

The main peculiarities of forestry terms: its significance in linguistics

Principales peculiaridades de los términos forestales: su importancia en la lingüística

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines the place of forestry terms in linguistics, its importance and features in speech and language. Comprehension of the terms and the ideas on the differences between the terms and simple words are discussed hereby too. Due to less study of forestry terms in Uzbek linguistics the aim of the article is directed to compile forestry terms, to get them in one order, to study the names of the trees that make the forests, landscape, feed and raw materials. During the years of independence many changes have undergone in science. Radical changes of social life have caused to the introduction and implementation of new terms.

Keywords: terms, forestry, forest farm, lexical units, general system, language, subjects.

RESUMEN

Este artículo describe el lugar de los términos forestales en lingüística, su importancia y características en el habla y el lenguaje. La comprensión de los términos y las ideas sobre las diferencias entre los términos y las palabras simples se discuten aquí también. Debido a un menor estudio de los términos forestales en la lingüística uzbeka, el objetivo del artículo está dirigido a compilar los términos forestales, ponerlos en un orden, estudiar los nombres de los árboles que producen los bosques, el paisaje, la alimentación y las materias primas. Durante los años de independencia, muchos cambios han sufrido en la ciencia. Los cambios radicales en la vida social han provocado la introducción e implementación de nuevos términos.

Palabras clave: términos, silvicultura, granja forestal, unidades léxicas, sistema general, lenguaje, materias.

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The language has been passing over the stages of social development through centuries. Continuous creation of scientific and modern technologies and their implementation in life allowed to the appearance of new vocabularies and terms in all branches of our language. In linguistics, the change of terms and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked to the advancement of science and technology. L.I. Bojno expressed this view on these changes: "Under the influence of technical progress, terminology changes according to two interrelated laws, firstly with the laws of scientific and technical progress, and secondly on the general laws of language development." (1971, p.103). Whatever the reasons for the emergence of terms are well-grounded, these terms can enrich the language. The terms of forestry are one of these terms.

Of course, the task of collecting and sorting terms is one of the major challenges that facing linguists. According to the linguist N.Makhmudov, "terms not only record and systematize scientific knowledge and results, but also performs high heuristic task too, that is, they help to discover new knowledge (2017, p. 122). In theory of linguistics it is noted that as a result of the expansion of the semantic range of certain words in public, the terms gradually penetrate into the terminological system (Abduazzizov A.A. 2010, p.74-75). This point is absolutely correct, because for many years' lots of words in Uzbek language have entered the system of forestry terminology. Indeed, there are many common lexemes in forestry vocabulary, which have contributed to their separation from terminology. The word, both as a unit of language and as a unit of speech, can express the most complex aspects of certain relationships, characteristics, actions and situations (Rasulov R. 1992, p.36).

As we know the scientific views on the terminology are different. In particular, scientific considerations should not impede the study of terms of specialty that are to be studied in the language and also the collection, regulation, and research of words and terms resulting from new developments. Of course, one of important features of the terminology that is actively discussed in modern linguistics is its systematicness. It is well known that extensive study of systemic relations in the language began after the book of F. Saussure with his point "Language is a system where all elements form a unity, the importance of one element is simultaneously defined by the existence of others" (Saussure F. 1977, p.147). The question of the entry of terms into a particular system in linguistics was arisen by D. S. Lotte too. As he noted the systematicness of terminology requires a number of conditions fulfillment:

- 1) the terminological system should be based on the classification of concepts;
- 2) terminated symbols and concepts should be distinguished based on classification schemes;
- 3) the words should reflect the generalization and specificity of the terminated concept with others;
- 4) it is important to use word-forming elements of special narrow meaning that allow to systematization of a number of concepts of the same order (Lotte D.S. 1961, p.10). Taking into account the views of the aforementioned scientists, the work on collecting forestry terms can be done as follows:
 - 1) collection and generalization of general terms of forestry;
 - 2) collection, regulation of technical terms used in forestry;
 - 3) study and regulation of the names of trees.

Why am I proposing this idea? In the universities except philology the students first learn special knowledge on their specialty in textbooks and manuals. They mainly contain specialty terms and it is important to understand them and to know how to name them in foreign languages.

Therefore, it is necessary to study the word combinations, lexemes, to define the terms and to research the terminology that is met in such literature. While forestry terminology is an important component of lexicography, the most frequently used terminological units contribute to the logical, scientific thinking and formation of an individual, as well as mastering the language of specialization in both Uzbek and German.

This article enables to explore forestry terms in textbooks and manuals and to study them in Uzbek and German languages. Indeed, the task of linguists is to collect and organize a forestry terms in one system. This sorting helps to delineate the boundaries of terminological units.

Therefore, we draw the attention of linguists to the study of forestry terms that have so far been important in the dictionary. Definitely, it is worth noting that some technical terms are outdated and new terms are substituting them to meet the demands of technical development. In particular, the use of numerous lexical units and terminology, and the concealment of certain lexical units in the language of forestry experts indicate the need for thorough researches on forestry.

The teaching of forestry subjects such as dendrology, forest botany, forest entomology, forest phytopathology, soil science, forest crops requires to conduct more scientific researches to study ornamental trees and shrubs in the country.

The frequent increase of the importance of the forestry, horticulture and landscaping sectors in the national economy has caused to the formation of dendrology as an independent science.

Dendrology as a science is closely related to the morphology and systematics of plants on the one hand, and the other related disciplines - forestry, forest taxation, forest selection, cultural forests and forest melioration on the second hand (Kayimov A.K., Berdiev E.T. 2012,p.4).

Early forestry and dendrology books contained only morphological and systematic information about tree - shrub plants, the foresters and gardeners could distinguish their tree-shrub species only by morphological features. Later in the sector of

forest melioration further expansion of forest activities, especially sands consolidation, deforestation of mountains, railways and highways, strengthening of eroded soils with forests, establishment of green zones in parks and cities have led to increasing of forestry knowledge.

Trees and shrubs that form broad forests are important to the national economy. First of all, they are the only source of production of wood products widely used in industry and national economy. Wood is a raw material for the chemical industry. After processing of wood or as a result of wood-working the turpentine, acetic acid, methyl and ethyl alcohol, cellulose, nitro-lacquer and many other substances are extracted.

Some trees and shrubs are food sources of nutrients, fruits and seeds, including walnut, almonds, pistachio, Siberian cedar, pine nut, pecan, and eatable chestnut. Many other species are important as medicinal plants and their leaves, flowers, fruits, bark and roots are rich in biologically active substances and vitamins. Such trees - shrubs are oak, mountain herring, fake chestnut, Japanese saffron, hawthorn, dog-rose, barberry, sea buckthorn, zizifus, elderberry, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, dates, mulberry, saltwort, white birch, hawthorn, alien and other species. Some trees - shrubs serve as a source of technical raw materials used in the national economy. Many valuable compounds such as cork, tanning substances, tannins, sugar, resin and technical oil are prepared from these trees and shrubs. Such trees and shrubs include cork oak, sumac, smoke tree, sugar maple, pine, legumes, birch and oleaster.

Furthermore the beautiful, tall and shady branches of trees, leaves of unusual pretty shape and lovely flowers give a unique beauty to the city parks, boulevards, street yards and also create high aesthetic landscapes. Ornamental trees and shrubs in the city have important sanitary and hygienic functions - clearing air from gases and dust. Many tree species isolate volatile substances such as phytoncides, which in turn kill the harmful and disease-causing bacteria in the air. These type of landscaping trees and shrubs include fake chestnut, plane tree, oak, maple, boxwood, Crimean and Eldar pine, Tian Shan and Canada thorny spruce, forsythia, Judas tree, simple spruce, biota, cypress, thuja, willow, catalpa, yew-tree and others.

Trees and shrubs are also important in forest melioration, especially in mountain forest and sand desert melioration. Tree protective forests defend the crops from the harsh winds and increase their productivity. The tree species planted on the terraces on the slopes of mountains and foothills strengthen the soil with their strong horizontal root systems and prevent the erosion of mountain forests. The shrubs such as hemoxylin, ammo dendron, astragalus are important in strengthening the moving sands. One of the main tasks of forestry specialists is to choose wide range of drought, frost-resistant, productive and long-lived trees and shrubs suitable for different climatic and soil conditions. At present, large problems are under the solution of the forestry sector of the country. They are to increase the level of forest cover, to expand juniper forests, to enrich the country's dendroflora with new species.

In writing this article, we have learned many forestry terms by referring to textbooks and manuals on forestry, forest reclamation and forest farming. The knowledge of the forest has been significantly expanding up to present days. In this regard, a number of textbooks have been published by professors reflecting forest knowledge. These are the means that can represent our level and knowledge on this sphere. The textbooks and literature were accepted not only as a source of research contributed to the collection and systematization of the terms of forestry, but also they directly provided the collection of technical terms.

Since the role of forestry terms in lexical layers of the Uzbek language is immeasurable, it is expedient to study them as follows.

- terms related to names of trees;
- terms related to the color and shape of trees;
- terms related to tree location;
- terms related to tree structure.

In conclusion, it is important to note that although forestry terminology is less complex than other fields, it occupies a significant place in the large German-Russian dictionary (Nemetsko-Russian Selskohozyaystvenny Slovar. 1987). Like all branch terminology, forestry terminology has its own characteristics. If we analyze the terms of forestry, it allows us not only observing the general patterns of development of modern Uzbek vocabulary, but also helps to identify the features and to distinguish components in the development of terminological vocabulary in Uzbek.

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