



## The use of agricultural terminologies in Russian

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**Annotation:** Main tendencies of Russian agricultural terminology development he development of Russian agricultural terminology is shown. The content, structure, main sources of word-forming of the Russian agricultural terminology, hierarchy connections between the units of agricultural term system are described.

**Key words:** agricultural terminology, term system, agronomics, plant cultivation, field crop cultivation, borrowing.

An important source of the formation of Russian agricultural terminology in the XIX century. was the borrowing of words from foreign languages. The most widespread in the field of agronomy of this time were borrowings from such languages as French (for example, agronomy from the French agronomie green manure is a system of cultivating the land, when the main role in raising soil fertility belongs to substances perceived from the atmosphere - from French sideration < sidere 'settle, stay down ), German (e.g., cultivator from German Kulti-vator < French cultivateur < cultivar 'cultivate, cultivate' marl - 'rock, which is a mixture of salts of lime and clay' from German Mergel < Latin mar-ga, tweezing - 'pinching the tops of fruit trees' from German pinzieren 'remove the end' . Evidence of the systemic orderliness of agricultural terms, established in the Russian language in the middle and in the second half of the 19th century, is, first of all, the presence of a significant number of fairly clearly defined thematic groups of the studied nominations:

- 1) agricultural scientific branches - agronomy, plant growing, field farming, animal husbandry etc;
- 2) methods of tillage - green manure, drainage (draining of the earth with closed ditches) etc;
- 3) cultivated plants - rice, alfalfa, sunflower, etc;
- 4) the most important phases of vital activity and biological existence of plants - tillering, heading etc.;
- 5) plant diseases - sprouting (potatoes), curl (leaves), etc;



- 6) ways of caring for plants - coloring, pinching, etc;
- 7) agricultural machinery - ear harvester, potato planter, beet lifter, etc.

It should be noted that the elements of the agricultural terminological system of the Russian language of the XIX century. were also characterized by syntagmatic relations associated, first of all, with a fairly clear originality of the phraseological compatibility of the studied nominations and the presence of stable phrases of a terminological nature in the vocabulary of the language of agronomy. Such terminological phrases were formed, as a rule, with the participation of the most significant lexemes in the sense of the studied sphere: land (land rent, land bank, land tax, etc.) experimental (experimental stations, experimental laboratories, experimental farms, etc.) fodder (feed potatoes, feed rations, feed equivalents, feed norms, etc. Studies show that the further formation of the agricultural terminology of the Russian language took place in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods (the end of the second decade of the 20th century - the first decade of the 21st century). At that time, the development, strengthening and improvement of the Russian agricultural terminological system continued, which was reflected in the emergence of a number of new lexical units of a terminological nature.

The development of the agricultural terminological system of the Russian language in the Soviet period also occurred due to the emergence of new syntagmatic connections of terminological units, which was largely due to the formation of new stable phrases with such leading components as agrochemical (agrochemical laboratory, agrochemical analysis, agrochemical characteristics of the soil, etc.); agrometeorological (agrometeorological station, agrometeorological forecasts, etc.); intercollective farm (intercollective farm enterprises, intercollective farm associations, etc.), etc. The processes of streamlining the terminological system of the agricultural sector continued actively in the post-Soviet (recent) period of the development of the Russian language (late 20th - early 21st centuries).

In general, as research shows, the agricultural terminology of the Russian language has gone through a long path of formation, starting from the 18th century. In the second half of the XIX century. the systematization of scientific agronomic knowledge was already carried out at a fairly high level. The Russian terminology of the agricultural sphere at the indicated time was a system constructed by agronomists from deliberately selected or created words



and phrases-terms, as well as terms borrowed from other languages, which serves to present the theory describing the scientific field under study. This fact is confirmed by the publication in the 19th century. the first terminological agricultural dictionaries, which reflected attempts to systematize and describe agronomic terms (for example, “Experience of a Terminological Dictionary of Agriculture, Factory, Trades and Life of the People”, published in 1843; “Illustrated Agricultural Dictionary: Encyclopedia of Agriculture ”, published in 1891, etc.). Established in the 19th century at its core, the Russian agricultural term system continued to develop actively over the subsequent time. At the end of the Soviet period (80s of the XX century), agricultural terminology was a very branched, well-organized, extensive system in which verbal units were presented, very different not only in thematic relevance, but also in origin, sources and methods. formations. One of the main evidence of the development of the modern Russian terminological system of the agricultural sector at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. are a significant thematic diversity, a clear ordering of lexical units, as well as the presence of complex hierarchical relationships between them, which is reflected.

### **List of used literature:**

1. Turko U.I. Linguocognitive analysis of computer terminology of the Russian language: author. dis. . cand. philol. Sciences / U. I. Turko. - Yelets, 2007. - 23 p.
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3. Burnashev V.P. Experience of the terminological dictionary of agriculture, factory work, crafts and everyday life of the people: in 2 volumes / V.P. Burnashev. - St. Petersburg, - T. 1-2.