

Binary Nomenclature in Vitigrowing Terms: Structural-Semantic Approach

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Abstract: This work is devoted to the problem of secondary naming (synonymous and alternative terms) in viticulture. The study analyzes the fact that the same grape varieties, diseases or agrotechnical processes are called by different names in different regions, which leads to uncertainties in scientific and practical aspects. The main reasons for secondary naming are explained by oral traditions, historical terms, language and dialect differences, and the lack of a single standard in scientific naming. Also, the need to create a single terminological system based on international standards is justified as a solution to this problem. The work highlights the relevance of forming a single term base to reduce secondary naming, correctly identify grape varieties, and simplify scientific communication.

Keywords: Viticulture, terminology, secondary naming, synonymous terms, naming system, international standard, harmonization of terms, grape varieties, scientific classification, term base.

Introduction: Terms are special lexical units with a clear meaning, used within a specific field, science or technical system. They serve as a means of ensuring the clarity, comprehensibility and coherence of scientific and practical speech. The specific properties of terms indicate that they are clear, systematic, objective, concise and stable lexical units within the framework of science. Therefore, the system of terms is an important basis for the development of any science and field. Through them, scientific thinking, analysis of the environment and the ability to express concepts expand. In this regard, secondary naming plays an important role in enriching the specific properties of terms and creates clarity (through semantic narrowing), ensures adaptation to the system, serves as a bridge between the vernacular and the language of science, and also creates stable and emotionally neutral terms. After all, secondary naming is not only a method of creating new terms, but also an effective means of enriching and developing the existing terminological system. In the theory of terminology, secondary naming is considered an important semantic phenomenon, this process means the creation of new terms based on the assignment of new, often sectoral or metaphorical meanings to existing lexical units. This

process serves as a bridge between the vernacular and the scientific language. Terminological systems are closely related to the development of industries, and primary and secondary naming play an important role in their formation. In particular, in the field of viticulture, along with scientific terms, there are also figurative, contextual or regional names used in the vernacular, which are studied in linguistics as secondary naming.

METHODOLOGY

In world linguistics, there are valuable sources on the role of language in the lexical system and the requirements for the verbalization of terms, which are especially clearly expressed in the fundamental works of D. Lotte, G. Vinokur, A. Reformatsky, E. Dresen. In particular, A. Reformatsky, emphasizing in his views that a term is not a word, but a special lexical unit within a specific science, that is, a term, divides them into different groups according to their active use, and also notes that terms can often be formed through secondary naming, that is, the use of existing words in a new, specialized meaning. [2, 39]

According to the studied sources in international linguistics, secondary naming is associated with the

economy and flexibility of the language. According to him, terminological units are formed by giving new meanings to existing words instead of creating a new term. This is an effective method, especially in practical areas. D. S. Lotte, in his work "Fundamentals of the Formation of Scientific and Technical Terminology: Issues of Theory and Methodology", presents secondary naming as the main model in the creation of scientific and technical terms and analyzes such problems as the selection, systematization, accuracy and coherence of terms. [1,143] According to T.S. Kabanova, secondary naming occurs mainly through semantic means - metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche. She substantiates with examples the use of existing simple words in new meanings in such areas as technology, medicine, agriculture. In this regard, she notes the formation of specialized terms based on semantic expansion.

In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Rahmatullayev paid special attention to this issue. In his work "Lexicology of the Modern Uzbek Literary Language", the folk and national foundations of secondary naming are revealed. He emphasizes the widespread use of this process in many areas, in particular, in viticulture, animal husbandry, and handicrafts. [3,47] For example, such popular words as "hand", "eye", and "foot" are used in viticulture as secondary terms with a different semantic load. Such names show that they are an expression of the harmony of the folk language with the scientific language. This situation is especially clearly expressed in the terminology of viticulture. This issue is also reflected in scientific works - articles and dissertations written by many Uzbek linguists. They deeply analyze the linguosemantic features of secondary names, the formation of terms based on folk lexicon, and the process of their systematization.

From the analysis of the above literature, it can be seen that secondary naming is an important factor in language development, especially as a basis for the natural formation of specialized terminology. Through this process, scientific terms become closer to folk concepts, and the language of science acquires nationality and imagery. Several methods are important in studying terms. In our opinion, studying the phenomenon of secondary naming in the lexical layer of viticulture terminology belonging to the field of horticulture using the method of semantic analysis is important in determining the lexical and contextual meanings of units belonging to this field. In many cases, taking into account the fact that viticulture terms are adopted from other fields or other languages (Russian, Tajik, Arabic), etymological analysis allows us to determine the historical roots and ways of formation. The method of structural analysis, which analyzes

terms in a lexical-structural system, shows the logical and semantic relationship of terms to each other. For example, it is possible to determine the hierarchy of terms such as "vineyard", "grape cultivation", "grape variety" within a field. In particular, in the onomasiological approach, it is possible to clearly conclude that the same concept can be expressed by several words (or vice versa) with secondary naming. For example: "branch", "stem", "scissors", "sop" - can be used in relation to several things.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Secondary naming is the use of language units in a different form and content, in addition to their main (primary) meaning. Such naming is often manifested in the following forms: 1. Synonymous terms - different names expressing the same concept (for example, variety and sort). 2. Names in folk speech - elements of ordinary folk language used instead of scientific terms (for example, sherdoz, shirinbop instead of black grapes). 3. Metaphorical or figurative names - naming based on appearance or taste characteristics (for example, Turgay language, eye-catching). 4. Regional variants - lexical variants specific to regions (for example, kand uzum in Fergana, angur in Bukhara).

According to our research, many terms in the field of viticulture were originally borrowed from other fields or from the national lexicon. Later, we can see that they are formed as secondary terms with a semantic load specific to viticulture.

Our research shows that secondary names in viticulture terminology are mainly found in the following areas:

1. In variety names:

- Scientific: Katta Qora, Khusainiy, Kishmish rozaviy.
- Popular: Mayizbop, Guluzum, Qizgaldog.
- Regional synonyms: Hilol uzum - in Andijan region, Shahlo uzum - in Samarkand.

2. In technological terms:

- Scientific: grafting, grafting, irrigation norm.
- Ordinary folk: grafting, grafting, mulch irrigation.

3. In the names of construction and care methods:

- Scientific: espalier, archator, cluster method.
- Secondary: tying to a wire, fan picking.

Secondary names are based on the cultural, social and ecological experience of the people. For centuries, grape growing has influenced not only the agricultural sector, but also folk folklore and toponymy. Therefore, such terms can be semantically multilayered and multi-meaning. For example, chilla grape - a variety that ripens in the heat; namangonbop - a variety suitable for the climate of a particular region; blue grape - a grape

variety that has not yet ripened or of a certain color. Below we will consider the explanation of some lexicon related to viticulture as a scientific term with secondary nomenclature: Vine branch—Chop —Common vernacular name; Red grape —Fire grape—Due to its dark red color and brightness; Blue grape —Raw grape — Named when unripe; Sweet grape —Appetizing — Very sweet, with a pleasant taste; Chill grape— Ripening grape —Used for varieties that ripen during the hot chilly period; Grassing —Joining— Method of joining two vine branche.

Thus, our analysis shows that the study of secondary nomenclature in linguistics allows us to identify synonymy, variantness, and metaphor in the terminological system, reveals the structure of lexical-semantic fields, serves to include national-cultural components in terminology, and also enriches regional lexicon and dialectology. The study of viticulture terminology is currently of significant scientific and practical importance. Previously formed viticulture terms were often developed on the basis of oral experience and did not fully correspond to the scientific method. In current research, these terms are being revised based on modern linguistic, philological, and agronomic approaches. This brings new perspectives to the field. In the study of viticulture terminology, biology, agronomy, linguistics, and computer science are being integrated. In particular, the scientific names of grape varieties, terms expressing their characteristics, and the naming of agrotechnical processes are being analyzed clearly and systematically. Harmonization of Uzbek viticulture terms with international terminology is one of the current directions of scientific research. This process allows for the international harmonization of scientific works, educational textbooks and practical applications on viticulture.

CONCLUSION

In viticulture, "dual nomenclature" (or synonymous nomenclature) is the naming of plant varieties, diseases, biological processes or technological practices with alternative terms in different regions or by scientists. This situation is considered an important problem in the formation of a clear and unified system in scientific terminology. For example, one grape variety may be called "Black Kishmish" in one region, and "Eastern Kishmish" in another region. This leads to confusion in scientific research and exchange of experience. The main reasons for the occurrence of dual nomenclature are oral traditions among the people, historical names, linguistic differences and regional characteristics. In addition, different names given at different times in scientific classification also exacerbate this problem. Therefore, in modern

viticulture, a unified scientific nomenclature of varieties based on international standards is considered necessary. In conclusion, secondary nomenclature in viticulture indicates the need to create a unified terminology that is recognized equally in scientific and practical terms. In this regard, national and international systematization, harmonization of literary sources, and maintaining an official register of terms are relevant. In this way, terminological accuracy, correct identification of grape varieties, and increased research efficiency are achieved. The widespread occurrence of secondary nomenclature in viticulture terminology is of particular scientific interest from a linguistic, cultural, and social point of view. By analyzing such nomenclature structurally and semantically, it is possible to further improve the terminology of the field, standardize it, and create the basis for electronic dictionaries. The study of viticulture terminology is reaching a new level based on modern scientific analysis and information technologies. This direction serves the development of the science of viticulture, the increase in the quality of education, and scientific research that is clear, understandable and globally recognized. Therefore, terminological studies in this field are not only linguistic, but also one of the urgent issues of agrarian science.

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