



**EOC**  
EUROASIAN  
ONLINE  
CONFERENCES

# ENGLAND CONFERENCE

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND  
EDUCATION**



Google Scholar

zenodo

OpenAIRE

doi digital object  
identifier

eoconf.com - from 2024



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION:** a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – London, England, 2026. Issue 6

**Languages of publication:** Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION**». Which took place in London 2026.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.





## THE ROLE OF AGRONYMS IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Xakimbayeva O.K.

Senior teacher of the department of General linguistics

Uzbekistan state world languages university

**Annotation.** This article examines the role and significance of agronyms within the language system from linguistic and cultural perspectives. Agronyms, as proper names connected with agricultural objects and territories, reflect the historical, economic, cultural, and social life of a nation. The study analyzes the linguistic features, semantic structure, classification, and functions of agronyms in communication. Special attention is given to the relationship between agronyms and onomastics, lexicology, sociolinguistics, and cultural studies. The article also discusses the importance of agronyms in preserving national identity and cultural heritage.

**Keywords:** agronyms, language system, onomastics, agricultural names, linguistics, semantics, proper names, lexical system, cultural heritage, sociolinguistics

Language is one of the most important elements of human civilization. It reflects the culture, history, traditions, and worldview of a society. Within the language system, proper names occupy a special place because they identify objects, places, people, and phenomena. The branch of linguistics that studies proper names is called onomastics. One of the important subfields of onomastics is the study of agronyms.

Agronyms are names related to agricultural territories, farms, fields, gardens, vineyards, pastures, and other agricultural objects. These names are not only linguistic units but also carriers of historical and cultural information. Agronyms reflect the relationship between humans and nature, agricultural traditions, economic activities, and national identity.

In modern linguistics, agronyms are studied not only as lexical units but also as socio-cultural and cognitive phenomena. Their role in the language system is significant because they preserve historical memory and demonstrate the interaction between language, society, and environment.

The term *agronym* originates from the Greek words *agros* meaning “field” or “land” and *onyma* meaning “name.” Agronyms are proper names used for agricultural places and objects. They include names of: farms; cotton fields; wheat fields; orchards; vineyards; gardens; agricultural enterprises; pastures and meadows. For example: Green Valley Farm, Sunny Orchard, Cotton Field, Riverdale Farm, Paxtazor, Bog‘iston, Uzumzor. Agronyms are closely connected with human economic activity and rural life. They often describe natural conditions, land characteristics, agricultural products, or ownership.

Every language contains a lexical system consisting of common words and proper names. Agronyms belong to the system of proper nouns and perform important nominative functions. Their main purpose is to identify and distinguish one agricultural object from another.





In the language system, agronyms occupy a special place because they combine linguistic, historical, geographical, and cultural information. Unlike ordinary lexical units, agronyms are more stable and preserve ancient linguistic forms over long periods of time. For instance, many agronyms contain: geographical elements; plant names; color terms; personal names; landscape descriptions. Examples: Green Meadow, Apple Garden, River Farm, Oak Valley, Qizilbog‘, Paxtazor, Oltin Vodiy. These names demonstrate how language reflects agricultural life and environmental realities.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, agronyms reflect social and economic changes within society. Changes in agricultural systems, land ownership, and political structures often influence agronymic naming practices. For example: Soviet-period agronyms often reflected ideological concepts; modern agronyms may contain commercial or international elements. Globalization has also influenced agronym creation. Today, some agricultural enterprises use English words in their names to appear modern and internationally recognizable. Examples: Agro Gold Farm, Green Agro Business, Eco Garden. This demonstrates the interaction between language, economics, and globalization.

Agronyms are studied within the broader field of onomastics alongside: toponyms; anthroponyms; hydronyms; ethnonyms.

However, agronyms have their own specific characteristics because they are directly connected with agriculture and land use.

Researchers analyze agronyms according to: etymology; semantic classification; structural patterns; cultural symbolism; regional features.

Modern onomastic studies emphasize that agronyms are valuable linguistic sources for understanding historical settlement patterns and agricultural traditions.

In conclusion, agronyms occupy a significant place within the language system. They are not merely names of agricultural objects but important linguistic units carrying historical, cultural, social, and semantic information. Agronyms reflect the interaction between humans, language, and nature while preserving national traditions and cultural identity.

The study of agronyms contributes to various branches of linguistics, including onomastics, lexicology, sociolinguistics, and cultural linguistics. In modern society, where globalization influences language and naming practices, the preservation and study of traditional agronyms become even more important.

Therefore, agronyms should be regarded as valuable elements of linguistic and cultural heritage that deserve comprehensive scientific investigation.





### References

1. Crystal, D. (2003). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
2. Superanskaya, A. V. (1973). *General Theory of Proper Names*. Moscow: Nauka.
3. Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Allan, K. (2001). *Natural Language Semantics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
5. Enazarov, T. (2021). *Acronyms in Uzbek Linguistics*. Tashkent: Fan Publishing.

