

It was found according to the results of the research that in conditions of eastern part of Ukrainian left-bank forest-steppe the optimal time to transplant seedlings is the second decade of April, resulting in the best growth and development of seedlings, highest yield and productivity indexes.

Keywords: cucumber, seedlings, time of transplanting, growing season, crop yield.

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ENGLISH VEGETABLES GROWING TERMINOLOGY

The ways and methods to form English vegetables growing terminology have been described. The thematic terms groups of the given branch have been under consideration. The groups are united on the base of the mutual peculiarity in the meaning of the grouped words. The most productive methods of vegetables growing terms formation have been singled out: word composition, affixation, word combination, borrowings, semantic method.

Key words: English vegetables growing terminology, formation method, word composition, affixation, word combination, borrowings, semantic method, thematic group.

Setting the problem. The continuous development of science and engineering, production modernization, improvement of various technologies enable the research concerning peculiarities of different terminological systems to be still actual nowadays. It should be noted that the problems connected with the terminology which is a functional significant basis for professional activities of a certain social group has been under consideration for a long time. Within the modern stage of linguistics development there exists a considerable number of works written both by native and foreign scientists studying various term systems and their parts. (V. Artyukh, L. Ivina, N. Kotelova, O. Gerd, B. Mikhailyshyn, T. Panko, V.Leychyk, R. Stetsyuk, G. Fogel, I. Meyer, etc.).

Some approaches to research it have been singled out. They are: functional, semasiological, onomasiological, cognitive, historical, lexicographical, etc. Various national languages are used for prospecting. English is not excluded from their list.

The object under our research is terminology which attends one of the agricultural branches – vegetables growing dealing with vegetables production both in the open and covered land. Vegetables growing is the science studying biological peculiarities of vegetable crops and methods to obtain rich yields of vegetables when labour and costs expenditures are minimum. Vegetables growing is based on such nature sciences as botany, plants physiology, genetics, microbiology and is closely connected with entomology and phytopathology, mechanization of agricultural production, tillage techniques, etc.

The English vegetable terminology (EVT) is a subsystem of agricultural terminology which develops constantly and is enlarged with new lexical units as improvement of the technologies to grow vegetable crops, appearance of new varieties, methods to control pests and diseases require the appropriate terms for their nomination.

The aim of the study is to research thematic correlation between the terms of vegetables growing and the methods of their formation in the modern English language.

But before the consideration of the above mentioned questions we are going to determine the notion “term” and single out its main differences from the vocabulary of general use. From our point of view a term is considered to be a word or a word-combination “which expresses a certain professional or scientific notion of the corresponding subject sphere and is systematically correlated with other denominations of this activity sphere” [5: 5]. Like the majority of linguists we take monosemantism, systematism, accuracy, laconism stylistic neutrality, motivation for the main peculiarities of a term.

The material for analysis consists of terms which are a part of the bilingual “Agronomical English-Ukrainian Dictionary” amounting 810 lexical units which function in the English agronomical discourse.

Selecting the words the following criteria have been taken into consideration:

- a) frequency (the most frequently used terms in the agronomical analyzed discourse);
- b) actuality (the lexical units which reveal the modern condition in agronomic science development were preferable);
- c) practical value (the dictionary includes the terms which enable to work with a professional text and obtain the necessary information from it as well as to converse with an interlocutor in the professional topic).

The vocabulary group we have analyzed is formed mainly by nouns (*crop, cucumber*), adjectives (*calcerous, acid*), Participles I and II (*wetting, aggregated*) and verbs (*to plant, to plow*).

It should be noted that adjectives and Participles I, II occur as parts of terminological word-combinations (*water-holding capacity*) pointing to

properties, peculiarities of (*soil, substances, plant growth, etc.*). Nouns are used to name vegetable crops, plants morphology, pests, diseases and the methods to control them, agricultural machinery, etc. Verbs are used to describe certain working processes, operations dealing with tillage, fertilizers application, vegetable crops growing, diseases and pests control, agricultural production processing, etc.

The analysis of the EVT class has shown that it has the tendency to be united into certain thematic groups. The thematic groups (TG) are determined on the base of the integral peculiarity that is the unity of a group is based on presence of common peculiarity in the meaning of the words which are included into it. This peculiarity is correlated with any sphere of agricultural production. TG includes the words of different speech parts on the base of association according to compatibility.

So, such groups of EVT have been singled out:

- 1) names of vegetable crops:
beet, carrot, onion, garlic, tomato, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, cucumber;
- 2) morphology of vegetable crops:
root, stem, tuber, bud, petiole, leaf, flower, fruit, seed, bulb;
- 3) stages of life activity and biological development of crops:
to germinate, propagation, seeding stage, to produce flowers, to set fruits, to produce harvests, maturity, ripening;
- 4) agrotechnical practices:
tillage, rotation, to plow, to weed, to harrow, to harvest, to fertilize, weed control, cultivation, fertilizers application;
- 5) conditions to grow vegetable crops:
temperature, climate, moisture, to thrive, cool-season crop, warm-season crop; rainfall, nutrient, to absorb water;
- 6) soils, peculiarities of soil formation, soil fertility:
soil, topsoil, humus, acidity, fertility, sandy soil, alkaline, leaching, organic matter, evaporation;
- 7) agricultural processes, operations:
foliar treatment, cultivation, irrigation plowing, broadcasting, drainage, wetting, spraying, to compost;
- 8) agricultural machinery and mechanisms of soil cultivation:
plow, drill, seeder, seeding equipment, planter, screening;
- 9) storing and processing of vegetables:
storage, processing, pickling, canning, vacuum cooling, hydrocooling, freezing, chamber;
- 10) characteristics, peculiarities, properties of vegetable crops, vegetables, soil:
resistant, bunching, biennial, basal, bare, tender, fresh, mature, tolerant, susceptible, sticky, ripe;

11) *pests and diseases of vegetable crops: onion bulb fly, colorado potato beetle, Barris cabbage beetle, horseradish flea beetle, Pyralid cabbage moth, mustard leaf-cutting beetle, beet flea beetle, eastern beet weevil.*

As to the ways of terms formation it should be noted that they are analogous to those used in forming words belonging to literary style. The most productive are:

a) affixation that includes suffixation and prefixation, the most productive prefixes are as follows:

re-: *regenerate, rebuilding;*

dis-: *disintegrate, dissolve;*

un-: *unstable, unconsolidated;*

under-: *undernourished, undercomposed;*

in- (im-): *immature, inextricable;*

sub-: *subhumid, subsoil;*

as to the suffixes we determine as widely used the next ones:

-er / -or: *cultivator, harvester;*

-tion: *pollination, germination;*

-i / -ty: *acidity, fertility;*

-ment: *treatment, nourishment;*

-ance: *abundance, fragrance;*

b) word-composition represented by the structures:

N₂N₁: *wireworm, rootlet*

AN: *crisphead*

A₂A₁: *acidsoluble*

NPI (PII): *waterlogged, water-holding*

APII: *fine-textured;*

c) word-combination represented by the structures:

A+N: *terminal end*

A+N+N: *Eastern beet weevil*

N₂+N₁: *bush bean, plant oil*

N₂+PI: *hand hoeing*

N₂+PI+N₁: *water-holding capacity*

N₃+N₂+N₁: *spike tooth harrow*

N₂+ of +N₁: *application of fertilizers*

PII+N: *disked land*

d) conversion: *space (n) → space (v)*

water (n) → water (v)

e) semantic changes: *fruit, cup.*

As to the last one it is represented by meaning narrowing, metaphor and metonymy transfers. The example of the term formed by the meaning narrowing is the term “**fruit**”.

Let's compare the determination of this term in the dictionaries [3, 4]. In Longman English Dictionary [3] this term is defined as:

1) smth that grows on a plant, tree or bush, can be eaten as a food, contains seeds or a stone and is usually sweet.

According to the Biological Dictionary [4] the meaning of this term is narrowed, concretized, specialized:

1) the seed-bearing structure in Angiosperius formed from the ovary after flowering;

2) the edible usually fleshy sweet smelling part of a plant that may or may not contain seeds;

3) the offspring from sexual union.

The example of the term formed as the result of metaphor transfer is the term **hair** "a filamentous outgrowth of the epidermis" (the name has appeared as the result of transferring the trait "similarity in appearance of hair on human head and filamentous outgrowth on leaves and stems of some crops").

f) borrowing from other languages such as Latin and Greek:

larva (from *Lat. larva, ghost, spectre, skeleton*)

bacterium (from *Greek bacterion "stick"*).

The largest part of the terms borrowed from Greek and Latin are partially assimilated. They have undergone the process of phonetic, graphic adaptation to the rules of the recipient language (*bacterium, abdomen*) but in some cases they are grammatically assimilated (e.g. some noun terms accept the ending *-s / -es* to form plural form (ovaries, plants)).

Only some of borrowed terms retain the ending peculiar for Latin or Greek (*larva – larvae*) or have the dual form of plurality (*antenna – pl. antennae / antennas*).

Conclusions: the given above examples demonstrate the fact that EVT are characterized by certain conceptual organization that is fixed by language means peculiar for the English language. It is an open system: new special words denoting new concepts, connected with vegetable farming appear, others disappear together with the object that does not still exist.

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Английская терминология овощеводства

Описаны пути и способы образования английской терминологии овощеводства. Рассматриваются тематические группы терминов данной отрасли, которые объединяются на наличии в значении слов, входящих в эту группу, общей характерной черты. Выделяются наиболее продуктивные способы образования терминов овощеводства: словосложение, аффиксация, словосочетание, заимствование, семантический способ.

Ключевые слова: английская терминология овощеводства, способ образования, словосложение, аффиксация, словосочетание, заимствование, семантический способ, тематическая группа.

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Англійська термінологія овочівництва

Описані шляхи та способи творення англійської термінології овочівництва. Розглядаються тематичні групи термінів цієї галузі, які об'єднуються на наявності в значенні слів, що входять до цієї групи, спільної ознаки. Виділяються найбільш продуктивні способи творення термінів овочівництва: словоскладення, афіксація, словосполучення, запозичення, семантичний спосіб.

Ключові слова: англійська термінологія овочівництва, спосіб творення, словоскладення, афіксація, словосполучення, запозичення, семантичний спосіб, тематична група.