

FORMATION OF IRRIGATION AND MELIORATION TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

S.A. Nazarova*

*Lecturer,

Department of Foreign Languages,

Tashkent Institute of Finance,

Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Email id: sayyoranazarxon83@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the formation, development, evolution and composition of irrigation terms in the Uzbek language. And their ethnographic data, evolution as well as linguistic information. In recent years, in today's fast-paced world, as in any field, there are developments and great changes in science. As a result, new words, concepts and terms have emerged in almost all sectors, including irrigation and land reclamation.

KEYWORDS: *Irrigation And Reclamation Terminology, Dam, Dam, Flood, Water, Pipe, Lake, Drainage, Canal, Ditch, Ditch, Land, Soil, Spring, Fountain, Drought, Artificial Canal, Stream Mountain Gorge, Tarnov, Tunnel, Rain .*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, in today's fast-paced world, as in any field, there are developments and great changes in science. As a result, new words, concepts and terms have emerged in almost all sectors, including irrigation and land reclamation. At the same time, the process of nationalization began in written and oral speech, and there was a need to call names, terms and expressions in pure Uzbek.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev dated April 20, 2017 No PP-2909 "On measures to further develop the system of higher education" [1], the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2017 "On improving the quality of foreign language teaching in educational institutions № Resolution No. 610 [2] and Decree No. PF 4947 of 7 February 2017 "On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on teaching the younger generation in foreign languages, agriculture and water management. And the creation of conditions and opportunities for the training of competitive personnel fluent in foreign languages, their achievements in world civilization and the wider use of world information resources, the development of international cooperation and interaction. [3]

In today's world of information technology, as in any field, there are developments and great changes in science. In the new 21st century, the English terms irrigation and land reclamation are linguistically part of the language lexicon. Our research is also devoted to the diachronic study of the terms studied as a result of the comparative–typological study of the terms irrigation and land reclamation.

As a result, new words, concepts and terms have emerged in almost all sectors, including irrigation and land reclamation. The formation and development of each terminological system is inextricably linked with the formation and development of the same industry, and acquires a sectoral specificity. In this sense, the formation and development of the terminology of irrigation

and land reclamation in the Uzbek and English languages has its own path of development, genetic basis.

The relationship between irrigation and land reclamation has attracted the attention of many foreign and local scholars as an economic and social category since the emergence of the first written sources and has been the subject of heated debate to this day. Because the implementation of research on the terminology of irrigation and land reclamation occupies a special place in the vocabulary of this field in domestic and foreign linguistics. This is explained by the process of expansion of terminological lexical units as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, the increase in the volume of socio-economic, scientific and technical information. As a result, there was a need for a scientific study of terms related to irrigation and land reclamation.

It is known that the emergence, formation and development of the terminological system of irrigation and land reclamation is directly related to the history of the early and medieval times. Today, life itself confirms the importance of scientific research by studying the history of the formation and content of the terms irrigation and land reclamation, their content, what lexical units were called in the past on the basis of scientific sources.

The development of the terms irrigation and land reclamation in England and the concepts and processes associated with farming were first reflected in English-speaking society. The lexical units of irrigation and reclamation in English are described in encyclopedic, etymological, and specialized terminological dictionaries. At present, various facilities related to irrigation and land reclamation are also attracting the attention of specialists in the private sector.

One of the main tasks of the terminology of any language, especially Uzbek, is to replace and introduce into the Uzbek language lexical units related to the field of irrigation and land reclamation. In the lexicology department of linguistics, the lexical structure of a language, the consequence of the emergence of new words, leads to the enrichment of the vocabulary of this language.

In the I-IV centuries BC, among the Turkish peoples living in Asia Minor, fabricated stories were invented to explain the origin of mountains and waters. The consistent establishment of economic trade relations was the basis for the development of agriculture, artificial irrigation, animal raising and horticulture in the country. In the early middle Ages, the peasant (village governor) was the owner of the property. Due to the high level of development of agriculture, the formation of lexical units in the field of irrigation and land reclamation in folk legends such as Alpomish, Tomaris, Shirak, such as irrigation, hiraj, dayra, undoubtedly began from this period.

As S.P.Tolstov, who studied the terms of irrigation and land reclamation in modern linguistics, noted: "In ancient times in Central Asia, the development of socio-economic relations in society, primary land ownership, forms of ownership, the formation of the first agricultural and industrial structures and their structural Undoubtedly, the role of archeological, ethnographic, paleoanthropological, as well as linguistic data in the generalized study of relevant data is invaluable. " [10] In his research, he describes that some examples of terms related to irrigation and land reclamation, such as irrigation, land reclamation, etc., have reached the present time, such as irrigation, land, etc.

Some similarities to the irrigation and land reclamation terms can be found in O.S.Akhmedov's doctoral dissertation on philological sciences "Linguistic analysis and translation problems of tax and customs terminology in English and Uzbek." [5] For example: haroj (hiroj) is a land tax, which shows that the irrigation sector is one of the most important sectors of public administration, like the tax sector. Many of these terms are now archaic.

We know the life and way of life of the Turkish peoples through the monuments of folklore and

written sources. Folklore has come down to us through ancient myths and legends, through historical songs that have been passed down by word of mouth calling for rain on ancient agriculture. These include rain calling ceremonies, wind stops, and ploughing.

Rain Summoning Ceremony

From ancient times, the main economic activity of the Uzbeks was farming, and the region's agriculture was irrigated and natural, that is, rain-fed lalmi (kayrakt). On Lalmi farmland, a ceremony was held to summon the rain in the event of a drought without rain in the spring. The ceremony was called by such names as "Slow Wife," "Milk Woman," "Water Woman," and "Imperfect Woman."

Weak wife, sultan wife,

Shadow area wife

What does a weak wife need?

It needs a torrential downpour.

Let the rain the lake

Let the world get wet

Let the grass grow

Let there be no drought.

As another example, it is appropriate to show **a plough song, that is, plowing**:

To reap, to reap, to reap,

Plowing, going back and forth.

The hardest part is

O my ox, to build a house [66; B.150].

Similar songs contain terms related to modern irrigation and land reclamation. For example, terms such **as water, soil, flood, river, ice, rain, shore, lake, drought**.

Many lexical units related to irrigation and land reclamation have been used in Uzbek folklore, especially in legends, songs and epics. In folk epics, plowing, agricultural ceremonies, songs mean that the terms irrigation and reclamation have an ancient history.

So, since ancient times, man has invented fabric stories, legends, songs that explain the emergence of terms in the field of irrigation and land reclamation, expressing their reaction to the events taking place in the environment. We call all this "folklore" today. In folklore, including songs, myths and legends, it is precisely the lexical units of agriculture that can be found among the terms of the field of irrigation and reclamation that have survived to the present day.

Yusuf Hos Hajib, who lived and worked in the X-XII centuries, is one of our scholars who made a great contribution to the development of terms in the field of linguistics, including irrigation and land reclamation, with his work "Qutadg'uBilig" ("Knowledge that leads to happiness"). In the process of studying the work of the scientist, we have identified lexical units related to more than 150 terms related to the field of irrigation used at that time. Including *springs, fountains; full-flow, path, direction; measure the ground by hand; summer-field, pasture, desert, valley; late-crossing, crossing, crossing of rivers, streams, lakes; share-village; kend-shahr; a place of flowers, lawns, and grasses; öbri- depth, dara; the edge of the visible place, the circumference*; [12]

NosiriddinBurhanuddinRabguzi's book "The Story of Rabguzi" ("Yozuvchi" Publishing House,

1990, first book) [8] uses the following a number of water management terms: *yogin* - rain; *bodiya*- desert, steppe, desolate ; *bus-district*; *burloq*- vineyards; *yobon*- wilderness, desert; *yol-stream*, spring ; *yigoch* - a unit of distance of about 9 km; *misqol*-weight measurement (approximately 4.68 g); *navodan-tarnov*; *sabon*- plowing; *tariqchilik*-farming; *tikmoq*- to sew; *haroj* (*hiroj*) - land tax, a large piece of land owned by someone; *shar*- a measure of length equal to a spindle; *qarim*- depth; *qubosh*-a guard installed in the fields; *qo'l*-the dried riverbed of the river; [8]

The importance of the Timurid period in the history of Uzbek linguistics is incomparable. Historically, during the reign of Amir Temur, the development of science, culture, art, and the Turkic (Uzbek) language created the conditions for a high level of development. By this time, lexical units in the field of irrigation began to be formed as terms from common words. We can see the following words about irrigation and land reclamation in Amir Temur's work "Temur's Statutes" [4], which is now our national and spiritual heritage:

In *Temurnoma*, a book about Amir Temur in the Battle of Koragon [9] many terms can be seen, such as *yobon*-steppe, desert, field; *yig'och*- timber, length measurement; *gas*-length measurement, *rubymaskun*- is the dry part of the land; *saqo*-sprinkler, matemen; *shikof*-crack, river, hole; *qantara*- bridge; *qovg'a*- a leather vessel used to draw water from a well; *gabro*-ground, land, soil; *g'ob*- forest cover; *o'r*- elevation, sloping place; *o'lang*- weed, grass; *hannot*-grain , farmer; *hubobot*- cereals, grains; *hirosat*-cultivation, farming, *horis*-farmer, guard and it is clear that in every period of our history, farming has been an integral vital need of mankind. Since the cultivation of land and irrigation have been the basis of human life since the centuries BC, the history of the term irrigation dates back to those times.

One of the brightest representatives of the history of Uzbek linguistics, the historical and architectural work "Boburnoma" by the king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, contains many lexical units related to the terms of irrigation and land reclamation. Nowadays, terms are used instead of these lexical units. The following terms related to irrigation and land reclamation can be found in the *Boburnoma*. For example:*suyi*-water, river; *yig'och*- wood, measuring unit; [6]

We know from history that in the XVI-XIX centuries the territory of Uzbekistan was ruled by the Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand khanates. During this period, the intensification of conflicts between the khanates led to the weakening of the state, which in turn showed a decrease in attention to the field. During the khanate period, great work was done in the field of irrigation and land reclamation.

It should be noted that the process of adaptation of the terms irrigation and land reclamation to sources and oral speech is represented by several lexical units:

1. Translation of the term into Uzbek through phonetic adaptation

2. Shielding

3. The use of the irrigation and land reclamation terms in the sense of lexical units existing in the Uzbek language

4. Expressing irrigation and land reclamation terms using different word groups

One of the tasks of Uzbek terminology is to form Uzbek alternatives to the existing terms in the field of irrigation and land reclamation in English and to include them in this field. This, in turn, led to the development of the science of national terminology. [11]

It should be noted that in the field of irrigation, irrigated agriculture appeared and developed long ago. The word "irrigation" comes from the Latin word *irrigatio* - to irrigate dry lands, to irrigate fields and arable lands.

The terms irrigation and land reclamation in English are listed in special terminological dictionaries.

The English term "irrigation" has its own etymological history. Also, the **World Book** encyclopedic dictionary defines the word irrigation as follows: *Irrigation is the watering of land by artificial methods. And it provides water for plant growth in areas that have long periods of little or no rainfall. The water used for irrigation is taken from lakes, rivers, streams, and wells.* [13]

Uzbek translation: irrigatsiyabuyerlarisun'iyusulbilansug;orishdir. Va u uzoqvaqtdavomidayog'ingarchilikkamyokiumumanbo'lmaganjoylarda'osimliklarningo'sishiuchun suvberadi. Sug'orishuchunishlatiladigansuvlar ,ko'llar ,daryolar, irmoqlarvaquduqlardanolinadi.

The Oxford Etymological Dictionary gave the following definition of the term in 1610: *1610s, "a supplying of water to land," also in medical use, "supply of liquid to some part of the body," from Latin irrigationem (nominative irrigatio) a "a watering, irrigation, "noun of action from past participle stem of irrigate" lead water to, irrigate, flood ". [14]*

Uzbek translation: "Suvniquruqlikka etkazib berish" , shuningdek tibbiy maqsadlarda foydalanish, tananing ba'zi qismlariga suyuqlik etkazib berish", lotincha irrigatsiya "nominative irrigatsiya" dan "sug'orish , sug'orishningo'tgan qismidankelibchiqqan harakat nomi , suvni olib boring , sug'oring, toshqin qiling" kabilar.

Irrigation is the process of applying controlled amounts of water to plants at needed intervals. Irrigation helps to grow agricultural crops, maintain landscapes, and revegetate disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of less than average rainfall. Irrigation also has other uses in crop production, including frost protection.

Translation: Sug'orish-

buo'simliklarga kerakli vaqtoralig'idaboshqariladigan miqdordagi suvni o'qib o'qish jarayoni.

Sug'orish qishloq xo'jaligiekinlarini yetishtirishga

,landshaftlarni saqlash gavaquruq joylardavao'rtachayog'ingarchilikdan

vaqtlardabuzilgantuproqlarniko'payishigayordamberadi.

Sug'orisho'simlik yetishtirishda ,boshqamaqsadlarda , shujumladansovuqdan himoya qilishda ham mavjud.

melioration (n.)

c. 1400, melioracioun, "improvement, act or process of making or becoming better," from Late Latin meliorationem (nominative melioratio) "a bettering, improvement," noun of action from past-participle stem of meliorare "to improve". Meliorations in Scottish law were "improvements made by a tenant upon rented land."

Uzbek translation: melioratsiya, "takomillashtirish, harakatyokitakomillashtirish jarayoni", Lotinchameliorationem (nominative melioratio) dan "yaxshilanish, takomillashtirish", meliorareo'tmishdoshqismidankelibchiqqan harakat nomi "takomillashtirish".

Land reclamation under Scottish law is "improved by land leased by the tenant". Land reclamation (Latin melioratio - improvement), agricultural land reclamation - a series of organizational, engineering and agro-technical measures aimed at radically improving the fertility of land. M. change the set of natural conditions (soil, hydrological, climatic, etc.) in the desired direction; allows you to change the water, air, temperature and nutrient regime, which is convenient for growing crops in the soil, the temperature and movement of air in the near-surface layer of the atmosphere. M. it is of great economic importance: new lands are developed, arable lands are expanded, land productivity and increase, product quality improves and its cost decreases. M. along with economic and social issues, it also solves the environmental problem. [7]

These terms irrigation and land reclamation were used in England as irrigation and later became a popular term. However, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, instead of the term irrigation, the lexical unit "farming" was expressed in English by the lexeme "farming" and now by the lexeme "irrigation".

We know from history that the English language belongs to the Romano-Germanic family, and so far many words have come from French into English. According to many historical sources, British lands were mainly part of the territory of English and Saxon tribes.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's, one of the English linguists, Henry Swift (1845-1921), left a great deal of information on irrigation and land reclamation in English in his History of English Linguistics. Based on this book, we consider it expedient to gradually classify the history of terms related to irrigation and land reclamation in English into stages:

Agriculture as a sector was formed in **1569**, and it was during this period that the process of development of the English terms irrigation and land reclamation began. "The process of development of the terms irrigation and land reclamation consists of the following stages":

During the XII-XIII centuries in England, "irrigation" was one of the leaders of the agricultural industry. During this period, water mills began to appear and spread in all regions of the country. Irrigation development was stimulated as the agricultural system was formed. At that time, the first lexical units related to the terms irrigation and land reclamation appeared, and they are still used today:

dam - dam, dam, flood- flood, water- suv, pipe - pipe, lake - lake, drain- drainage, canal- kanal, ditch-ditch, ditch, land - land, soil - soil, spring - spring, spring, drought -drought, flume - artificial canal, flowing mountain gorge, tarnov, tunnel - tunnel, rain - rain.

Hence, the simple terms related to irrigation and land reclamation began to develop due to the fact that the land was arable and irrigated.

In the XIV-XVI centuries, as a result of vague choices between farmers and landlords for freedom, a number of special words were formed as a result of the emergence of the lexical unit of the farmer in the field of irrigation and land reclamation:

landlord—eregasi, **water pipe**—suvquvuri, **high water**—yuqorisuv,

spillway - drenaj, **shallow water**—sayozsuv, kichikirmoq, **river head**—daryoboshi, **outfall** – suvquyilishi, **head channel**-bosh kanal

Thus, this period is a period of formation of complex vocabularies related to irrigation and land reclamation at a time of backwardness in the territory of England.

The seventeenth and nineteenth centuries became the center of trade on English soil. In Europe, a trading system was formed and the need for land increased. During this period, two- and three-component terms related to irrigation and land reclamation emerged:

temporary ditch- vaqtinchalikzovur, **water pipe line**- suvquvurtizimi,

concrete pipe-betonquvur, **inside farm road**- fermaichkiyoli, **earth boundary path**-yerningchegarayoli, **inside farm canal**- fermaichkikanali.

By the twentieth century, as science and technology developed, lexical units such as irrigation, drainage, reclamation, and hydraulic engineering began to become more active. We know from historical sources that field irrigation has been mentioned in many places about artificial irrigation. At this stage, the development of terms related to the new field of irrigation was due to technical devices and structures. We know that that period was a period of development of a new science and technology, when many different technical devices began to be used in the field of irrigation

and land reclamation. Therefore, new terms were formed from lexemes representing technical objects.

It is the period of the XXI century, and there are also abbreviated terms in the field of irrigation and land reclamation. This is especially true of English terms, as they have been used in English in recent years to save words. We know that abbreviated terms are different from ordinary terms, even listed in a separate section in special dictionaries. For example: World Water Council - (WWC), Global Water Partnership (GWP), World Water Forum (WWF), International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), Global Vision on Water (GVW), International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), Fresh Water Forum (FWF).

We also fully agree with the views of the above linguists and express our views on the classification of the following methods of irrigation and reclamation terms in English:

| Simple word units | Complex word units | Abbreviation units |
|---|--|---|
| soil-тупрок, water-сув, drain – дренаж, drop – томчи, canal – канал, ditch- дренаж, trough – сув идиш, lake - кўл, farm - ферма, river - дарё, dam - дамба, тўғон, drought - қурғоқчилик | water+shed–сув ҳавзаси, water+bed- сув тўшаги, water+proof–сув ўтказмайдиған, сувга чидамли, water+shoot–сув қувури, whirl+pool-гирдоб, spill+way–дренаж, waste+way- исрофгарчилик | WWC - (World Water Council), GWP - (Global Water Partnership), WWF - (World Water Forum), IMI - (Irrigation Management Institute), ICID - (International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage), FWF- (Fresh Water Forum) |

Albert Markwardin, one of the American linguists, explains the origin of the terms irrigation and land reclamation in Short History of English: Old English (450-1050) Middle English (1050-1475) Modern English (1475-1700) Modern English (1700- to the present) include the following lexical units:

lake–ko’l, **farm** - ferma, **canal** - kanal, **river** - daryo, **dam** - damba, **drain** - drenaj, **drought** – qurg’oqchilik .

Hence, in the first stage, the lexical units related to the terms irrigation and reclamation were formed on the basis of the semantic transfer of simple words through the semantic method.

It should be noted that in the field of irrigation and land reclamation, the term denoting an object or process has been activated in different ways in different periods. For example, if we take the word "irrigation", in England in the 14-17th centuries this lexical unit was used in its own sense, while in the 18th-19th centuries it was expressed by the word farmer. Later, by the twentieth century, it was called irrigation and reclamation. By the eleventh century, a number of lexical units

began to emerge. Such a chronological description lexical units of irrigation We think that by the XX-XI centuries many of our terms related to irrigation and reclamation were used under different names.

As can be seen from the above examples, new terms are formed from old words, that is, simple, lexical units used in our daily lives. Most of them occurred in the form of two- and three-component terms.

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