

AGRICULTURAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE HINDI LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the agricultural terminology of the Hindi language, focusing on its origin, linguistic features, and comparison with Uzbek equivalents. The study reveals that Hindi agricultural terms have deep historical roots, derived from Sanskrit, Persian, and English, and are constantly evolving under the influence of modern technology. The analysis highlights their semantic clarity, cultural relevance, and significance for comparative linguistic research.

Introduction. Language reflects every aspect of human activity, including economic and agricultural life. Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy, with the majority of the population engaged in farming. As a result, Hindi has developed a rich and diverse system of agricultural terminology. This thesis aims to analyze the structure, meaning, and development of Hindi agricultural terms and to compare them with similar terms in the Uzbek language.

Main Part

1. Origin of Agricultural Terms

Many Hindi agricultural terms have originated from Sanskrit. For example: कृषि (kṛṣi) – agriculture, बीज (bīj) – seed, हल (hal) – plough, सिंचाई (sinchāī) – irrigation. In addition, some terms have been borrowed from Persian and Arabic: फसल (fasal) – crop, खाद (khād) – fertilizer, खेती (kheti) – cultivation.

2. Influence of Modern Technology

With industrial and technological progress, numerous English words have entered Hindi agricultural vocabulary: ट्रैक्टर (traikṭar) – tractor, कंबाइन हार्वेस्टर (kambāin hārvestar) – combine harvester, फर्टिलाइजर (phartilāizar) – fertilizer, पेस्टिसाइड (pestisāid) – pesticide. These terms are adapted to Hindi phonetics and written in the Devanagari script.

3. Linguistic Features

Hindi agricultural terms are semantically specific and practical in nature. They are generally formed as simple words or compound expressions, and are easily understandable by rural speakers. Examples: खेत मजदूर (khet majdur) – field laborer, धान की खेती (dhān kī kheti) – rice cultivation. Unlike poetic or abstract vocabulary, agricultural terminology in Hindi tends to be direct and descriptive.

4. Comparison with Uzbek Language

Due to historical and cultural links, several terms in Hindi and Uzbek share similar meanings and origins: urugʻ – बीज (bīj) (seed), hosil – फसल (fasal) (crop), oʻgʻit – खाद (khād) (fertilizer), traktor – ट्रैक्टर (traikṭar) (tractor). Such similarities demonstrate common agricultural traditions between the two cultures.

5. Socio-cultural Importance

Agricultural terms in Hindi are not limited to professional discourse. They are widely used in daily communication, literature, and media. These terms reflect the rural lifestyle, social structure, and agricultural progress of Indian society.

Conclusion. *Hindi agricultural terminology represents a linguistic system shaped by the country's agrarian history, technological development, and cultural identity. Studying these terms is essential for linguistic, terminological, and cultural research. Comparative analysis between Hindi and Uzbek agricultural terms provides valuable insights for both linguists and translators, contributing to the enrichment of Uzbek terminological resources.*

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