

Comparison Of Models Of Formation Of Compound Terms Related To Selection And Seed Breeding In Uzbek And Foreign Languages

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Abstract:

In this article, the terms related to selection and seed production in Uzbek and foreign languages and their syntactic formation are studied. Uzbek and foreign language selection and seed breeding terminology mainly consists of two- and three-component compound terms. Four, five, and even nine-component compounds are also found. Compound terms are numerous and varied in their construction. It is known from the collected materials that the two-component compound terms are the most productive. Among the investigated, two-component compounds are the compound terms related to selection and seed production. Since there were many such compound terms, we analyzed them in depth.

Keywords: Uzbek language, compound term, foreign language, selection and breeding terminology, minimal element, structural compound terms.

1. INTRODUCTION

A large number of compound terms are formed by the syntactic method. This method of termination is very productive [1,204]. Therefore, in the terminology of any field, the number of compound terms is the first in terms of weight compared to others [1,131]. Combined terms, as in many terminological systems, Uzbek and foreign languages form the basis of selection and seed breeding terminology. 884 of the 1182 breeding and seed breeding terms selected as the object of research, that is, almost 75%, are compound terms.

The Uzbek language selection and seed breeding terminology consists mainly of two- and three-component compound terms. Four, five, and even nine-component compounds are also found.

In terminology sources, terms equal to one word are interpreted as minimum elements of the system, and terms in the form of a combination of two or more words are interpreted as maximum elements. Minimal elements are also considered as basic terms that represent basic or basic concepts of the same field [2,23]. In many respects, the expressed opinions correspond to Uzbek language selection and seed breeding terminology. Among the breeding and seed breeding terms studied, there are such minimal elements (such as seed, variety, crop, plant, selection, reproduction, and breeding) that serve to express the main core concepts related to this field. In the presence of such minimal elements, the phenomenon of the formation of compound terms is very active.

In Uzbek and foreign terminologies, systematizing minimum elements play a big role in the creation of compound terms. Such systematizing minimal elements are widely used, especially when making terms in the form of two-component compounds. In the terminology of Uzbek literature, more than forty compound terms [3,164] were formed using the word publication, while in the terminology of

selection and seed production, we see that more than sixty compound terms were formed using the word seed.

In the examples seen, the seed lexeme is participating as a defining component of the term in the compound form and represents the classification of seeds according to their types. This lexeme can also be a defining component of a term in the form of a compound, and the phenomenon of differentiation of the minimal element according to types or types does not occur.

It should be mentioned that using this lexeme, terms in the form of three or more component compounds are also created.

Compound terms are numerous and varied in their construction. It is known from the collected materials that the two-component compound terms are the most productive. Of the 884 breeding and breeding compound terms studied, 631 are two-component compounds. Since there were many such compound terms, we analyzed them in depth. Two-component compound terms are mainly formed based on the following models: noun + noun, quality + noun.

1. Compound terms in the noun+noun model (N+N). In Uzbek, noun+noun type compounds are joined by suffixation. The Izofa phenomenon is actually characteristic of the Persian-Tajik languages and is used in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, for phrases in relation to determiner-defined. In Uzbek, the order of components of word combinations representing izofa differs from the order of components of izofa constructions characteristic of the Persian-Tajik language [5,18].

There are three different forms of izofa according to the way the components of word combinations are connected.

The components of the first type of izofa compounds are joined without any grammatical signs, that is, the interdependence of such compounds is determined by word order and connecting intonation [6,99]: leaf bud, stem, mother cell, male cell, mother organism, seed grain, colouring matter, dust grain, seed box, seed counter, donor gene, parent organism, seed treatment, wax veil, hybrid variety, hybrid seeds - seeds obtained by crossing different varieties, species and genera with heredity (UzNE, vol. 3, 384). There are not many compound terms of this type in Uzbek breeding and seed breeding terminology.

In the Uzbek language selection and seed breeding terminology, among the compound terms consisting of two components of the noun+noun type, the weight of compounds of type II isophane is much higher. In this type of isomorphism, the determining component comes in the head case, and the determined component comes with a possessive affix (-i / -si). Compounds of the second type refer to belonging to an object, thing or event: cotton lint, cotton boll, leaf band, soil condition, fibre colour, field crop, grass seed, ear husk, seed coat, seed size, pollen tube, pod shape, variety control - determining the authenticity of the variety and determining the variety purity of seed crops (UzNE, vol. 6, 224). Таққиқ этилаётган соҳа терминологиясида иккинчи типдаги бирикма терминлар кенг қўлланади. Grammatical features and forms of expression of such compounds are different, and word-forming affixes (-lik, -chilik) are involved in the connection of components. For example maternal Nafi, maternal ridge, seed farm, seed complex, and textile fibre.

The third type of suffix is the grammatical symbol of both components. The structure of the compound is expressed in the model "noun + demonstrative suffix + noun + possessive suffix". Isophane compounds of this type differ from the second type of isophane grammatically by the formal expression of the indicative agreement [5,19]. For example distortion of species, purity of species, sterility of plants, variability of plants, spread of plants, division of the nucleus, fibrousness of the seed, toxicity of plants, determination of plants - failure of seed formation in the fruit as a result of the pollination of the maternal beak of the plant with its own pollen [7,218].

Thus, in the Uzbek language selection and seed breeding terminology, three types of compound terms are found. Among them, the second type of isomorphic terms is the most productive.

2. Compound terms (A+N) made in the adjective + noun model. In such a model, the defining component of compound terms is represented by an adjective and the defined component by a noun. According to the type of quality expressed in the determining component, there are two types of the above compound terms: a) compounds where the determining component is the original quality; b)

compounds whose defining component is a relative quality.

The compound terms of the original + noun form are very important in breeding and seed breeding terminology: seed, simple division, alternative genes, dense crop, clean crop, small seed, fine crop, wet grain, a large farm, hard seed, thin skin, small cell, late maturing.

Relative adjective + noun compound terms are common in breeding and seed breeding terminology. The determining component of this type of compound is formed using the affixes -li, -liq -siz, -dor, -aro, -chi, -iy. Below are examples of compound terms made with them.

In some sources, opinions are expressed that the adjective with the affix -ma alone cannot mean a certain concept and that it acquires a specific terminological tone only in the composition of the compound. "Some of these words can express a certain concept in the language alone. But they are words belonging to the noun category. Therefore, it is possible to determine the category of the term formed with the affix -ma from the context, and from the combination in terminological systems" [6,116]. From our observations, it became clear that the Uzbek language is inefficient in forming compound terms related to selection and seed production.

In the Uzbek language selection and seed breeding terminology, in the formation of two-component compound terms, the prefixes no- and ser- participate in the suffixes and form the following compounds: non-homologous chromosomes, serous fruit, serurug fruit, sergosht fruit.

Some of the two-component compound terms are formed using the agreements of income (-ni) and departure (-ga). The first component of the compound terms formed by the addition of the harvest agreement is the noun, and the second component is the name of the action: cutting flowers, disinfecting the soil, harvesting, determining the gender, sorting the seed.

The first component of the compound terms formed with the addition of the transitive agreement can be a noun, and the second can be the name of an action or a noun: release, sorting into varieties, winter hardiness, sorting into families.

The Uzbek language has a large number of compound terms with a complex structure. Below are examples of them:

Three-component compound terms: absolute weight of seed, banding, treated seed, method of biological protection;

Four-component compound terms: three-field rotation, seed germination under field conditions, stable trait carrier;

Five-component compound terms: agrotechnical methods of plant protection, type of interaction of genes;

Six-component compound terms: the law of uniformity of first-generation hybrids, the determination of the purity of seeds brought to the same size, the paternal part of the breeding nursery within the variety;

Seven-component compound terms: individual carrying the same genes in the cells, State Committee for testing varieties of agricultural plants;

Eight-component compound terms: selective propagation of plant buds, cuttings, roots or bulbs;

Nine-component compound terms: International Breeders' Association for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants.

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