

THE ROLE OF AGROBIOLOGICAL TERMS IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The article is devoted to study the role of agrobiological terms in teaching English to agricultural students. There given some methodical recommendations of teaching English to agricultural students.

Keywords: Exercises, repetition, certain development actions, skills, abilities.

Introduction

Developing on the basis of ancient literary language traditions, English has a wide range of opportunities to express real-life events and concepts. The internal capabilities of language play an important role in deciding on the terminology of classical sciences and disciplines. As with any language, English uses a number of methods to express this or that concept. Prof. A. R. According to Gulomov, there are five types of word formation in English. These are:

1. Morphological formation (affixation).
2. Syntactic construction (reduplication, composition, abbreviation).
3. Lexical construction (making a word from one category by moving it to another category)
4. Create in a semantic way.
5. Phonetic construction (construction and accentuation by internal changes)

From the research of terminologists, it is clear that not all ways of word formation in this or that terminological system apply.[1]

The role of agro biological terms in teaching English to agricultural students

Developing on the basis of ancient literary language traditions, English has a wide range of opportunities to express real-life events and concepts. In particular, in proving all the new concepts that have emerged and are emerging in recent years, English is proving to be one of its most developed languages. This is especially evident in the case of the development of English terminological systems at the expense of internal sources.

Because the internal capabilities of this language play a key role in the development, formation and improvement of English terminological systems. We know that the internal possibilities of language played an important role in deciding the terminology of the classical sciences and disciplines. However, the weight and role of internal resources in the development of terminological systems of relatively new sciences and fields has greatly increased.[2]

For example, in ornithological terminology of English, semantic and phonetic terminology is more active, while in other terminological systems, such as agrarian terminology, semantic, morphological and syntactic terminology is more active. Accordingly, the words used in the English terminological system of the agrarian sector include such areas as agrotechnics, agronomy, agrobiological, agroengineering. There are many terms based on metaphorical analogy in agro-terminological system.

Such new terms are formed on the basis of a feature of a particular word in a common or living language, similarity of form, uniformity of color, and so on. Examples include the names of many plants and animals used in agriculture, the names of agricultural techniques, and the names of agricultural specialties.[2]

Here we have taken the constituent part of the Uzbek phraseological unit "Bir tirraqqi buzok podani bulgar" in English as "One rotten apple harms its neighbors". The English word "buzok" means "calf". They are very different in their lexical meaning. But in the general meaning of these phraseological units and idioms with the name "apple" in English, one can trace the meaning of negation or evil. The words "buzok", "poda" are close to the Uzbek way of life.[3]

We can hardly find phraseological units or lexical units with the name apple in a negative meaning in the Uzbek language, and this fact once again confirms our point of view that any word or phraseological units in one language does not always have the same semantic meaning in other languages .

The girl's name was Pe. Her cheeks were red as cherries.

The girl's name was Pec. Her cheeks were as red as a poppy.

Qizaloqning ismi Pech bo`lib, uning yanoklari olmaday qizil edi.

Cherry red, poppy red. Olmaday qizil.

Method of lexical substitution of translations. Cherry is a kind of fruit and in Uzbek it is translated as "olcha", so we used the lexical substitution method and in Uzbek "olmaday qizil" to get closer to the literary norm. [3]

In another example, we can see such a translation from Russian into Uzbek;

Her eyes were beautiful and black as a currant.

Uning kuzlari qorag`at misoli qora va chiroili edi.

In conclusion, as in all areas, there are many sources of internal enrichment in the agricultural sector. But the internal sources of enrichment of agrarian terms in English are different.

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