



Native And Borrowed Layers Of Agricultural Terminology: A Lexical- Semantic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a lexical-semantic analysis of native and borrowed terms encountered in agricultural terminology. Alongside words historically rooted in the Uzbek language and formed through the creative thinking of the people, a significant number of terms have been borrowed from other languages, particularly Russian, English, Arabic, and French. The article examines the composition, meanings, term formation, and practical importance of these terms. Furthermore, it addresses the development of the agricultural lexicon and terminology, and the necessity of balancing national linguistic features with international scientific practice.

Keywords:

Terminology, native layer, borrowed layer, agriculture, lexical-semantic analysis, term formation, Uzbek language, Russian, Arabic, international units.

Introduction. The richness and capacity of any specialized language are primarily determined by its terminological system. From this perspective, the development of the agricultural language is closely linked to the formation of Uzbek agricultural terminology, its ability to meet modern requirements, and its adaptability to the global scientific-cultural environment.

In current usage, a significant portion of agricultural terms are created from internal resources of the Uzbek language, that is, from the native layer. At the same time, many terms are borrowed from other languages, especially Russian, English, and occasionally Arabic or French. This article offers a lexical-semantic analysis of both layers.

Main Part

1. Native Terms in Agricultural Terminology

Native terms are primarily based on centuries-old folk experience, traditional

professions, and lexical units already present in the Uzbek language. Examples include:

- *ariq* (irrigation canal),
- *sug'orish* (irrigation),
- *bo'z yer* (uncultivated land),
- *lolazor* (tulip field),
- *ekin* (crop),
- *urug'* (seed),
- *g'o'za* (cotton plant),
- *bedana* (quail),
- *chorva* (livestock),
- *bog'dorchilik* (horticulture),
- *dehqonchilik* (farming),
- *mollar* (cattle),
- *namlik* (moisture),
- *hosil* (yield),
- *meva* (fruit),
- *sabzavot* (vegetable),
- *ko'chat* (seedling),
- *qayta ekin* (secondary crop),
- *mehnatkash dehqon* (hardworking farmer)

These terms are organically tied to people's daily life and work activities. Phonetically and morphologically, they fully conform to Uzbek language norms and are widely used due to their clarity and historical rootedness.

2. Borrowed Terms in Agricultural Terminology

Borrowed terms, by contrast, have entered the language from foreign sources, most often due to scientific-technical development and international cooperation. These include:

- *agrotexnika* (agrotechnics),
- *melioratsiya* (land reclamation),
- *irigatsiya* (irrigation),
- *seleksiya* (selection),
- *genetika* (genetics),
- *agronom* (agronomist),
- *traktor* (tractor),
- *kombayn* (combine harvester),
- *dezinfeksiya* (disinfection),
- *GPS-monitoring*,
- *drone*,
- *fermer xo'jaligi* (farming enterprise),
- *organik dehqonchilik* (organic farming),
- *intensiv texnologiya* (intensive technology),
- *biogumus*,
- *agrobiotexnologiya*,
- *modulli irigatsiya tizimi* (modular irrigation system),
- *aeratsiya*,
- *biomass*,
- *resurs tejovchi texnologiyalar* (resource-saving technologies),
- *ekoferma* (eco-farm),
- *agrar sektor*,
- *klaster tizimi* (cluster system),
- *monitoring va tahlil* (monitoring and analysis),
- *so'nggi texnologiyalar* (cutting-edge technologies)

These terms reflect modern scientific concepts and global agricultural trends, especially in high-tech fields such as biotechnology, ecology, and digital monitoring systems. Although not native, they are essential for effective communication in the field and are

frequently encountered in scientific texts, educational materials, and policy documents.

Lexical-Semantic Analysis. Exically, native terms serve as the core of agricultural vocabulary. They often form the basis for explaining new or borrowed terms. For example, without the native term *sug'orish*, the understanding of *irigatsiya* would be incomplete.

Semantically, borrowed terms are often narrower and more technically specific. While *yerga ishlov berish* (land cultivation) is a broad term, *agrotexnika* refers to specific technological methods. Similarly, *yerni yaxshilash* (improving land) is more general, whereas *melioratsiya* includes scientific and engineering procedures.

This dual structure allows for greater nuance and specialization while preserving accessibility and cultural resonance.

Conclusion. The coexistence of native and borrowed layers in agricultural terminology demonstrates the dynamic evolution of the Uzbek language. Native terms safeguard national linguistic identity, while borrowed terms facilitate integration into the global scientific community.

Both layers play a crucial role in the development of modern terminology. A well-balanced, scientifically grounded approach to their study and usage not only enriches the language but also ensures precision, clarity, and international compatibility in agricultural discourse.

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