CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF LINGUISTIC VALUE IN AGRICULTURAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

After the independence of Uzbekistan, as in all spheres, radical changes took place in the agricultural sector. This, in turn, has led to changes in the linguistic value of agricultural terminology. The idea that the linguistic value concept began to be used in linguistics by Ferdinand de Saussure was widespread in Europe. But we also see Saussurean basics in the great thinker Alisher Navoi’s “Mukhokamat ul lugatayn”. When the poet compares the Turkic and Persian languages, he not only describes the non-alternative units in them, but also shows the subtle differences between the alternative units. In Uzbek linguistics, linguist G. Nematova for the first time uses the linguistic value concept in her dissertation on the linguistic systematic features of plant lexemes and their artistic applications, based on the views of Ferdinand de Saussure as a methodological basis. When linguist B. Mengliev means linguistic value, he means the general linguistic essence of the language structural units - lexemes, morphemes and patterns. Although most of the terms in Uzbek agricultural terminology are categorically similar in their use in Russian (RF) or English (UK), they have different cases in specific cases due to the climatic dependence of the industry. The linguistic value of agrarian terms is manifested when compared with different languages.

Keywords: linguistic value, lexeme, morpheme, reclamation, frame lexeme, morpheme, frame, conceptual essence, agrarian reform, farming.

About linguistic value. The linguistic value question in modern linguistics was raised by Ferdinand de Saussure, the structural linguistics founder. When we say the words linguistic value (linguistic significance), we mean the differences that are obtained by comparing alternative words in different languages. For example, by comparing the words “baran” in Russian and “sheep” in English, the scientist tries to derive a linguistic value from their semantic content, syntagmatic and methodological differences in different use places (1.31). In Uzbek linguistics, linguist G. Nematova firstly uses the linguistic value concept in her dissertation on the linguistic systematic features of plant name lexemes and their artistic applications, based on the views of Ferdinand de Saussure (2.21).

Linguist B. Mengliev means the linguistic value of the general linguistic essence of the language structural units - lexemes, morphemes and patterns (3.218).

We see Saussurean interpretation foundations of linguistic value in the great thinker Alisher Navoi’s “Mukhokamat-ul-lug’atayn”. When the poet compares the Turkic and Persian languages, he not only describes the non-alternative units in them, but also shows the subtle differences between the alternative units. Here are some examples: And both the elder and the younger relative (varieties - Z.A.) are called "barodar (brother)" and Turks call the elder "elder brother" and the younger "younger brother". And they call the older and younger sister "khokhar". And they call the eldest " egachi (elder sister)" and the youngest "younger sister." And they call the father's brother "abog’a (uncle)". And the mother's brothers - "tog’ayi (uncle)" and they do not assign any names and say "am" and "hol" in Arabic. And the kukaltash is called in Turkish. And the father and the mother also speak this language" (4.16) . This scientific idea is popular in the West today with the term linguistic value, and it has become a tradition to associate it with the name of its propagandist, Ferdinand de Saussure.

The key element of a linguistic value combination is the word value. Let’s take a look at the value word explanations. The 5-volume explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language explains the expression as follows:

Value /ә. қиммат - wealth, valuables - something; value; price, evaluation; cost/
1 eco. Product price
2 Purchasing money power; the amount of goods and services that can be purchased per unit of currency at a given market price level.
3 econ. Social labor embodied and materialized in goods.
4 For sale: price, cost.
5 figurative The place, importance, value of a person or thing in marriage.
6 math. The magnitude of a variable under certain conditions. The X value.
7 The size represented by each section of the measuring instruments scale.

Of course, in the linguistic value combination, the word value is used in a figurative sense. It is clear from the work of the linguists whose names are mentioned above that it is based on the 2nd meaning of the word ‘value’. Indeed, the money value is determined in relation to gold or other currencies in international circulation. In other words, Uzbek sums
value is set in relation to gold, as well as, say, the US dollar or the Russian ruble. The words comparison also reveals what meaning they are capable of.

From the above, it is clear that in the linguistic value concept, the following frames serve as its defining factors:

Linguistic value is the semantic capacity or semantic scope of a word;
Linguistic value is a so-called aggregated concept or reference;
Linguistic value is a being or denotation phenomenon represented by a word.

Linguistic value is the word specificity that is revealed in comparison with its alternative in another language.
Linguistic value is the word uniqueness that is revealed in comparison with its language counterpart.

Hence, the question of the word linguistic value is evident in its stratified units. We can understand this from a number of examples given in the above-mentioned work of the thinker Alisher Navoi "Mukhokamat-ul-lugatayn". However, in the words of the assimilation layer, this situation may take on a much different picture. In international words in particular, this manifests itself in two different ways:

— semantic shift (meaning narrowing, specialization, meaning expansion, meaning obsolescence) may have occurred in the acquired international word essence;
— the acquired word has a terminological meaning and may have caused conceptual changes due to the lifestyle of the assimilated people.

**On the linguistic value of agrarian terms in Uzbek language.** Although the term reclamation in Uzbek agricultural terminology is categorically similar to its use in Russian (RF) or English (UK), it differs in specific cases due to the climatic dependence of the industry. This can be proven on a cognitive basis. The *reclamation* concept essence is clarified in the following defining cognitive systems:

The term has a conceptual meaning of "a series of organizational, economic, engineering and agro-technical measures aimed at radically improving soil fertility", which is common and sustainable for all languages. However, it acquires a special character due to the nature of the geographical environment to which it is cultivated:

— reclamation in cold climates;
— reclamation in temperate climates;
— reclamation in hot climates.

Of course, this social linguistic classification is relative and conditional, and can be much more complex than specific geographical classifications. However, it was used to give a more general and vivid picture of the situation.

The land reclamation specificity in Uzbekistan leads to a unique understanding of the term land reclamation in Uzbek linguistic consciousness. It is known that in our country irrigated desert areas with unfavorable water regime (arid, overgrown, desert and semi-desert areas), unfavorable physical and chemical properties (saline, sandy, heavy, loamy, compacted soils), water and wind erosion It is the main agricultural sector of Uzbekistan (5.81). Therefore, the land reclamation management through the hydraulic (construction of canals, reservoirs) and hydraulic structures network (regulation of groundwater levels through drainage and saline leaching and removal of harmful salts from the soil; terraces, floodplains, drainage ditches, drainage canals, etc. to prevent soil leaching and runoff by surface runoff), agro-technical (rerouting and tillage to prevent irrigation erosion; application of crop rotation with greater use of perennials in the saline soils development; planting siders on sandy soils; sanding of sandy soils, etc.); forestry (with measures such as the protected forests establishment and the special anti-erosion plantations establishment to prevent soil erosion caused by wind and water (6. 583). Accordingly, it is natural that the terminological essence of our territorial reclamation has some peculiarities. We have even seen that reclamation is a unique and important area for Uzbekistan on Wikipedia (7).

In cold countries, land reclamation includes a number of practices, such as flood control, swamp remediation, and the fire-fighting measures development, which are also reflected in the terminological concept. In particular, land reclamation in Russian Federation is relatively limited, and the word does not have the same use level and meaning as in Uzbek language. There are a number of reclamation practices, such as clearing the trees and shrubs land, protection from pastures, agrolesomelioration, drainage (wetland evasion), protection from desertification, which we do not see in the territory of our country.

Thus, the term reclamation in Uzbek language shows its essence in the following frames:

Land reclamation is an integral part of Uzbek agriculture.
Land reclamation is a set of water supply measures.
Land reclamation is a set of measures to clean the land from water and salts.
Land reclamation is a set of specific planting measures to maintain and improve land quality.
Land reclamation - special forestry measures against erosion.

Let’s take the first frame. This frame is the basis for subsequent frames, and the concept serves as a basis for
different aspects of linguistic value in different languages.

It is known that the reclamation bases of agriculture in Uzbekistan go back to ancient times. Because our climate requires irrigated agriculture, and therefore reclamation works are radically different from the non-irrigated areas reclamation.

It is necessary to distinguish two stages in the national conceptual meaning formation of the term reclamation in Uzbek language:

1) Reclamation practice in the period up to the XX century;
2) reclamation practice of the XX century and beyond;

The first period reclamation specificity is shown in the following.

Land reclamation in Central Asia existed in ancient times. Archaeological research shows that the remains of irrigation networks were high in reclamation culture in countries such as ancient Sogdiana, Northern Bactria, Khorezm, Fergana, Margiana. In the 6th-5th millennia BC, we see that the foothills were cultivated by port and kayir, irrigated agriculture appeared in the second millennium BC in Surkhandarya, Zarafshan, Fergana valleys, in the Amudarya delta, irrigated land reclamation in the foothills of the Syrdarya and Amudarya was carried out in the VIII-VII centuries BC (8.583). It should be noted that during this period, land reclamation works were carried out due to the rational nature use by farmers. Other reclamation practices have not been popular due to the lack of development of desert areas. However, in the XX century, new land reclamation areas have emerged due to the fact that the work in the agricultural sector was carried out on the basis of violence against nature, nature laws violation.

So, it can be said that the term reclamation is characterized by the first two frames antiquity in its conceptual essence. Today, irrigated lands cover 4.3 million hectares, 75 large canals with a total 2,500 m³/sec water consumption, 32.4 thousand km of inter-farm and 176.4 thousand km of farm irrigation networks, 31 thousand km of inter-farm, 106.3 thousand km of economic collector-drainage networks, the fact that about 1,050,000 crop hectares are irrigated with the help of about 12.8 thousand pumping stations, more than 4,800 vertical drains, more than 24.6 thousand observation and about 2,000 irrigation wells (9,583) shows the extent of reclamation work. This also indicates that the self-reclamation works scope has expanded. As a result, the conceptual linguistic value of the term reclamation also shows how broad and specific it is on a national basis.

Thus, the linguistic meaning of the term reclamation in Uzbek can be defined as “a set of special forestry measures and specific anti-erosion measures to provide ameliorative water, which is an integral part of Uzbek agriculture, to clean the land from water and salts, to maintain and improve land quality” in this respect the term differs from its essence in other nations.

The linguistic value of the compound term agrarian reform in Uzbek language is also significant due to its international and national character.

Agrarian reform means legalized systemic measures taken at the state initiative in the property, legal and industrial relations structure in agriculture.

Agrarian reform, like other reforms, is initially characterized by being a state measure. The legal document of this event consists of the following components set:
1) problem;
2) goals and objectives;
3) directions;
4) stages;
5) expected result.

There are several types of agrarian reforms in the world, each of which has acted as a way out of socio-economic crisis.

The first type of agrarian reform was carried out in the XIX-XX centuries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, with the aim of transition from a natural economy to a market economy. These agrarian reforms were caused by the feudalism crisis.

The second type of agrarian reforms took place in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia in the first half of the XX century, with the goal of transitioning from market relations to socialist relations.

The third type of agrarian reforms also planned the transition from a socialist economy to a market economy in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia in the 1990s.

All three types of agrarian reforms are combined into the same frame in the conceptual description of the same term: “change in property relations with respect to land”.

This frame will be further privatized in the social consciousness of the people of each country. For example, the third type of reforms will move from agriculture to a market economy. This is: can be
a) free market economy;  
b) a managed market economy.  
Accordingly, state ownership of land:  
a) complete termination;  
b) can be partially terminated.  
Private ownership of land may be in the form of:  
a) on the basis of purchase;  
b) on a lease basis;  
c) take for the farm  
Allocation of land on this basis:  
A) free;  
B) paid;  
B) partially paid  
appears in one of the options. At the beginning of the last century, the land part in the former USSR territory was distributed free of charge to landless people. In Uzbekistan, which has moved to a controlled market economy, land has been distributed free of charge to farmers. In 1996, free farmland amounted to 640,000 hectares. In particular, Uzbekistan has established a state policy based on planned market relations in the agricultural sector. In advanced European countries, both in the last century and now, there is a largely (approximately 70-80%) managed planned market approach (10.9). Free market relations prevail in low-income Asian and African countries. Also, in many countries that transitioned to market relations in the 90s of the last century, the first form of land ownership is typical, while in Uzbekistan the second form is used. At the same time, in contrast to other countries, a peculiar view of land ownership has emerged in the land ownership.  
Agrarian reforms in Uzbekistan have been carried out in three directions:  
1) allotment of land as a farm;  
2) transfer as private property (farming);  
3) state and economic lands on a share basis.  
These three systems of land ownership form the basis of Uzbekistan's agrarian policy.  
This situation in the socio-economic life provided the national conceptual specificity the agrarian reform term essence: "Agrarian reform is a set of measures based on managed planned market relations, ensuring the private right, private and public ownership of land."  
Thus, the knowledge system that reveals the conceptual essence of the agrarian reform term in Uzbek language can be grouped as follows:  
1) agrarian reform - the introduction of a multi-sectoral type of land ownership;  
2) agrarian reform - the introduction of market relations governed by trade.  
These two frames serve as the key to clarifying the different nature of the concept in Uzbek national consciousness from its different language alternatives.  

References  
7. Reclamation: https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/.