



Development Stages of the Formation Agrarian Terms in German and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: This article describes the development stages of the formation of agrarian terms in German and Uzbek languages. The study of the stages of development of agrarian terms from the point of view of two languages is revealed in the activities and scientific researches of terminologists. A number of researches carried out in the terminology of the German language are quite significant, and it was found that researches were approached in depth at the beginning of the 20th century. This approach means that German lexicography is not left out, opening the way to the study of terms from different fields. In Uzbek linguistics, the examples cited from the work "Devoni Lugati Turk" are explained by the fact that the study of terms in Uzbek goes back to the distant past. Also in the article, the formation and development of technical languages in German and Uzbek languages are cited from the stages of development based on linguistic sources in both languages.

Keywords: terminology, lexicography, agrarian terms, linguistics, stages of development, Turkic languages, lexicographic sources.

With the development of science, scientific and technical fields in social life, the demand for studying terms is also growing. If we look at the history of scientific research of terms in German and Uzbek languages, we can see that the word term has been used in German linguistics since the 15th century. Also, the study of terms in German linguistics has been used since the 18th century. The formation of terms in German linguistics is connected with the division of the work process and the types of activities of specialists. In the period of the beginning of the formation of terms in German linguistics, almost no research was carried out. Effective research in the 1960s and 1970s made terminology one of the most well-researched areas in German linguistics. In the study, the available literature, encyclopedic works were referred to and studied as a system [1]. R. Torsten divided the studies carried out in terminology into liberales (the highest group), mechanicae (the next highest group), magicae (the lowest group). The highest group includes studies in terminology in the 6th and 7th centuries. From that time, das Trivium (grammar, rhetoric, dialect) and das Quadrivium (arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy) were separated and taught in universities. Also, the foundations of medicine, law and philosophy were laid at the university, and the source of oral and written communication was conducted in Latin.

In the next higher group are Lanificium (manuscript processing), Armatura (weapons manufacture and technical carpentry), Navigatio (travel and trade), Agricultura (agriculture and horticulture), Venatio (hunting and food production), Medicina (medicine), and Theatrica (acting) are scientific studies, and most of them were conducted in Latin.

The lowest group included books on the forbidden arts, fortune-tellers, and dream guides. Latin was considered the international language of scholars widely used throughout Europe. Therefore, this language was the main source of communication in the exchange of culture and art. In Latin, the main problem was observed in communicating in the language of the field, because the terms were



used by small users, that is, scholars in churches and universities, and other users did not use the terms.

During the Renaissance, when cultural and social changes took place in Europe, the human factor rose to the fore. Universities were established, and centers of science and education were established in them. The emergence of paper production and book printing, considered among the most important discoveries, increased the culture of reading and writing among the people at that time. As a result of such changes and innovations, crafts developed and professional designations (Miller-miller, Schmidt-smith) appeared for people. From the natural sciences, as a result of the growth of the sciences of chemistry, biology and physics, scientific writings were used. As a result of the interest in learning, the use of local languages increased over Latin. In the period from the 14th to the 16th century, he used both languages effectively. Latin texts were used by specialists, vernacular texts were more widely used. From the end of the 16th century, the scientific languages of the people became active and were used by the general public. The language of the field, that is, the third period of the formation of terms, including the period from the end of the 17th century to the present, is distinguished by many changes in all areas. Important changes took place in education and general compulsory education was introduced. A number of vocational colleges, universities and universities were established. As a result of such reforms and changes, the literacy of the population has increased. The industrial revolution began with the invention of the steam engine in the 19th century, followed by the invention of the telephone, radio, television, and modern computer technology. As a result of the active use of these new mass media in social life, many new field languages have appeared. From the 17th century, the Latin language lost its power in German linguistics, and the local language began to take the place of the Latin language. The efforts of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Christian Thomas are incomparable to the beginning of this development. German terminology reached its peak through Christian Wolff, the founder of the German language of philosophy and mathematics. The use of German instead of Latin was first implemented in dictionaries, meaning that Latin terms were converted into German terms. The methods of composition and derivation were effectively used in converting terms from Latin to German. In his book *Languages of the Field*, R. Torsten discusses the gradual decline of Latin, the loss of Latin's status as a scientific language in the early 19th century, and the resurgence of Latin in the 20th century due to the convergence of terminology and nomenclature. From the 18th century, dictionaries began to be formed in individual branches of industry. Taxonomic nomenclature created by Carl Linnaeus, chemical nomenclature created by Antonia Livoiseau, and physical terminology created by Isaac Newton are among the most important dictionaries.

The Austrian linguist, the founder of terminology, Eugen Wüster, who was one of the first to carry out effective research in the field of terminology in the German language, is. At the age of 15, he was very interested in Esperanto, which was supposed to be used as a universal language by mankind, and he made great achievements in the field of lexicography. At the age of 22, in 1918-1920, Eugen Wüster managed to create a large dictionary of bilingual Spanish and German languages [2]. The scientist, as the founder of the study of terms, studied terms in the work "Einführung in die Allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie" [3]. After that, the terms were used in German linguistics by V. Klute [4], T. Shippan [5], L. Hoffmann [6], W. Schmidt [7], R. Bulmann, A. Fernz [8], I. Honhold [9], A. Jorne [10], H. Fluk [11], R. Torsten [12] and other scientists studied in detail. G. Tilovova [13] gave detailed information about the researches of the above German terminologist scientists in her researches, and despite the fact that there are many researches carried out in the field of terminology, she points out that there are still unexplored problems related to the nature of terms, their lexical-semantic, functional-semantic features.



Gradually, as the society began to progress, new laws were discovered in agriculture, as in other fields, and the way to start studying agriculture was opened, and finally, the real agriculture, which is the basis of our life in the present era, was realized. Such extralinguistic factors led to the decision of the specific terminological system of agriculture. Hence, agricultural terminology has gone through several stages before reaching its present state.

The more ancient the language, the more ancient are the languages of the domain. It should be noted that, in general, the formation of all field terms goes back to the distant past. To be sure of this, it is necessary to turn to historical written monuments.

From this point of view, the dictionary “Devonu lug'otit turk” [14] of Mahmud Kashgari, the founder of the lexicography of Turkic languages, as well as the lexicographical works of Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and others can be considered as sources that have a special place in the development of Uzbek terminology. For example, in “Devonu lug'atit turk” words related to agriculture, such as yagmur (turnip), et (meat), utlak (meadow), inak (cow) [15], were also included. When talking about the history of the development of the terminology of the Uzbek language, the book “Devoni lug'otit turk” by the world-famous Mahmud Kashgari was referred to when giving some examples related to the agricultural sector. Because this unique dictionary is of special importance in the cultural life of Turkic peoples, especially in linguistics. It is important that the author, as a great lexicographer, has fully demonstrated the lexical wealth of the common Turkic language of the 9th-10th centuries in his work.

In addition, there are sources that record a number of agrarian terms that are still widely used in the Uzbek language, which are the works of our poets and writers who created this period. In particular, many agrarian terms are expressed in the works of Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Muqimi, Furqat, Ogahi.

Because the economic and cultural relations of peoples are a vital necessity, lexemes are transferred from one language to another in this process. It is natural that the lexical structure of each language contains lexical elements of other languages, in addition to the words that are etymologically its own.

It has been pointed out in some studies that the numerous use of Arabic and Persian-Tajik vocabulary units in the works of Alisher Navoi is related to a number of objective reasons.

It should be noted that the terminology of the agrarian field of the Uzbek language went through complex stages of formation and development until it reached its current state. When it comes to the terminology of the agrarian sector, we can say that it has gone through three historical stages, which are qualitatively different from each other. They consist of:

1. The state of the terminology of the agricultural sector until the 50s of the 20th century.
2. The development of the terminology of the agrarian field until the 90s of the 20th century.
3. Development of the terminology of the agricultural sector after the 90s.

It is known that in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, words and terms began to enter the Uzbek language from the Russian language and through the Russian language from European languages. Such a change in the lexicon of the Uzbek language was connected with the political and social changes that took place in the life of the country as a result of the annexation of Central Asia to Tsarist Russia. Some terms, for example, *agronomist*, *vetvrach*, *breeder*, *tractor*, *plough*, *drumming*, *technique*, and other similar words came through the Russian language. This, of course, indicates that the lexicon of the Uzbek language has increased due to the acquisitions received through the Russian language due to objective and subjective reasons. These



factors contributed to the development of the Uzbek language, because the influence of the Russian language on the development of the Uzbek lexicon was not only the acquisition of words from this language, but also the increase in vocabulary, some aspects of word formation, and the expansion of the semantic system.

At this stage, the formation and development of the Uzbek language agrarian terminology until the beginning of the 20th century has become a specific system, although there is no clearly organized terminology, such terms have been used in folk speech or written sources. The fact that some of these terms have survived to this day is the result of a long and complex development of spoken and written language through economic and cultural relations between Tajiks, Arabs, Persians, Uzbeks and other Turkic peoples. The use of lexemes of this type, formed on the basis of the national language, continued until the mid-20s of the 20th century.

It should be noted that in the early 20s of the 20th century, he began to work on the theoretical foundations of the lexicon, terminology, and spelling of the current Uzbek language. It is important that during this period they began to create textbooks and manuals for new schools. Scientists have been observed to create pamphlets and textbooks specific to the Uzbek language, and to translate them from other (mainly Russian) languages.

Terms belonging to different fields of science were first studied in Uzbek linguistics, that is, in the 20s of the 20th century, in most cases for purely practical purposes. True, during this period, a number of articles and some pamphlets were published about the nature of the term, how to use this or that term, Russian international, and the advantages of Arabic, Persian, or all Turkish reforms.

However, due to the fact that such works were in harmony with the spirit of sharp ideological and political struggle of that time, a number of problems arose in the solution of terminology and language issues in general from the point of view of linguistics. Nevertheless, during this period, they began to study terms in a more practical way, to create some monolingual and multilingual terminological dictionaries related to scientific fields.

Meanwhile, N. Sayfulmuluk's [16] "Russian-Uzbek agricultural dictionary" was published in 1936. At that time, the creation of terminological dictionaries for various fields led to the further development of terminological systems related to various fields of science in the Uzbek language.

From the second half of the 50s of the 20th century, a new era began in the development of the terminology of the agrarian sector. This period is characterized by the strengthening of the work of scientists on the regulation of the agrarian sector, the activation of Uzbek word-making tools, the creation of new terms and their introduction into consumption. In the 50s, a number of terminological works were published. Including N. Mamatov carried out research on the terminology of cotton farming and published his work "Cotton Terminology" in 1955. In Uzbek linguistics, linguistically comprehensive both scientific and practical study of terminological systems related to various fields of science began to take a consistent shape after the war, mainly after the 60s of the 20th century. Articles devoted to the theoretical issues of terms and terminology, candidate dissertations devoted to the linguistic analysis of the terms of some fields of science were created, and the creation of excellent terminological dictionaries was started. After that, N. Mamatov [17] published "Brief explanatory dictionary of cotton terms" and K. Zokirov, H. Jamolkhanov [18] "Russian-Uzbek encyclopedic dictionary of botany". This was a great contribution to Uzbek lexicography. As a result of fifteen years later, S. Muhammadjonov and F. Jonguzarov [19] "Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of plant science" was presented to Uzbek lexicography.



Of course, there are specific reasons for such a development process in lexicography. In particular, in the field of agriculture, it has become an important task to train local scientists who can independently create dictionaries on the basis of the Uzbek language and deal with the regulation of field terms. Thanks to such measures, an opportunity was created to regulate agrarian terms in Uzbek linguistics. As a result, along with translation textbooks for higher educational institutions in the agrarian field, Uzbek scientists independently created field textbooks, manuals, and a number of terminological dictionaries. Basically, such dictionaries served as a great basis for the regulation of Uzbek agrarian terminology and its further compactification.

The 90s of the 20th century became the stage of certain development and improvement of the market economy, specific agrarian relations and, in this regard, the agrarian terms of the Uzbek language. Despite the fact that agrarian terminology is currently on the path of certain development and improvement, there are still a number of unresolved issues. After our country was declared independent in the 90s, the situation in this field changed completely. A broad way has been opened for various relations with many countries of the world. These factors caused new terms to appear in the Uzbek language. Among these new terms, the agrarian terminological system occupies a special place. Therefore, at the current stage of the development of science and technology, the study of agrarian terms from the point of view of linguistics is of great importance. In order to solve practical and especially theoretical problems, it became necessary to study a number of issues such as the system of agrarian terms, the laws of their creation, the sources of their formation, the scope of their general application, the shortcomings of this system and the ways to eliminate them.

At the current stage, that is, during the period of high-level scientific and technical revolution, new things, objects and concepts began to appear in all fields of production, science and technology. This situation leads to a significant enrichment of the language vocabulary. Consequently, the term problem has become one of the main issues of modern lexicology. It should be noted separately that solving the issue of terms and terminology is of great importance not only for the related fields of production, science and technology, but also for linguistics.

Of course, the need to learn terms did not arise by itself, the introduction of teaching in Uzbek in all fields of knowledge, the significant development of fields of knowledge, the expansion of the scope of scientific thinking, including the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, as a result, the increase in the number of terms in the language was the impetus to comprehensively study and organize the terms.

As mentioned above, the need for terms is increasing year by year, which has made it necessary to carry out many scientific researches in the field of terminology of linguistics. However, research work on the lexicographic description of terms of the agrarian field has not been carried out in Uzbekistan. Because for the effective use of agricultural terms in this field, farming and animal husbandry, agronomy, plant protection, plant selection and breeding, forestry, forest management, forest medicinal plants, horticulture, ornamental horticulture and environmental greening, veterinary medicine, fisheries, beekeeping, sericulture the importance of the fields in the national economy is increasing. Since ancient times, the close connection of human life with agriculture has been closely connected with animal husbandry, farming and our way of life, our attitude to the environment. He also showed that agriculture is rich in terms in German and Uzbek languages in all its fields.

Especially after the 1990s, research in the agricultural sector continued to be very effective. One of the first was F. Rahimboev published the “Russian-Uzbek-French Dictionary of Aquaculture”. After that, Uzbek lexicography began to be enriched with various sources. In particular, M. Mirzaev, Sh. Temirov, M. Sobirov “Russian-Uzbek dictionary of horticulture and viticulture



terms”, O. Komilov “Russian-Uzbek dictionary of soil science and agrochemistry”, B. Azimov published “Russian-Uzbek Short Dictionary of Vegetable Terms”. However, in the mentioned dictionaries, the primary language is Russian. This process showed that the problems in creating and compiling bilingual dictionaries were still not solved by adding other foreign languages along with the Uzbek language.

The dictionary created by S. Mirhamidova on the terminology of the field of anatomy has taken a great place in terminology. The revival in Uzbek terminology also had an impact on agriculture. In this place, A. Abdullaev [20] published the “Definition Dictionary of Agricultural Meteorology”. Also, O. Orinova [21] studied the lexical-semantic aspects of livestock terms in the Uzbek language. Yu. Ismailov and G. Khidirova's “Thematic Dictionary of German-Uzbek-Russian-English Agricultural Terms” [22] was described thematically (thematically), taking into account the broad field of agriculture. In addition, terminological dictionaries M. Khamidov and others. [23] “Selection is enriched with the German-English-Russian-Uzbek dictionary of seed-related terms” and G. Tilovova's “English-Uzbek dictionary of agricultural terms” [24].

Of course, it cannot be said that all the gaps in Uzbek lexicography have been eliminated as a result of the numerous dictionaries and researches carried out in lexicography. Because most research works and published dictionaries are researched from the perspective of one language. Today, the agrarian sector is developing, conducting a number of practical works in the field of agriculture with the Federal Republic of Germany [25], we believe that it is not without benefit to study the theoretical foundations of the research of agrarian terms in the Uzbek and German languages.

During this one-hundred-year period, about forty candidate's or doctor's theses were defended, and about a hundred terminological dictionaries were published. From terminologists X. Jabbarov, O. Orinova, S. Ibrahimov, U. Tursunov, S. Muhammadkhanov, O. Usmanov, N. Mamatov, S. Akobirov, O. Akhmedov, R. Daniyrov, H. Jamolkhanov, N. Kasimov, D. Bazarova, A. Kasimov, A. Madvaliev and others contributed and are contributing to the development of Uzbek terminology to one degree or another with the practical recommendations of their scientific products.

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