

ON THE LINGUISTIC VALUE OF AGRARIAN TERMS IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

If the approach to the terminological system from a purely linguistic point of view focuses more on the linguistic universals in them in revealing the terms linguistic value, in the lingvoculturological and cognitive approach to further deepen the problem essence, conceptualizing the terms essence, that is, treating them as a concept, examination on the basis of conceptual method and methodology will be the basis for obtaining new results and conclusions.

Keywords: *Linguistic value, structural linguistics, lexeme, morpheme, semantic content, melioration, cultural melioration, chemical melioration, agro forest melioration, hydromelioration.*

The linguistic value question in modern linguistics was raised by Ferdinand de Saussure, the structural linguistics founder. When we say the words linguistic value (linguistic significance), we mean the differences that are obtained by comparing alternative words in different languages. For example, the scientist compares the words “baran” in Russian and “sheep” in English and tries to extract the linguistic value from their semantic content, syntagmatic and methodological differences in different places of use (1.31).

In Uzbek linguistics, linguist G. Nematova first uses the linguistic value of concept in her dissertation on the linguistic systematic features of plant name lexemes and their artistic applications, based on the views of Ferdinand de Saussure (2.21).

Linguist B. Mengliev refers to the linguistic value of the general linguistic essence of the language structural units - lexemes, morphemes and patterns (3.218).

We will focus on discovering and describing the conceptual essence of the term *melioration* in English. The term is first described in detail at www.wikipedia.com. Also detailed at www.collinsdictionary.com

It is noticeable that the branching of the conceptual essence of the terms in these dictionaries takes into account the land features of the European region more. True, in some cases, there are components that characterize the melioration of lands in the Asian region based on irrigated agriculture. For example, on the www.wikipedia.com website we can quote the Land improvement project specifics in Uzbekistan.

The first division of the conceptual essence of the term *melioration* is as follows, in which aspects similar to internationalism, in particular, interpretations in Uzbek language, are clearly visible in the first two areas:

- 1) hydromelioration;
- 2) agro forest melioration;
- 3) crop technician melioration;
- 4) chemical melioration.

We do not see the *crop technician melioration and chemical melioration* components in the interpretations in the “National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan”. Before concluding on the reasons for this, we give a description of their essence:

Crops technician melioration—meliorated lands clearing from trees and shrubs, roots, moss and lichens, stones and other objects; land melioration, sanding, tillage, land melioration, plantation and primary tillage; other cultural and technical works.

Chemical melioration- fertilizing the soil with lime, phosphorylation, gypsum (4).

The statement that "the choice of land melioration type depends on the natural and economic conditions of the region" shows that the concept essence has its own linguistic value in the minds of peoples living in

different geographical areas. It should be noted that due to the lack of lime in the lands of Uzbekistan, the agrarian measure of lime fertilization is almost unpopular. This is a melioration measure specific to European regions where there is no more irrigated agriculture, which has led to a national and territorial significance and understanding of the melioration concept itself.

It should be noted that due to the fact that, lands in Europe are mostly covered with forests, there is always a re-emergence risk from the roots, despite the fact that vegetatively propagated trees are always cut down and eliminated in the lands opened for agriculture. It is necessary to carry out melioration measures on the territory of Uzbekistan on willows, saplings and other shrubs and thorns. But they do not pose a major threat to agrarian activity as forest remnants in cool countries. From this it can be concluded that cultural melioration measures in low-lying countries are very different from such measures in wet and cool countries and this leads to peculiarities both in the linguistic classification and description of the being, and, in cognitive terms, in the conceptualization and categorization of the being in the linguistic consciousness.

Now we will dwell on the objective-geographical basis of the differences between the first two branches of the term *melioration* in English and their conceptualization features in the linguistic consciousness.

In English interpretations, we do not observe the following cases in Uzbek linguistic consciousness of *hydromelioration* meaning type, which is the first aspect of the term *melioration*:

- drying measure;
- flood control measures;
- downpour control.

Due to the swamps absence in the territory of Uzbekistan, drainage melioration cannot be considered a popular part of agrarian melioration. Therefore, it does not exist in Uzbek national linguistic consciousness, but it is more specific to European languages. In low-lying and sparsely populated areas, the basis for hydro-ameliorative measures, as well as flood and downpour control measures, is to prioritize the runoff drainage through ditches and drains. It should be noted that all three above-mentioned melioration measures are not specific to the management system based on irrigated agriculture.

At the same time, agro-forest melioration should also be assessed as a conceptual phenomenon inherent in the peoples' linguistic consciousness of Europe. In contrast to afforestation, forest conservation and enrichment activities in the territory of Uzbekistan, fencing is a priority. Hence, this term aspect is also one of the national peculiarities of the concept characterization.

The English understanding of the term also includes the pasture nature preservation of the land, the pastures deforestation prevention, which is also one of the national concept peculiarities. At the same time, there is a measure to prevent the forest overgrazing, which is the opposite of the previous one and forms an adjacent agroforestry view. In these types of activities, trees are planted at the the pasture edges to represent its boundary. They are also called protective tree transplants. Due to the fact that this melioration measure is not specific to the territory of Uzbekistan, where forestry does not occupy a key position, it does not have a defining linguistic position in the national understanding of the concept.

Apparently, even from the point of cognitive approach view, which deals with the questions "how does the human mind perceive being, how does the national knowledge structure live and apply in the means of national language, how does the national mentality (psychology) affect the seeing and perception of being?" the linguistic value of some terms in terminological systems can also be described in linguoculturological terms in relation to national consciousness and worldview, lifestyle, economic and geographical environment. This requires, to a certain extent, editing and reforming existing views on the terms universality. In general, if the

approach to the terminological system from a purely linguistic point of view focuses more on the linguistic universals in them in revealing the terms linguistic value, in the linguoculturological and cognitive approach to further deepen the problem essence, conceptualizing the terms essence, that is, treating them as a concept, examination on the basis of conceptual method and methodology will be the basis for obtaining new results and conclusions. Of course, the general methodological basis of the linguoculturologists views on the common language and culture issue, in the issue agenda and interpretation of the terms linguoculturological aspect also serves as a guiding star (5. 896). We are not in favor of studying all terminological systems from a linguoculturological aspect. There are many phenomena that are perceived in a specific way in relation to the life and peoples' way of life, as well as in a way that is uniquely accepted on the basis of the acts and laws of nature and society, it is natural that their linguistic value conceptualizing results give specific scientific innovations about the relationship between national language and national thinking.

Based on the above, the conceptual essence structure of the term *melioration* in English can be given as follows. In the first stage, the nationwide nature of the term is revealed:

- hydromelioration;
- agromelioration;
- crops technician melioration;
- chemical melioration.

The next stage reveals the term peculiarities in European national thinking:

hydromelioration:

- "drying measure";
- "flood control measures";
- "downpour control".

agromelioration:

- "afforestation";
- "pasturing";
- "pasture control".

cropstechnicianmelioration:

- "clearing of forest debris";
- "cleaning from various objects";
- "granulating".

chemical melioration:

- "liming";
- "plastering".

On this basis, in the national consciousness of Europe peoples, the term *melioration* refers to the conceptual essence of a set of measures for agriculture, such as wetlands drainage, flood and downpour control, forestation, grazing and pasture control, clearing of forest debris and various objects, sanding, liming, plastering it can be concluded that ownership.

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