JOURNAL OF ADVANCED LINGUISTIC STUDIES
VOL. 13, NO. 2, JUL-DEC 2026 – PART 2 (ISSN 2231-4075)

Structural-Typological Classification of Viticulture Terms in the Uzbek Language

NAFISA M. NURIDDINOVA
Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article investigates the structural and morphological characteristics of Uzbek viticulture terminology using a structural-typological approach. Based on academic classification principles, the specialized vocabulary is categorized for the first time into six distinct structural types: simple, compound, paired, reduplicated, phrase-based, and abbreviated terms. The study examines their morphological and syntactic formation mechanisms, productive affixes, and structural models using key examples. The findings map out the structural system of Uzbek viticulture terminology, providing a reliable framework for future specialized agricultural databases and lexicographical practices.

Keywords: Viticulture lexicon, structural-typological classification, simple terms, compound terms, phrase-based terms, abbreviations, Uzbek linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The lexical layer of a language is a dynamic system that continuously evolves in close connection with social progress, material culture, and human economic activity. In particular, the centuries-old traditional crafts, agricultural culture, and lifestyle of a specific nation are vividly reflected in its professional vocabulary, namely, its specialized terminology. As an agro-cultural region, Uzbekistan finds one of its most ancient and leading branches of agriculture undoubtedly in viticulture. The

centuries-old experience of the Uzbek people in grape cultivation, vine care, and agro-technical processes has laid the foundation for the formation of a rich and distinctive viticulture terminology in the language. This specialized lexicon is not merely a collection of words, but constitutes a complex and coherent micro-system regulated by the internal laws of the Uzbek vocabulary structure.

The relevance of this study is determined by the need to bring the formal structure of Uzbek viticulture terms into a precise scientific framework and systematically elucidate their formation patterns by dividing them into linguistic types. Based on the requirements of modern linguistics, studying a terminological system not only within a semantic scope but also through structural inter-element relations reveals the internal derivational potential of the language. The primary objective of this article is to collect the viticulture vocabulary of the Uzbek language, classify these terms into six structural types based on academic linguistic principles namely simple, compound, paired, reduplicated, phrase-based, and abbreviated terms and perform a linguistic analysis of the word-formation mechanisms and productive models of each type. Addressing these designated tasks serves to enrich the theory of Uzbek lexicology, morphology, and terminology. Furthermore, the findings of this research provide a reliable theoretical and methodological foundation for compiling specialized, bilingual, and explanatory terminological dictionaries at a high scientific level, as well as for developing digital agricultural databases in the future.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

In linguistics, investigating any specialized terminology requires not only defining its semantic field but also exploring its formal-structural composition. In recent years, interest in the structural and linguo-typological classification of various professional lexical layers in Uzbek linguistics has significantly increased. In this particular field, crucial scientific breakthroughs and foundational insights have been established through extensive research conducted by prominent scholars such as S. Ibrohimov,

N. Mamatov, T. Orunov, N. T. Hotamov, S. Usmonov, R. Doniyorov, A. Azizov, A. Hojiyev, K. Sapayev, A. Madvaliyev, H. Dadaboyev, H. Shamsiddinov, M. Abdiyev & H. Jamolkhonov. Their scholarly investigations predominantly focus on the structural configuration, formation, and developmental trajectories of terms, their linguistic attributes, and the intricate correlation between national and international terminologies. Consequently, these contributions have profoundly advanced both the theoretical and practical dimensions of Uzbek terminological studies, not only firmly establishing terminology as an independent branch of Uzbek linguistics but also playing a pivotal role in formulating the terminological frameworks for various other scientific disciplines. However, the structural-typological nature of viticulture terms, which represent a crucial component of agricultural terminology, has not yet been comprehensively investigated as an independent and systematic object of study. In existing linguistic literature, this lexicon has mostly been analyzed partially within general agricultural terminology or solely from a dialectological perspective. Consequently, this necessitates a synthesis of the morphological and syntactic models of these terms into a unified system.

To achieve the designated objectives, this study utilizes a combination of systematic and structural linguistic research methods to identify the compositional features of Uzbek viticulture terminology. The empirical database of the research consists of over three hundred specialized terms collected from explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, specialized agricultural literature, and direct field observations conducted across various regions of the Republic. In categorizing the gathered material, the classification principles of word structure developed by Professor H. Jamolkhonov were adopted. The research process integrates a morphological analysis method to examine the morphemic structure of simple, derivative, and abbreviated terms while determining the productivity level of word-forming affixes. Concurrently, a syntactic-structural analysis method is employed to investigate the formation models of compound, paired, reduplicated, and phrase-based terms alongside the syntactic relations between their components.

Finally, a statistical method is applied to measure the percentage distribution and frequency of occurrence of the six identified linguistic types within the overall viticulture lexicon, ensuring an objective empirical evaluation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From a structural standpoint, the empirical material demonstrates that Uzbek viticulture terms are systematically categorized into simple, compound, paired, phrase-based, and abbreviated units. The simple structural form fundamentally consists of a single nuclear unit encompassing both root and derivative lexical layers. The root simple terms serve as the foundational lexical block, including core nominal and verbal lexemes such as *o tamoq* (to weed), *yaproq* (leaf), *yakan* (binding reed), *ariq* (drip channel), *atan* (wooden beam for hanging winter grapes), *ishkom* (arched trellis), *uzmoq* (to harvest), *kishmish* (seedless grape/raisin), *tok* (grapevine), and *zambil* (harvest basket). A significant majority of these root terms designate specific grape varieties like *tarnov, rkatsiteli, rizamat, charos, bahora, xishrov, sug diyona, zarafshon, risling, morastel, aletiko, madang, marza, vassarg a, hindogni, oktabriskiy, kuljinskiy, sabza*, and structural elements like *zang* (vine trunk) and *bachki* (adventitious shoot). Additionally, they appear as verbal action nouns signifying critical agrotechnical interventions such as *chilpish* (pinching), *tutatish* (fumigation), *burqitish* (smudging), *siyraklanish* (cluster thinning), *jo ya olish* (furrow making), and *sug orish* (irrigation).

On the other hand, derivative simple terms within this subsystem are formed through highly productive morphological affixes operating systematically in the language. The suffix *-i* actively generates adjectives and nouns denoting grape varieties and drying methods, as seen in *soyaki* (shade-dried, from *soya* + *-ki*), *oftobi* (sun-dried, from *oftob* + *-i*), *sirkoyi* (sour grape, from *sirko* + *-yi*), alongside specific cultivars like *Sultoni, behishti, najimi, husayni, toifi* (late-ripening table grape), and *aymoqi* (winter-buried variety). The suffix *-iy* similarly structures standard cultivars like *sultoniy, baxtiyoriy*, and *xaliliy*, while the

morphological unit *-ki* shows prominent productivity in *chillaki* (40-day ripening variety, from *chilla*) and *ertaki* (early-ripening). Verbal derivatives are heavily structured via the suffix *-la*, triggering action terms like *loshlamoq* (gleaning leftovers after harvest), *o g itlamoq* (to fertilize), *gullamoq* (flowering stage), and *g ovlamoq* (irregular vine overgrowth). Diminutive and specific object structures are generated through *-li* and *-cha*, producing *kurtakli* (budded seedling), *qalpoqcha* (flower cap), *uzumcha* (small berry), *qalamcha* (cutting), and *chiviqcha* (thin twig). Human agency and professional roles are structured via the suffix *-chi*, resulting in *ko chatchi* (nursery specialist), *uzumchi* (viticulturist), *hasharchi* (voluntary laborer), and *traktorchi* (tractor driver). General industrial branches and cultivation grounds are established through the highly productive affixes *-chilik*, *-kor*, and *-zor*, forming crucial systemic concepts such as *uzumchilik* (viticulture), *vinochilik* (winemaking), *sohibkor* (expert viticulturist), *ko chatzor* (nursery), *uzumzor* (grape plantation), *tokzor* (vineyard), and *mevazor* (orchard). Finally, abstract process notions and qualitative properties are structured through the nominalizer *-ish* and other functional markers, producing terms like *ko mish* (autumn burying), *ochish* (spring unearthing), *sug orish* (irrigation), *chatishtirish* (hybridization), *g ujum* (single berry/dense cluster, via *-(u)m*), *donador* (granular structure, via *-dor*), technical suitability *mayizbop, vinobop*, and *kishmishbop* (suitable for raisins, winemaking, and kishmish respectively, via *-bop*), as well as structural states like *chirik* (decayed part, via *-k*) and *chirindi* (organic markers like compost, via *-indi*), all of which constitute a vast quantitative proportion of modern viticulture lexicography.

From a macro-linguistic perspective, agricultural terminology represents a complex micro-system characterized by unique lexical and grammatical parameters. Within this micro-system, nominal words that perform a purely nominative function – specifically nouns – occupy a central position, and their structural prevalence is remarkably high compared to other parts of speech. This phenomenon is supported by the empirical findings of the linguist G. Sadiyeva [8: 25], who notes that nouns comprise approximately 42 percent of the overall composition of

agricultural terms, quantitatively outnumbering verbs by 82.7 times, adjectives by 7.5 times, and affixes by 15 times. Analytical literature reveals that when more than twenty macro-languages across various professional fields are investigated, the structural distribution of nouns varies slightly in each domain. These fluctuations are logically justified and explained by the internal configuration of each macro-language as well as the overall volume of its lexical groups. The majority of the simple viticulture terms collected during this research belong to the noun category and are predominantly rooted in the borrowed lexical layer. Concurrently, native lexical units belonging to adjective and verb categories also play an essential role in constructing simple viticulture terms, although the baseline core of these nominal designations is overwhelmingly associated with the borrowed terminological stratum.

Taking into consideration that viticulture terms in the Uzbek language manifest themselves in diverse configurations from a structural standpoint, the comprehensive investigation of empirical data reveals that compound terms formed by combining two or more stem components occupy a highly active position within this specialized agricultural terminological system. Within this subsystem, the presence of viticulture terms structured upon copulative and determinative bases, which vary significantly according to their genetic linguistic material, deserves specific academic consideration. Following the theoretical classification principles established by the linguist A. Madvaliyev [4: 47-76], these complex lexical structures can be systematically divided into two major groups based on their linguistic nature, where the first group encompasses mono-linguistic compound terms derived from components belonging to a single language layer, and the second group comprises hybrid compound terms synthesized from linguistic materials of entirely different language origins. In line with general word-formation laws, compound terms in viticulture are generated through the inner morphological potential of the native language stratum, borrowed foreign materials, or through the structural integration of both sources via hybridization. The specialized compound terms developed on the basis of native Uzbek

materials are predominantly the product of adopting pre-existing colloquial compound words from the common language into the terminological system as scientific terms or nomenclature units. Such double-faceted lexical items, which function simultaneously in both everyday spoken language and professional scientific domains, are frequently and systematically found in terminological systems that evolved in direct alignment with traditional folk life and indigenous agricultural practices. Furthermore, a distinct portion of compound terms built from native materials emerges as a direct result of completely calquing international or Russian agricultural terminology into the Uzbek language structure.

Structurally, the simple form of Uzbek viticulture terms consists of root and derivative layers based on a single nuclear unit. The root layer comprises core nominal and verbal units designating basic concepts, tools, and cultivars, such as *tok* (vine), *uzum* (grape), *yaproq* (leaf), *yakan* (binding reed), *ariq* (drip channel), *atan* (hanging beam), *ishkom* (trellis), *zambil* (harvest basket), *uzmoq* (to harvest), and *o tamoq* (to weed). It heavily dictates grape cultivars (*charos, rizamat, rkatsiteli, sug diyona, risling, morastel, madang, marza, zang, bachki, sabza*) and critical agrotechnical actions (*chilpish* (pinching), *tutatish* (fumigation), *burqitish* (smudging), *siyraklanish* (thinning), *sug orish* (irrigation)).

Conversely, derivative simple terms utilize highly productive affixes: *-i/-iy* for cultivars and processing methods (*soyaki, oftobi, sirkoyi, Sultoni, husayni, toifi, baxtiyoriy*); *-ki* for temporal traits (*chillaki, ertaki*); *-la* for dynamic operations (*loshlamoq, og itlamoq, gullamoq, g ovlamoq*); *-li/-cha* for structural states and diminutives (*kurtakli, qalpoqcha, uzumcha, qalamcha*); and *-chi* for human agency (*ko chatchi, uzumchi, hasharchi*). Industrial domains, spatial environments, and physical states are systematically structured via *-chilik* (*uzumchilik, vinochilik*), *-zor* (*tokzor, uzumzor, ko chatzor*), *-kor* (*sohibkor*), *-ish* (*ko mish, ochish, chatishtirish*), *-(u)m* (*g ujum*), *-dor* (*donador*), *-bop* (*mayizbop, vinobop*), *-k* (*chirik*), and *-indi* (*chirindi*).

Compound viticulture terms predominantly integrate mono-linguistic or hybrid stems from Arabic, Persian, Uzbek, and

Russian strata. A prime example is *amal olmoq* (to take root), a specialized horticultural term signifying the physiological process where a new seedling absorbs soil nutrients to initiate spring vegetation. Unlike its general synonyms *o'smoq* (to grow) and *unmoq* (to sprout), *amal olmoq* provides strict contextual precision for vine propagation. Other core agrotechnical, structural, and spatial compounds include *xomtok* (green pruning), *so' ritok/ishkomtok* (trellis-grown vine), *yertok* (ground vine), *chorqator* (four-row configuration), *o'rtapishar* (mid-season ripening), and *o' qariq* (main feeder channel). Folk selection and ethno-nominative creativity are embedded in cultivar compounds like *kelinbarmoq* (lady's finger), alongside *ko zyoshi, surxok kitobi, urug ko chat, zarpechak, ocha bala, botir kishmish, nimrang, kattaqo rg on, qora kaltak, qoraburun*, and *qorajanjal*.

During the systematic investigation of the structural-semantic models of the Uzbek viticulture lexicon, the empirical evidence demonstrates that lexical units functioning in a strictly paired structural form within the viticulture and general agricultural terminology are quantitatively limited. One prominent lexical-semantic unit of this type is the term *bog -rog* (orchards and vineyards), which lexicographical sources define as an expansive agricultural area consisting of orchards, vineyards, flower gardens, and cultivated parks, and it is firmly documented in explanatory dictionaries as an independent lexical unit. Specifically, in the *Explanatory Dictionary of Active Words in the Modern Uzbek Language*, this paired unit is interpreted as a garden composed of various fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees. The structural coordination of the components *bog* (garden) and *rog* within this unit triggers a substantial expansion of its semantic scope, thereby generating a new systemic term that designates the collective name of specific regional plantations or cultivated fields. The distinctive linguistic attribute of the *bog -rog* combination lies in its capacity to express a highly cumulative meaning; rather than merely signifying a garden in its narrow sense, it functions as a generalized designation encompassing vineyards, orchards, and other green agricultural spaces simultaneously. Consequently,

through the process of lexical coordination, a broader, macro-semantic generalization has emerged that surpasses the individual meanings of its constituent components. Concurrently, it is scientifically appropriate to interpret the lexeme *bog -rog* not as a highly specialized, restrictive viticultural term, but rather as a paired agricultural unit whose functional scope is closely integrated with the viticulture discourse, since its semantic boundary is not restricted to grape plantations alone, but rather serves to comprehensively designate broad horticultural and viticultural territories.

As documented in theoretical literature, a substantial portion of paired words in the Uzbek language are structured precisely due to the linguistic necessity of expressing a wider and more generalized conceptual framework, and the term *bog -rog* serves as a prime manifestation of this derivational rule. In the Uzbek language, a complex landscape consisting of orchards, vineyards, and botanical areas is nominated via this specific term. To precisely comprehend the inner semantic structure of this word, it is necessary to contrast it with the historical meaning of the second coordinated component, *rog*. Historical-etymological sources indicate that the word *rog* originally signified the foot of a mountain, a meadow, or a grassy pasture; hence, when coordinated with the word *bog*, the resulting unit *bog -rog* expresses a much broader, more intense, and highly expressive meaning than the individual word *bog*, with the semantic feature of a flourishing, prosperous garden becoming completely predominant.

Paired terms

In oral folk terminology, the paired unit *ocha-bala* (unproductive wild shoot) stands out as a unique structural and metaphorical expression. While the archaic root *ocha* is lexicographically defined by D. Orinbayeva as mother , ancient Turkic sources also link it to meanings like abandoned or defenseless [5: 137]. Through a cognitive semantic shift, the sociocultural concept of an unprotected child was metaphorically transferred to viticulture to designate an excessive, wild, and entirely non-fruit-bearing grapevine shoot. This phenomenon mirrors other

anthropomorphic folk terms like *tepa ko z* (top bud, lit. "top eye") and *tirsak novda* (elbow shoot), where human anatomy is structurally mapped onto vine morphology to form specialized technical designations. Within the framework of the structural-typological nature of Uzbek viticulture terms, the next significant lexical layer is represented by phrase-based terms, also widely designated as syntactic or complex terms, which consist of stable combinations of two or more words utilized across scientific, technical, and agricultural discourses. Phrase-based viticulture terms generate complex structural structures from multiple individual lexical units, manifesting themselves in stable syntagmatic patterns that serve to nominate key industrial concepts such as grape cultivars, vineyard maintenance, vine seedlings, fruit-growing management, grape cultivation technology, disease-resistant varieties, irrigation networks, wine production systems, and berry cultivation. Although there are no strict morphosyntactic restrictions regarding the parts of speech involved in these multi-word structures, it is highly noteworthy that their core nuclear components belong predominantly to the noun category. The structural configurations of these viticultural phrases are overwhelmingly generated via highly productive noun + noun and adjective + noun models, which is explicitly verified by active stable units such as *uzum navlari* (grape varieties, structured as noun+noun) and *kasalliklarga chidamli navlar* (disease-resistant varieties, structured as noun + adjective + noun). As documented in specialized linguistic literature, phrase-based terms manifest themselves either as binary restricted combinations consisting of two components or as expanded structural phrases containing three or more elements, with their structural and semantic boundaries exhibiting distinct differentiation. Within the viticultural branch of horticulture, the operational presence of these specific structural models and their inner configurations significantly enriches the empirical depth of the research. Following the theoretical formulations of the linguist A. Pardayev [7], each constituent word within a complex terminological phrase must be syntactically integrated with the other via morphological affixes or strict word order rules, while the utilization of coordinators, prepositions, or postpositions is

highly discouraged; this is because components unified via auxiliary words tend to lose their specialized terminological attribute, structurally resembling common, free syntactic phrases. This theoretical premise provides a reliable academic foundation for classifying multi-component agricultural phrases precisely as systematic complex terms. The empirical evaluation of the gathered data demonstrates that phrase-based viticulture terms systematically occur in two-component (restricted), three-, four-, and five-component (expanded) structural variations.

Two-component complex terms function structurally as word combinations characterized by a principal-subordinate syntactic relation, yet semantically they represent a completely unified conceptual whole. Active industrial designations such as *tok bargi* (vine leaf), *uzum suvi* (grape juice), *qora uzum* (black grapes), *meva sharbati* (fruit juice), and *uzum navlari* (grape varieties) constitute typical examples of these binary stable structures generated through noun+noun and adjective+noun combinations. Similarly, three-component phrase-based terms synthesized from individual lexical units possessing independent dictionary meanings occupy a distinct functional position within the viticultural discourse. This structural pattern is consistently observed in active technical expressions such as *uzum yetishtirish texnologiyasi* (grape cultivation technology), *mevali tok navlari* (fruit-bearing vine varieties), *vino olish bosqichlari* (stages of wine extraction), and *uzum ko chatlarini yetishtirish* (propagation of vine seedlings). Serving to convey comprehensive analytical data within academic textbooks and specialized research literature, four-component phrase-based terms encompass complex syntactic units such as *tok o simligini parvarish qilish texnologiyasi* (grapevine cultivation care technology), *vino ishlab chiqarish agrotexnikasi jarayoni* (agro-technical process of wine production), *tok o simligi vegetatsiya davri* (grapevine vegetation period), *uzum mevalari kimyoviy tarkibi* (chemical composition of grape berries), *zararkunanda va kasalliklarga qarshi kurash* (pest and disease management), and *uzumzorlarni kasallikdan himoya qilish usullari* (methods of vineyard disease protection). Among these, the multi-word term *tok o simligini parvarish qilish texnologiyasi* defines a

systematic complex of agro-technical interventions designed to optimize vine growth, early fruiting, and high-quality yield, structurally generated via the syntactic integration of three nouns and one compound verb phrase in a noun-verb-noun combination. Likewise, the term *zararkunanda va kasalliklarga qarshi kurash*, which denotes interventions aimed at halting the reproduction of harmful biological organisms affecting the vine trunk, leaves, or fruit, is structured upon a noun-noun-adjective-verb paradigm, whereas the specialized designation *uzumzorlarni kasallikdan himoya qilish usullari*, implying microclimatic enhancement and the eradication of infected shoots, represents a scientific unit built via a highly productive noun-noun-verb-noun model. Furthermore, although quantitatively less frequent within the viticulture domain, five-component phrase-based terms form an integrated semantic unit, exemplified by complex structures such as *uzum yetishtirishda agrotexnik tadbirlar jarayoni* (process of agro-technical measures in grape cultivation), *ko‘ chatlarini tomchilatib sug‘ orish tizimini joriy etish* (implementation of the drip irrigation system for seedlings), and *yangi barpo etilgan intensiv hosildorlikni oshirish* (enhancing the productivity of newly established intensive fields). Specifically, the term *uzum yetishtirishda agrotexnik tadbirlar jarayoni* relies on a noun-noun-adjective-noun-noun model to conceptualize the entire agro-economic cycle during the vine's vegetative period, while the phrase *ko‘ chatlarini tomchilatib sug‘ orish tizimini joriy etish* reflects the technological deployment of modern water-saving mechanisms, integrating two nominal and three verbal stems, and the unit *yangi barpo etilgan intensiv hosildorlikni oshirish* is structured via an adjective-verb-adjective-noun-verb model to denote the synthesis of scientific and practical measures aimed at yield maximization.

The final structural type investigated within this research encompasses abbreviated terms (acronyms and initialisms), which play an essential role in condensing complex expressions within viticultural selection, agrotechnics, phenology, and yield planning. These units serve to simplify written registers and ensure textual economy in scientific documentation, represented prominently by the international phenological scale *BBCH* (such

as *BBCH 61* designating the beginning of flowering or *BBCH 81* signifying the onset of berry ripening) [3: 100-103], the abbreviation *AMB* representing a specialized bacterial preparation containing nitrogen-fixing and ammonifying soil bacteria designed to convert organic matter into easily assimilable plant nutrients, and localized acronyms like *Ertagi VIR* nominating a highly specific early-ripening grape variety.

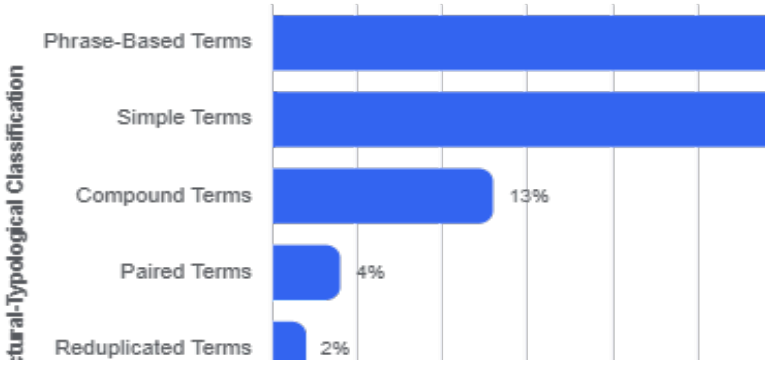


Figure 1. *Structural-typological distribution and frequency of uzbek viticulture terms*

The statistical data visually illustrated in the chart demonstrates that phrase-based (syntactic) terms comprise the largest proportion (45%) of the viticulture vocabulary. This dominance is directly driven by the linguistic necessity for hyper-precise, multi-component descriptions of modern agro-technological innovations and newly cultivated hybrid varieties. Simple terms constitute the second largest group (35%), which serves as the core morphological foundation of the industry, fueled by highly productive derivational suffixes such as *-zor* and *-chilik*. In contrast, compound terms represent 13%, serving to express integrated concepts in a compact morphological form, while traditional paired terms (4%) and reduplicated forms (2%) reflect indigenous folk selection and cognitive paradigms. Finally, abbreviations occupy the lowest frequency (1%), emerging as a highly restricted group used predominantly in professional administrative or international phenological documentation (such

as the *BBCH* scale). This quantitative mapping fully mirrors the internal structural laws and lexical distribution of the modern Uzbek viticultural discourse.

CONCLUSION

The empirical and theoretical results of this linguistic investigation into the structural-typological classification of viticulture terms in the Uzbek language demonstrate that this specialized lexicon represents a highly coherent and rigorously organized micro-system governed by the internal derivational and syntactic laws of the language. The corpus of over three hundred specialized terms gathered during the research has been systematically classified for the first time into six major structural types (simple, compound, paired, reduplicated, phrase-based, and abbreviated terms), shedding light on their morphological models and productivity rates. The structural analysis reveals that nominal blocks (nouns) and agro-technical action markers (verbs) form the core axis of the terminology, where derivational affixes such as *-zor, -chilik, -la, -cha*, and *-chi* exhibit the highest level of morphological productivity in generating simple derivative terms. While compound and paired terms, particularly those characterized by a deep metaphorical nature (e.g., *ocha-bala, kelinbarmoq*), evolved as direct products of traditional folk selection and indigenous cognitive paradigms, multi-component phrase-based terms constitute the most quantitatively massive group developed via syntactic methods to precisely capture modern intensive agrotechnics and scientific agricultural innovations. Ultimately, the definitive conclusions and the structural-typological matrix mapped out in this study not only enrich the broader theories of Uzbek lexicology and word-formation but also provide an invaluable methodological and practical framework for compiling high-level multilingual agricultural dictionaries and developing digital terminological databases in the future.

REFERENCES

1. Abdiyev, M. 2004. *Soha leksikasining sistem tahlili muammolari* [Problems of systemic analysis of field lexicon]. Xalq merosi.
2. Doniyorov, R. 1977. *O zbek tili texnik terminologiyasining ayrim masalalari* [Some issues of technical terminology of the Uzbek language]. Fan.
3. Lorenz, D. H., Eichhorn, K. W., Bleiholder, H., Klose, R., Meier, U. & Weber, E. 1995. Growth stages of the grapevine: Phenological growth stages of the grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *vinifera*). Codes and descriptions according to the extended BBCH scale. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, 1/2, 100-103.
4. Madvaliyev, A. 1991. Qo shma terminlarning xususiyatlari va ularni tartibga solish masalalari [Characteristics of compound terms and issues of their regulation]. *O zbek tili ilmiy-texnik terminologiyasini tartibga solish prinsiplari*. Fan.
5. O rinboyeva, D. 2017. *Folklor asarlari tiliga xos so zlarning izohli lug ati* [Explanatory dictionary of words peculiar to the language of folklore]. Samarqand.
6. *O zbek tilining izohli lug ati: I jild* [Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: Volume I]. 2006. *Ozbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi*.
7. Pardayev, A. 2020. *Ozbek terminologiyasi* [Uzbek terminology]. Samarqand.
8. Sa diyeva, G. F. 2006. *Strukturno-semanticheskiy analiz selskohozyaystvennoy terminologii v tadjikskom, russkom i angliyskom yazykah* [Structural-semantic analysis of agricultural terminology in Tajik, Russian and English languages]. Abstract of Doctoral dissertation, Dushanbe.

NAFISA M. NURIDDINOVA
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER,
SAMARKAND STATE UNIVERSITY,
SAMARKAND, UZBEKISTAN.
EMAIL: <NAFISAMUXIDDINQIZI777.000@GMAIL.COM>
ORCID: 0009-0007-3108-7806
SCIENCE ID: MSN-1026-0057