

DESCRIPTION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS ACCORDING TO LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the lexical-semantic properties of terms used in the field of agriculture. The manifestation of terms in relations such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy is studied linguistically. Also, their branching and semantic interdependence are methodologically studied.*

Keywords: *agricultural terms, lexical-semantic relations, synonymy, antonymy, terminology, semantic analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is one of the most important areas in human life, and there are hundreds and thousands of terms in this area. These terms represent not only technical processes, but also scientific, economic, legal and environmental aspects. In linguistics, field terms are studied through lexical-semantic relations. It is through these relationships that terms are systematized, their aspects such as synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, polysemy, hyperonymy-hyponymy are revealed. The purpose of the article is to identify and analyze the lexical-semantic relationships of agricultural terms.

METHOD

The following methods were used in this study:

- Descriptive (descriptive) method - the lexical and contextual meanings of terms were analyzed;
- Lexical-semantic analysis - synonymy, antonymy, hyperonymy and other semantic relationships between terms were shown;
- Structural analysis - word-forming models and components of terms were studied;
- Statistical method - the frequency of use of terms, the number of synonyms, the level of grouping were determined.

Scientific articles on agriculture, textbooks, the "Encyclopedia of Agriculture" and the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language were used as research sources.

RESULTS

1. Synonymic relations

Synonymy is widespread in agricultural terminology. For example:

- productivity - fertility
- sowing - sowing
- plant protection - agrochemical

Such synonyms usually differ in stylistic color: one is official-technical, the other is closer to the vernacular.

2. Antonymic relations

Although antonymic relations are less common in this area, they do occur in some cases:

- drought - moisture
- growth - decline
- fertile - low-yielding

These relations are more often found in texts on agrometeorology and crop forecasts.

3. Cases of polysemy

Some terms have multiple meanings:

- zor: 1) fertile land; 2) as excellent, strong
- field: 1) cultivated area; 2) as a field of activity
- niche: 1) plant branch; 2) in the meaning of a sign

These cases are determined more in context, and sometimes the terms are indistinguishable from ordinary words.

4. Hyperonymy and hyponymy

In many cases, general and specific terms have a hyperonym-hyponym relationship:

- crop (hyperonym): wheat, barley, corn (hyponyms)
- livestock: cattle breeding, sheep breeding, poultry farming
- fertilizer: mineral, organic, biological

Such relationships determine the hierarchy in the terminological system.

DISCUSSION

Agricultural terms often form a comprehensive and complex lexical-semantic system.

Their combination into synonymous groups ensures the clarity and fluency of technical texts. Also, hyperonym-hyponym relationships facilitate the systematization of terms.

However, these terms are sometimes called differently in different sources or differ in meaning. For example, the terms “plowing” and “ploughing” are sometimes used as synonyms, and sometimes as specialized processes. This indicates the lack of normative dictionaries or the absence of a single list of terms.

Another important issue is homonymy between terms. In cases where words such as “difficult” are difficult to distinguish between common language and technical language, context should be used. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly characterize each term linguistically and contextually.

CONCLUSION

The lexical-semantic relationships of agricultural terms ensure their systematicity, clarity and accuracy. Relationships such as synonym, antonym, hyperonym, polysemy expand the functional capabilities of terms in speech. For the stable and consistent development of terminology, it is necessary to standardize them and study them based on the achievements of modern linguistics.

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