic characteristics of the words is very interesting topic. We analyzed a lot of words above and I can say with full certainty that many words have different meanings; especially in Uzbek and English languages one word denotes several things. And their etymology is also varied. Some words came from Latin and others came from French. French language impacted on other two languages tremendously. Because a whole lot of fruit-related words came from French and they are being used without any changes. And new fruit names appeared in one particular language, specifically in English and they are borrowed into other languages.

The List Of Used Literature

1. "The Royal Horticultural Society, UK charity focussed on the art, science and practice of horticulture". The Royal Horticultural Society Website. Archived from the original on 2019-05-26. Retrieved 2018-01-13.
2. Chartered Institute of Horticulture. Archived from the original on 2015-09-07.
3. "Australian Society of Horticultural Science – Australian Society of Horticultural Science". Archived from the original on 2023-01-19. Retrieved 2016-06-11.
4. Charles, D. 2001. Lords of the harvest: Biotech, big money, and the future of food. Perseus Publ., Cambridge, MA.
5. Edwards, E.E. 1940. American agriculture – The first 300 years. p.171-276. In: The Yearbook of Agriculture, 1940. United States Department of Agriculture, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horticulture