

# THE REPRESENTATION OF HORTICULTURAL TERMS IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH AND ISSUES OF TRANSLATION

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the presentation of horticultural terminology in Uzbek and English explanatory and translation dictionaries, as well as the problems that arise during the translation process. The role of modern lexicography, corpus linguistics, and computer technologies in dictionary compilation is also discussed. The necessity of reflecting semantic, syntagmatic, and stylistic features of terms in bilingual dictionaries is substantiated. Systematizing horticultural terminology, classifying it according to international lexicographic standards, and creating a bilingual terminological dictionary are interpreted as important scientific tasks.

**Keywords:** horticultural terminology, lexicography, translation problems, bilingual dictionary, corpus linguistics, terminology, metalinguistic information.

The new century is considered a period of fundamental transformations for human society. Rapid developments in the fields of science, technology, and communication are significantly influencing linguistics, particularly the field of lexicography. Today, computer technologies and corpus linguistics are widely applied in the process of dictionary compilation. This makes it possible to observe linguistic units in real speech processes, determine their frequency of use, and create scientifically grounded dictionaries.

Although lexicography in Uzbek linguistics has developed considerably during the years of independence, certain problems still remain. In particular, the practical usability of bilingual translation dictionaries is not sufficiently high, terminological units are not always presented systematically, and modern lexicographic technologies are not adequately implemented. Especially, the insufficient representation of terms related to important fields such as horticulture in explanatory and translation dictionaries remains a significant scientific and practical issue.

Lexicography is one of the important branches of linguistics, dealing with the collection of words, their systematization, and their presentation in the form of dictionaries. Initially, lexicography was considered merely a technique of dictionary compilation, but later it developed into an independent scientific discipline.

Modern lexicography performs several major tasks, including:

- developing the methodology of dictionary compilation;
- identifying and classifying types of dictionaries;
- organizing the scientific activity of lexicographers;
- creating card-index databases necessary for dictionary compilation;
- studying the history of lexicography;
- compiling new dictionaries.

At present, corpus linguistics plays a crucial role in the development of lexicography. Through language corpora, millions of texts are analyzed and the actual usage of words in real communication is studied. This significantly increases the accuracy and reliability of the information provided in dictionaries.

### Representation of Terms in Bilingual Translation Dictionaries

Bilingual translation dictionaries play an important role in language learning and translation processes. Such dictionaries perform several communicative functions, including:

- understanding information presented in a foreign language;
- producing information in a foreign language;
- translating information from the native language into a foreign language;
- ensuring effective communication between two languages.

However, in practice many translation dictionaries provide only the denotative meaning of terms, while their connotative or stylistic features are not sufficiently reflected. This may lead to ambiguities in the translation process.

Therefore, the inclusion of metalinguistic information in modern translation dictionaries is essential. Metalinguistic information usually includes the following elements:

- graphic and phonetic information;
- grammatical characteristics;
- stylistic classification;
- semantic explanations;
- contextual examples.

### Features of Presenting Horticultural Terms in Dictionaries

Horticultural terminology forms a specific terminological system. These terms are closely related not only to linguistics but also to disciplines such as agronomy, botany, and ecology.

When presenting horticultural terms in dictionaries, they can be classified into the following groups:

- terms related to fruits and trees;
- terms related to agrotechnical processes;
- terms related to climate and growing conditions.

For example:

- **Alder buckthorn** — *olxasimon frangula*
- **Pruning** — *tree trimming*
- **Grafting** — *plant grafting*

When presenting terms in dictionaries, it is important to provide their scientific definitions, grammatical characteristics, stylistic usage, and contextual examples.

In the process of translating terms between Uzbek and English, several problems may arise. The main reasons for these difficulties include:

- semantic incompatibility between languages;
- the existence of certain terms in one language but not in the other;
- differences in stylistic characteristics of terms;
- insufficient development of terminological standards.

To solve these problems, the following measures are considered important:

- systematic collection of horticultural terminology;
- classification of terms in accordance with international terminological standards;
- creation of bilingual terminological dictionaries;
- effective use of language corpora.



**Conclusion:** The representation of horticultural terms in Uzbek and English dictionaries is one of the urgent issues of modern lexicography. Providing accurate definitions of terms, reflecting their semantic and stylistic features, and presenting them with contextual examples significantly increases the practical value of dictionaries. Therefore, systematizing horticultural terminology, organizing it according to international lexicographic standards, and creating bilingual terminological dictionaries based on corpus linguistics constitute an important scientific task. Such dictionaries can serve as valuable scientific and practical resources not only for linguists but also for agronomists, translators, and specialists in the field of horticulture.

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