



Linguo-cultural analysis of viticulture vocabulary in French and Uzbek languages

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Abstract- The purpose of this research work is to analyse the Linguo-cultural composition of the term "Viticulture and winemaking" in French and Uzbek languages.

In accordance with this goal, the following tasks are supposed to be solved:

- 1) on the basis of problem analysis of scientific literature, clarify the working concepts of research: term, terminology, terminology, terminosphere, category, categorical approach and define the boundaries of the studied subject area;
- 2) identify and analyze the categorical composition of the terminosphere "Viticulture and Winemaking" in French;
- 3) identify and analyze the categorical composition of the terminosphere "Viticulture and Winemaking" in Uzbek;
- 4) based on the solution of the previous problems, to analyze the categorical composition of the term "Viticulture and winemaking" in French and Uzbek, as well as to identify general and specific physical in the categorical composition of the studied terminosphere in the compared languages.

Keywords: Linguo-cultural, vocabulary, languages.

I. INTRODUCTION

The professional area "Viticulture and winemaking" refers to those branches of practical activity of people who have an ancient history and, therefore, has an established terminology system. The use of a categorical approach allows you to systematize scientific concepts this area. The system of categories in a peculiar way reflects a system of concepts that is essential for a given scientific and practical field, which, in turn, reflects the accumulated professional experience of people. An analysis of the scientific literature available to us shows that the term "Viticulture and winemaking" in French was not an object of special terminological research. It has not been studied since point of view of the categorical approach. In addition, it has not been compared with the Uzbek language. In exceptional cases, she was involved as an object of research [Romanova 2008] on the material of the Italian, Spanish and French languages, as well as on the material of English and Russian languages, its derivational aspect was considered [Mironova 2009]. Meanwhile, consideration of this terminosphere from the position of a categorical approach in a comparative aspect allows us to identify how both universal and specific for this area of the category, as well as general and different in the categorical composition of the studied terminosphere in the compared languages.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

As the analysis of the literature shows, tens of centuries of viticulture and winemaking attracts people's attention, science has well studied its history and production features. However, despite the long history, this subject area has not been sufficiently studied from a linguistic point of view. Analysis of the literature available to us allows us to make the conclusion that it was involved in linguistic analysis only twice: its Mediterranean and subregional realities were considered on the basis of Italian, Spanish and French [Romanova 2008], as well as her lexico-semantic and word-formation aspects based on the material of the English and Russian languages [Mironova 2009].

In her dissertation work, Romanova developed a classification of the subregional realities of the "Winemaking" sphere, revealed that "Winemaking" is one of the priority specific areas of the Mediterranean European subregion, carried out a comparative analysis of the peculiarities of term formation in Uzbek and French languages. She also came to the conclusion that the French language is

dominant in the linguocultural sphere of "Winemaking", and the "Winemaking" sphere itself is one of the priority Mediterranean specific spheres.

In M.N. Mironova, an analysis of lexical-semantic and word-formative features of the units of the term field "Viticulture and winemaking" on the example of English and Uzbek languages, it was noted that widespread metaphorization and borrowing of the terms of this fields from other European languages, 22 lexical-thematic groups in English and Uzbek and it was concluded that cognitive the representation of the speakers of these languages is the same.

Let's move on to the linguistic description of the term "Viticulture and winemaking". One should not overlook the influence of neighboring languages on the formation of the terminology of a certain terminology. The most a common type of influence exerted by one language on another, is the borrowing of words and constructions of word formation. So, Sapir gives an example when the ancient Germanic peoples of northern Europe, due to their trade or military contact with the Romans, they got acquainted with winemaking, adopted Latin words as names for new drink (vinum - wine, English - wine, German - Wein) [Sapir: 174-175]. In connection with world globalization, at present, the phenomenon of linguistic borrowing of concepts and definitions from the languages of countries in which the development of a specific area is ahead of it is very common.

Since wine is the result of the work of many specialists, in addition to vocabulary that relates directly to wine, are used terms from areas such as: viticulture, botany, ampelography, biochemistry, geology, soil science, barrel production and many others, as well as the names of bottles, barrels of different regions, producers of wine, glasses, grape varieties, which defines "Viticulture and winemaking" as the terminosphere. K.M. Romanova, in her research work, highlighted the following large thematic groups containing the realities of winemaking:

- ampelography (the most numerous group is the names of varieties grapes);
- oenology (wine production);
- tasting characteristics (wine aroma, color shades, taste characteristics, viscosity, fullness);
- wine accessories (the "technical side" of the winemaking culture, wine container);
- abbreviations used in winemaking [Romanova 2008: 49].

K.M. Romanova in her study came to the following conclusions about features of the nomination in Romance languages:

1) when nominating grape varieties, such extralinguistic characteristics / factors are used as: color, shape, biological features of grapes, the history of the appearance of a particular vine on the territory of the Mediterranean European sub-region, and personalities associated with this historical context, or place names of ancient or modern inhabited points and territories. The nominative unit is most often a word or phrase (the second word denotes either color or geographic location);

2) in the category of grape properties, the following motivational features can be distinguished:

- "morphological and biological characteristics";
- "color and gustatory characteristics" (tactile and gustatory sensations, color);

3) nominations from geographical names [Romanova 2008: 104].

The main feature of the formation of grape varieties in French

language are special suffixes (ot, ette).

III. ANALYSIS

The main method for studying the terminological sphere of "viticulture and winemaking" in French was categorical conceptual analysis. This method allows you to identify a basic classification feature,

which becomes a parameter for assigning a term to a certain category, by differentiating different and combining similar features.

Let's demonstrate the analysis algorithm using the example of the term:

accolage (vine garter) - opération consistant à fixer les rameaux aux fils de palissage afin de leur éviter les secousses du vent et favoriser ainsi la prise de soleil et de chaleur.

From the definition, we can conclude that opération is a categorical seme and allows this term to be attributed to a universal category "Processes".

Here's an example from Uzbek:

Kish-mish - dessert grape variety with very small, almost invisible seeds.- found mostly in red wines - that is derived primarily from dried grape. This definition clearly shows that the term refers to a specific category of "substance".

So, the basic classification feature made it possible to identify among categories in both languages 9 universal: mechanisms, objects, processes, states, properties, sizes, spaces, sciences and figures, as well as categories specific to a given terminosphere, such as wines, substances, living organisms and natural factors.

Let's consider some categories of the term system "Viticulture and winemaking" in French and Uzbek in descending order.

Category "Subjects".

In view of the fact that the term "Viticulture and winemaking" serves to denote the concepts of the practical sphere created by man and for person, this category is leading. Also, the prevalence of the category of objects indicates the importance of the role of a person in the process the cultivation of grapes and the production of wine.

Here are examples of terms related to this category:

Etiquette - un morceau de papier collé sur une bouteille de vin et contenant toutes les informations nécessaires sur le vin présent.

Barrique - fût dont la contenance varie d'une région à l'autre.

Bouchon - cylindre de liège ou éventuellement de matière synthétique servant à obturer hermétiquement les bouteilles.

Category "Processes".

This category is the second most represented and includes in itself 157 terms, which is 15% of all terms identified by us. The category "Processes" is quite widespread in the studied term sphere in view of the fact that various specific processes form the basis of grape cultivation and wine production.

Let's look at examples of terms related to this category:

Accolage - opération consistant à fixer les rameaux aux fils de palissage afin de leur éviter les secousses du vent et favoriser ainsi la prise de soleil et de chaleur.

Assemblage - opération consistant à marier plusieurs vins. Les assemblages ont pour but d'élaborer un ensemble bien meilleur que chaque élément pris séparément.

Délestage - opération consistant à soutirer du vin dans la cuve en pleine fermentation ceci afin d'augmenter la concentration du moût restant.

Wine category.

Including 153 terminological units, this specific category is the third most represented in the studied sphere and accounts for 15% of the total number of terms considered. In this category reflects the entire specificity of the classification of wines.

Here are examples of terms included in this category:

Blanc - vin issu de raisin blanc ou rouge à jus blanc après simple extraction du jus ou moût, et fermentation alcoolique.

Brut - vin effervescent, la présence très réduite de sucre.

Rosé - vin de couleur rose plus ou moins soutenue.

Category "Substances".

The category "Substances" is specific to the studied termsphere. The need for its isolation lies in the fact that wine is a product consisting of many substances designated by special terms, moreover, a large number of varieties of substances appear in the process of its preparation.

Here are examples of terms from this category:

Alcool - un des éléments importants du vin, l'alcool éthyque résulte de la fermentation alcoolique.

Colorants - composés phénoliques constitués par des anthocyanes, des tanins, des polymères de tanins et d'anthocyanes.

Lie - dépôt jaunâtre ou rougeâtre se déposant au fond de la cuve ou du tonneau. A l'inverse des grosses lies que le vigneron retire au moment du premier soutirage, les lies fines sont conservées pour les vins blancs afin de leur procurer plus de gras et de complexité.

Category "Properties"

This category contains adjectives that describe the characteristics of grapes and wine, as well as everything what is associated with them, and nouns that directly name the properties of objects.

Let's consider examples of terms included in this category:

Amer - une des quatre saveurs détectées par la bouche (avec le sucré, l'acide et le salé). Si elle est perceptible, elle est due aux tannins qui sont soit grossiers, soit excessifs.

Brillance - la capacité de la robe d'un vin à réfléchir la lumière.

Liquoreux - se dit d'un tranquille non muté, ayant obtenu sa teneur en sucres résiduels (plus de 40 grammes par liter) grâce à une concentration naturelle par passerillage ou action de la pourriture noble.

IV. DISCUSSION

When comparing analysis of viticulture vocabulary composition of the term "Viticulture and winemaking" in French and English, one should remember that this subject area in France has existed since the time of the conquest Caesar of Gaul, that is, even before our era, and in the English-speaking countries, it originated much later and only in the 18th century in North America. Of course, this historical fact in a certain way was reflected in the terminology serving this subject area. In addition, the development subject area "Viticulture and winemaking" is also very different: it is impossible not to

recognize that France is a "trendsetter" in this area, and the influence of French traditions, and at the same time, and terminology, on the whole world is really great. This fact is due to a large number of borrowings in English terminology from the French language, tracing of concepts, and also differences in categorical composition.

Comparing the terms "Viticulture and winemaking" in French and English, we have identified the same number of categories 13: objects, processes, wines, substances and substances, properties and characteristics, natural factors, agents, living organisms, states, mechanisms and devices, quantities, spaces, sciences), however, the representation of some of them is different.

In French, the category "Subjects" prevails, whileas in English it takes only 5th place. This difference is due to the fact that in France winemaking is treated as an art, and this area human activity has a long history and is highly developed. By for this reason, English uses French terms for designation of objects in viticulture and winemaking.

It became possible to identify thematic groups within this category. In the category "Subjects" we have identified 7 thematic groups in both languages, their representation also differs in the compared languages. In both languages the thematic group "barrels" is leading, however, it is worth noting a large number of borrowings of terms in this group in English from French, which symbolizes the importance of the fermentation and storage process for French winemaking, and their varieties indicate the variety of flavors in French fault. Further in both languages is the thematic group "bottles", which indicates the same attitude in countries to comply with the standards of storage of finished wine. In French the thematic group goes further "Glasses", which shows the importance of beautiful and correct serving wine, while in English the third place is taken by the thematic group "storage location", and glasses occupy only 4th place, and most of their names are traced from French. The thematic group "accessories" in French takes 4th place, which is also testifies to the fact that a beautiful table setting is very important for the French. Less represented are the thematic groups "corks", "decanter" and "storage" in French and "accessories", "corks", "Decaners" in English, which may indicate a more loyal attitude towards wine serving in English-speaking countries than in France.

However, in the English language, the category "Properties, characteristics" significantly prevails over all in terms of the number of terms, which can be explained by the attention of English-speaking countries to those already available in European countries classifications, their taste and other characteristics, since many adjectives describing the properties of grapes or wine are duplicated and have synonyms, explained by a large number of borrowings from the Romance languages.

V. CONCLUSION

Problem analysis of scientific literature led to the conclusion about that the categories reflect the most significant, natural connections and relations of reality, which allows them to act as an effective tool for understanding the world. The use of the categorical approach allows you to systematize the scientific concepts of a particular scientific and professional area. The system of categories in a peculiar way reflects the system of concepts that is essential for it, which, in turn, reflects the accumulated professional experience of people.

The analysis of special literature also showed that "Viticulture and winemaking" as a professional area of human activity has existed for a very long time, therefore it differs in the formed conceptual and terminological apparatus. Turning to the concept of the terminosphere made it possible to find out that today it is quite actively used by linguists and terminologists in scientific literature, but there is no generally accepted understanding. Nevertheless, within the framework of this study, the concept of the terminosphere turned out to be preferable to the concept of a terminological system, since has softer, more free boundaries, several terminological systems coexist in it. This, in turn, is associated with the specifics of the investigated subject area, in which close intersectoral (for example, with crop production), inter-scientific relations (for example, with ampelography) can be traced. It should be noted that the units serving the subject area "Viticulture and winemaking" in French and Uzbek, practical they were not the object of special research. Some linguistic characteristics of the formation of the terminology of this terminosphere were identified by previous researchers such as K.M.Romanov on the material of Spanish, Italian and French languages, and M.N. Mironov on the material of the Russian and English languages. Concerning consideration of the investigated terminosphere in a comparative vein from the point of view of the categorical approach makes its modest contribution to the solution of the issue of systematizing

scientific and professional knowledge and its representation in a language, allows you to identify the general and specific in the representation of this knowledge in different languages.

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