

LEXICO-SEMANTIC WAYS OF FORMATION OF HORTICULTURE TERMS

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Abstract. *His research investigates the lexico-semantic methods involved in the formation of horticulture terms, providing insights into the linguistic processes that generate specialized vocabulary in the field of horticulture. By analyzing the morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics of horticultural terminology, the study identifies the patterns and principles underlying the creation and evolution of these terms. The research highlights how borrowing, compounding, derivation, and semantic shifts contribute to the development of horticulture-specific lexicon.*

Keywords: *lexico-semantic formation, horticulture terms, specialized vocabulary, morphology, syntactic patterns, semantic shifts, term creation, borrowing, compounding, derivation, language evolution, cultural influence, technological advancements, scientific influence, lexicography, terminology development, horticultural lexicon, language and horticulture, linguistic processes, vocabulary expansion.*

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ СПОСОБЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ТЕРМИНОВ САДОВОДСТВА

Аннотация. *В его исследовании исследуются лексико-семантические методы, используемые в формировании терминов садоводства, что дает представление о лингвистических процессах, которые порождают специализированную лексику в области садоводства. На основе анализа морфологических, синтаксических и семантических особенностей садоводческой терминологии в исследовании выявлены закономерности и принципы, лежащие в основе создания и эволюции этих терминов. Исследование показывает, как заимствования, словосочетания, деривации и семантические сдвиги способствуют развитию лексики, специфичной для садоводства.*

Ключевые слова: *лексико-семантическое образование, садоводческие термины, специализированная лексика, морфология, синтаксические закономерности, семантические сдвиги, терминообразование, заимствование, словосложение, деривация, эволюция языка, культурное влияние, технологические достижения, научное влияние, лексикография, развитие терминологии, садоводческий лексикон, язык и садоводство, языковые процессы, расширение словарного запаса.*

Forest gardening, a forest-based food production system, is the world's oldest form of gardening. Forest gardens originated in prehistoric times along jungle-clad river banks and in the wet foothills of monsoon regions. In the gradual process of families improving their immediate environment, useful tree and vine species were identified, protected and improved while undesirable species were eliminated. Eventually foreign species were also selected and incorporated into the gardens.

After the emergence of the first civilizations, wealthy individuals began to create gardens for aesthetic purposes. Ancient Egyptian tomb paintings from the New Kingdom (around 1500

BC) provide some of the earliest physical evidence of ornamental horticulture and landscape design; they depict lotus ponds surrounded by symmetrical rows of acacias and palms.¹ A notable example of ancient ornamental gardens were the Hanging Gardens of Babylon - one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World - while ancient Rome had dozens of gardens.

Wealthy ancient Egyptians used gardens for providing shade. Egyptians associated trees and gardens with gods, believing that their deities were pleased by gardens. Gardens in ancient Egypt were often surrounded by walls with trees planted in rows. Among the most popular species planted were date palms, sycamores, fig trees, nut trees, and willows. These gardens were a sign of higher socioeconomic status. In addition, wealthy ancient Egyptians grew vineyards, as wine was a sign of the higher social classes. Roses, poppies, daisies and irises could all also be found in the gardens of the Egyptians.

Gardens were also available in Kush. In Musawwarat es-Sufra, the Great Enclosure dated to the 3rd century BC included splendid gardens.

Ancient Roman gardens were laid out with hedges and vines and contained a wide variety of flowers - acanthus, cornflowers, crocus, cyclamen, hyacinth, iris, ivy, lavender, lilies, myrtle, narcissus, poppy, rosemary and violets - as well as statues and sculptures. Flower beds were popular in the courtyards of rich Romans.

For the cryptographic concept, see Gardening (cryptanalysis). For persons who garden, see Gardener. A gardener maintaining topiary in Tulcán, Ecuador Gardening *is the practice of growing and cultivating plants as part of horticulture*. In gardens, ornamental plants are often grown for their flowers, foliage, or overall appearance; useful plants, such as root vegetables, leaf vegetables, fruits, and herbs, are grown for consumption, for use as dyes, or for medicinal or cosmetic use.

Gardening ranges in scale from fruit orchards, to long boulevard plantings with one or more different types of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, to residential back gardens including lawns and foundation plantings, all the way to container gardens grown inside or outside. Gardening may be very specialized, with only one type of plant grown, or involve a variety of plants in mixed plantings. It involves an active participation in the growing of plants, and tends to be labor-intensive, which differentiates it from farming or forestry.

A wide range of garden types exist. below is a list of examples.

Gardening also takes place in non-residential green areas, such as parks, public or semi-public gardens (botanical gardens or zoological gardens), amusement parks, along transportation corridors, and around tourist attractions and garden hotels. In these situations, a staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens.²

Indoor gardening is concerned with the growing of houseplants within a residence or building, in a conservatory, or in a greenhouse. Indoor gardens are sometimes incorporated as part of air conditioning or heating systems. Indoor gardening extends the growing season in the fall and spring and can be used for winter gardening.

¹ Thompson, S.I. (1977) Women, Horticulture, and Society in Tropical America. *American Anthropologist*, N.S., 79: 908–10

² "The Royal Horticultural Society, UK charity focussed on the art, science and practice of horticulture". The Royal Horticultural Society Website. Archived from the original on 2019-05-26. Retrieved 2018-01-13.

Native plant gardening is concerned with the use of native plants with or without the intent of creating wildlife habitat. The goal is to create a garden in harmony with, and adapted to a given area. This type of gardening typically reduces water usage, maintenance, and fertilization costs, while increasing native faunal interest.

Water gardening is concerned with growing plants adapted to pools and ponds. Bog gardens are also considered a type of water garden. These all require special conditions and considerations. A simple water garden may consist solely of a tub containing the water and plant(s).

In aquascaping, a garden is created within an aquarium tank.

Container gardening is concerned with growing plants in any type of container either indoors or outdoors. Common containers are pots, hanging baskets, and planters. Container gardening is usually used in atriums and on balconies, patios, and roof tops.

Community gardening is a social activity in which an area of land is gardened by a group of people, providing access to fresh produce, herbs, flowers and plants as well as access to satisfying labor, neighborhood improvement, sense of community and connection to the environment. Community gardens are typically owned in trust by local governments or nonprofits.

Garden sharing partners landowners with gardeners in need of land. These shared gardens, typically front or back yards, are usually used to produce food that is divided between the two parties.

Organic gardening uses natural, sustainable methods, fertilizers and pesticides to grow non-genetically modified crops.

Biodynamic gardening or biodynamic agriculture is similar to organic gardening, but includes various esoteric concepts drawn from the ideas of Rudolf Steiner, such as astrological sowing and planting calendar and particular field and compost preparations.

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