

ANALYZING THE TERMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS BY ENGLISH RESOURCES

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Abstract: This article focuses on how agricultural economics is presented in English-language academic sources, with a special determination on the economic efficiency of livestock production using modern technologies and the current trends in the development of international products in Uzbekistan. The research aims to connect global economic ideas with the academic growth of students preparing for careers in economics and agriculture. By analyzing various articles, the study explores how topics like Islamic finance, sustainable development, and the green economy are discussed in agriculture today. It also highlights how English serves as a bridge for accessing international knowledge and innovations. As a result of the research a questionnaire was given to university students to check their understanding of key English terms in agricultural economics. The results showed different levels of understanding, pointing to the need for more focus on English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in education. The research also studied how often certain economic terms appear in texts, showing which ideas are most important now. In the end, the study shows that English is a key tool in understanding and participating in today's global economy.

Keywords: Islamic finance, green economy, export(s), sustainable development, import(s), economic efficiency.

Introduction

Nowadays, many students in the field of economics lack a clear understanding of key economic terms and how to apply them effectively. This article explores the most

popular and trending economic terms, analyzing their meanings and practical usage to help students and researchers better understand and utilize them in academic and economic contexts.

- We selected the Scientific and Technological Journal of TIAME NRU which is registered in High Attestation Commission List as the primary source for our research and, through a spontaneous review process, identified and analyzed three distinct articles: Islamic Financial Impetus for Green Economy by Shakir Mirzaev "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers" National Research University and Egamberdiev Farmonqul Alfraganus University (Author), Current Trends in the Development of International Products in Uzbekistan by Nafisa Abdurazakova - associate professor, Umida Sangirova - associate professor, Khosiyat Khujamkulova - senior lecturer (Author) "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers" National Research University Author, and Economic Efficiency of Raising Livestock Productivity Through the Use of Modern Technologies by Khidirov Khurshid "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers" National Research University Author. In each article, the authors provided specific keywords, which we examined in depth to understand their full meanings within the economic context.

In the first article, *Islamic Financial Impetus for Green Economy*, the following keywords were identified: Climate change, Ecology, Environment, Initiatives, Sustainability, Investment, Banking, and Sukuk. We analyzed these terms as follows:

- Climate change ¹ refers to long-term shifts in weather patterns, which have significant economic implications by damaging agricultural output, increasing costs, and disrupting labor markets and business operations.
- Ecology, in the economic sense, studies how economic activities affect and

¹ <https://chat.openai.com>

interact with the natural environment.

Environment in economics represents the natural surroundings that provide essential resources and serve as a sink for waste generated by human activity.

Initiatives are strategic actions or programs aimed at driving economic growth, sustainability, or institutional reform.

Sustainability in economics emphasizes meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs, requiring a careful balance of economic, environmental, and social priorities.

- Investment refers to the allocation of capital or resources with the expectation of generating future returns, vital for economic development and innovation.
- Banking encompasses financial services such as deposit-taking, lending, and investment, which are crucial for capital flow and economic stability.

Sukuk are Islamic financial instruments analogous to bonds but structured in accordance with Sharia law, avoiding interest and instead promoting profit-sharing based on tangible assets.

By interpreting these terms in their economic context, we aim to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application for students and researchers. In the second article, Current Trends in the Development of International Products in Uzbekistan, the following keywords were identified: Export, Import, Potential, Trends, Types, Vegetables, Marketing, and Quality. We analyzed these terms as follows:

- Export ² refers to sending goods or services from one country to another for sale or trade. Economically, export is crucial as it drives a country's trade balance, opens up foreign markets, and generates revenue.
- Import is the act of bringing goods or services into a country from another country for sale or use. Imports often complement domestic products, provide

² <https://www.oed.com>

access to goods not produced locally, and can stimulate innovation and competition in the market.

- Potential in an economic context refers to the inherent ability or capacity within a country, industry, or product to develop, grow, or achieve success over time. In Uzbekistan's case, the potential refers to the untapped market opportunities and growth areas in international product development.
- Trends refer to general directions in which something is developing or changing over time. These trends are especially important in the economic and business sectors to understand shifts in consumer behavior, production practices, and market demands. In this context, trends help identify evolving preferences in international product markets.
- Types refer to categories or groups into which goods, services, or industries are divided based on shared characteristics or features. Understanding the types of products being developed and exported helps identify which sectors are gaining traction and are likely to drive future economic growth.
- Vegetables are edible parts of plants, such as leaves, roots, stems, or flowers, commonly used in cooking and important for a healthy diet. From an economic perspective, the production, export, and consumption of vegetables are crucial to agricultural economies like Uzbekistan's, where agriculture plays a significant role in trade and food security.
- Marketing in economics refers to the process of promoting, selling, and distributing a product or service to meet consumer needs and drive business growth. Effective marketing strategies are essential for international product development, as they help businesses penetrate new markets, build brand awareness, and increase sales.
- Quality refers to the standard or degree of excellence of something, often measured by its durability, reliability, and how well it meets certain expectations or requirements. In international trade, quality is a critical factor for competitiveness, as products with higher quality standards tend to command higher prices and build long-term customer loyalty.

By examining these terms, we gain a deeper understanding of the various economic factors in Uzbekistan's international product development. The country's ability to develop and export quality products while responding to market trends, types of products, and global competition can significantly enhance its economic prospects.

In the third article, Economic Efficiency of Raising Livestock Productivity Through the Use of Modern Technologies, the following keywords were identified: Livestock, Productivity, Costs, Technologies, and Efficiency. We analyzed these terms as follows:

- Livestock³ refers to domesticated animals raised for agricultural purposes, such as cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. In an economic context, livestock represents a vital resource in agricultural economies, contributing significantly to food production, income generation, and trade. Livestock is also a measure of the total stock of animals available for use in farming and trade at a given time.
- Productivity refers to the measure of how efficiently goods and services are produced, usually expressed as the amount of output produced per unit of input (such as labor, capital, or time). In the context of livestock farming, productivity is a key metric used to assess how effectively resources (like feed, labor, and land) are being utilized to increase the output of meat, milk, wool, or other animal products.
- Costs refer to the total amount of money, resources, or effort required to produce a good, provide a service, or achieve a goal. In livestock farming, costs include expenses like feed, veterinary care, labor, equipment, and facility maintenance. Managing costs efficiently is crucial for improving profitability and economic sustainability in agriculture.
- Technologies refer to the various tools, methods, systems, and innovations developed through scientific knowledge to produce goods, deliver services, and improve efficiency in different activities and industries. In livestock farming,

³ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org>

modern technologies can include advanced breeding techniques, automation in feeding and milking, genetic improvements, precision farming tools, and health monitoring systems that all contribute to higher productivity and better management of resources.

- Efficiency refers to the ability to achieve a desired result with the least amount of wasted resources, such as time, money, or effort. In livestock farming, efficiency measures how well resources (such as feed, labor, and land) are utilized to maximize output. High efficiency leads to greater profitability and sustainability, as it minimizes costs while increasing productivity.

By understanding these terms in the context of livestock farming, we can see how modern technologies contribute to improving productivity, reducing costs, and increasing overall efficiency. This analysis provides valuable insights for improving livestock farming practices and achieving economic sustainability in agriculture

Purpose and Objectives of the Study

The key purpose of this study is to explore how agricultural economic concepts are expressed and understood through English language academic sources, with a particular emphasis on the terminology used in discussions of Islamic finance, sustainable development, and agricultural productivity. The study aims to bridge the gap between global economic discourse and student comprehension by analyzing the frequency, usage, and meaning of selected economic keywords in academic articles.

The specific objectives are:

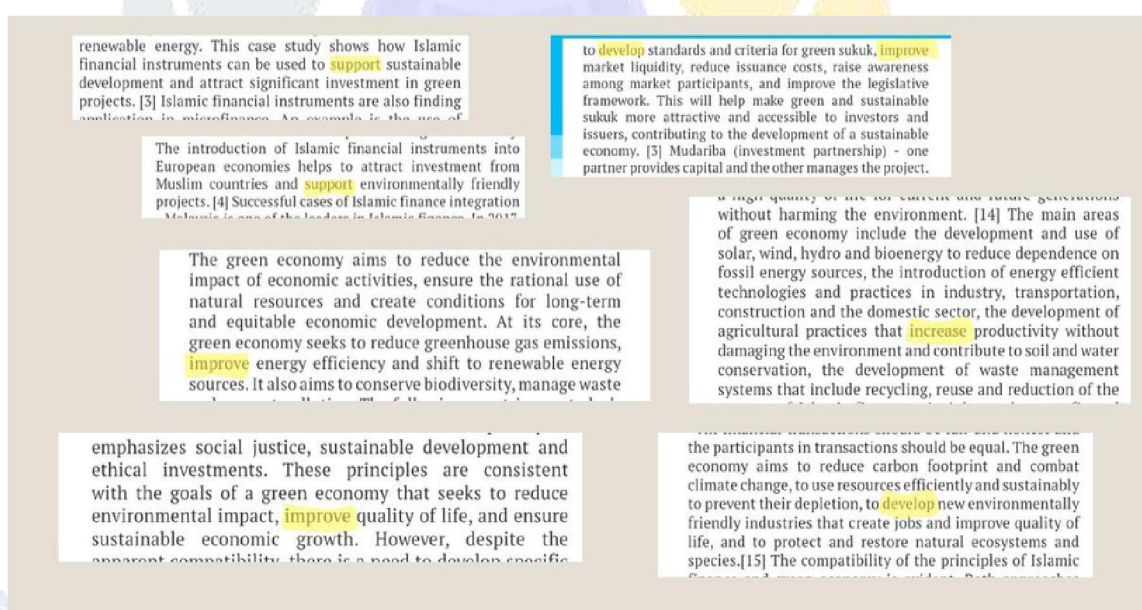
- ✓ To analyze key economic terms related to Islamic finance, the green economy, livestock productivity, and international product trends in Uzbekistan.
- ✓ To examine how English as a medium of instruction and communication contributes to students' access to global agricultural and economic knowledge.
- ✓ To evaluate students' understanding of English terms in agricultural economics through a questionnaire and highlight areas for improvement in English for Specific Purposes (ESP) education.

- ✓ To identify which economic concepts are currently most emphasized in academic discourse by analyzing term frequency and relevance.

Analysis and Discussion

To further development of our research, we analyzed the most frequently used words across all three articles. The following terms emerged as the most commonly used, reflecting their significance within the context of agricultural economics and international development.

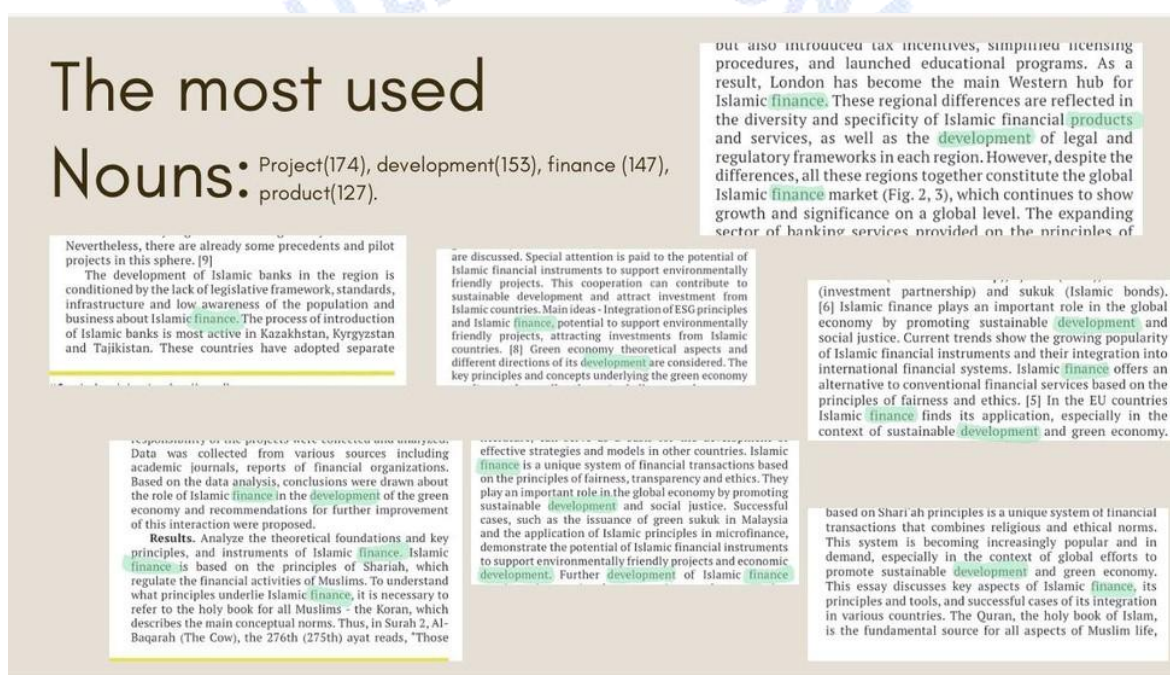
Among the most frequently used verbs identified in the analysis were *support* (65 times), *develop* (26 times), *improve* (24 times), and *increase* (18 times). [picture 1]. These verbs highlight a strong focus on progress, growth, and enhancement within the field of agricultural economics, emphasizing the ongoing efforts to advance productivity, sustainability, and economic efficiency.



Picture 1

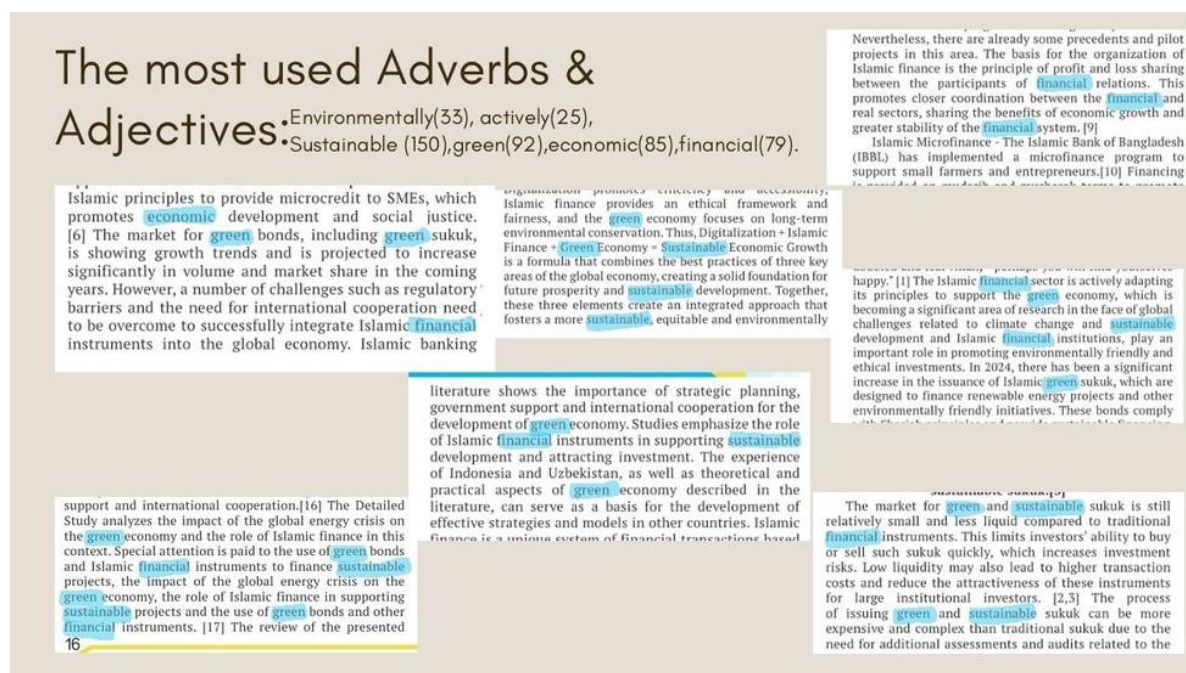
Verbs like *support*, *develop*, *improve*, and *increase* reveal the dynamic spirit of agricultural economics—driving change, uplifting rural livelihoods, advancing technology, and fostering sustainability. These words embody the mission to build a more efficient, resilient, and globally connected agricultural future.

The most frequently used nouns in the analyzed articles were *project* (174 times), *development* (153 times), *finance* (147 times), and *product* (127 times). [picture 2]. These words reflect the main focus areas in agricultural economics, showing the importance of planned activities, economic growth, financial systems, and product improvement. Their high frequency shows how central these ideas are to discussions on modern farming and economic progress.



Picture 2

The most frequently used adjectives and adverbs in the analyzed articles were *sustainable* (150 times), *green* (92 times), *economic* (85 times), *financial* (79 times), *environmentally* (33 times), and *actively* (25 times). [picture 3]. These words highlight the key themes of today's agricultural discourse—pointing to environmentally friendly practices, active efforts for improvement, and a strong emphasis on economic and financial responsibility. Their frequent use shows how modern agricultural economics is deeply connected to sustainability, environmental care, and strategic financial planning.



Picture 3

The most repeated terms in the analyzed articles included *Islamic finance* (75 times), *green economy* (59 times), *export(s)* (42 times), *sustainable development* (38 times), *import(s)* (38 times), and *economic efficiency* (31 times).[picture 4]. These terms underline the central themes in the current discourse of agricultural economics, focusing on the role of finance, sustainable practices, international trade, and the importance of economic efficiency in improving productivity and fostering global economic integration. The frequency of these terms emphasizes their growing relevance in shaping the future of agriculture.

The most repeated terms:

responsible economy, ultimately leading to sustainable economic growth that meets current needs without jeopardizing the opportunities of future generations.

Discussion. Islamic finance and the green economy have significant potential for synergy as both emphasize social justice, sustainable development, and ethical investment. These principles make them natural partners in advancing the global sustainable development agenda.

Islamic finance is based on a number of key principles: Prohibition of riba (interest) - According to Islamic finance, charging and paying interest is prohibited as it is

Their principles of social responsibility, equity and ethical investment make them ideally suited for financing environmentally sustainable projects. Successful examples from various countries show that Islamic finance can play a key role in achieving sustainable development goals. This requires removing existing barriers and actively developing the potential of Islamic finance for a green economy through educational initiatives, regulatory reforms and international cooperation. Islamic finance and digitalization can play an important role in the development

for Reconstruction and Development to obtain financial support related to the development of exports and imports. In addition, the government provides various tax and financial incentives for exporters, and also provides assistance in promoting agricultural products in foreign markets, including organizing exhibitions and fairs, participating in international trade missions and other events. The country has several large trading platforms, such as the Trade House of Uzbekistan in Moscow, the

Islamic finance (75), green economy (59), export(s) (42), sustainable development (38), import(s) (38), economic efficiency (31)

Conclusion. To conclude the study on the momentum of Islamic finance towards a green economy, the following key conclusions and recommendations can be drawn based on the analysis conducted: In combination with digitalization and green economy, Islamic finance can be an important catalyst for Uzbekistan's transition to a more environmentally sustainable economy by providing the necessary financial resources and supporting the development of green infrastructure projects. Islamic finance as a driver of a green economy can be a strong impetus for the development of a green economy. They

The largest share in the export of fruits and vegetables is occupied by grapes (including dried) - 10.9%, tomatoes - 9.4%, mung bean - 9.1%, cherries - 7.4%, cabbage - 7.2%, onions - 5.2%, peaches - 4.0%, melons and watermelons - 3.6%.

As for imports, food supplies remain at a high level: grains and products made from them - \$1.07 billion (+28.9%), various food products and drugs - \$477.8 million (+67.6%), sugar, sugar products and honey - \$558.9 million

for the development of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is focusing on developing the infrastructure and legislative framework to support Islamic finance. This includes the creation of specialized laws and regulations, as well as the development of regulators specialized in Islamic finance. Uzbekistan seeks to develop the market and supply of Islamic financial products. This includes the development of a variety of financial instruments such as sukuk, Islamic investment funds, Islamic insurance products and others. Uzbekistan actively attracts foreign investors and experts in Islamic finance to participate in project development, consultations and transfer of experience and skills. The Uzbek government actively supports the development of Islamic finance, which is reflected in the adoption of special programs and measures to stimulate their development, as well as in the creation of favorable conditions for investment and activities of Islamic financial institutions. With the growing demand

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Picture 4

Findings

To assess students' understanding of key economic terms, a questionnaire was administered among economics students. [picture 5]. The results revealed varying levels of comprehension. Notably, 45% of students demonstrated a strong grasp of the economic terms and their practical applications, providing correct and insightful responses. Meanwhile, 36% exhibited a moderate understanding, showing some familiarity with the terms but lacking depth in their practical usage. The remaining participants struggled to fully grasp the terms, indicating areas that need further attention in their education. This variation in responses highlights the need for targeted improvements in English for Specific Purposes (ESP) courses, particularly those focused on agricultural economics, to better equip students with the necessary knowledge and skills.

Most used words	
Support	
Develop	
Improve	
Increase	
Project	
Finance	
Product	
Environment	
Actively	
Sustainable	
Economic	
Islamic finance	
Green economy	
Export	
Sustainable development	
Import	
Economic efficiency	

Picture 5

In result of research the following recommendations can be suggested to improve the vocabular base in ESP (English for Specific Purposes) context:

1. Work on special texts in listening, speaking, reading & writing.
2. Try them in ESP contexts.
3. Probe the ESP words in actual contexts.
4. Raise the base continuously.

Conclusion

This study highlights the critical role of economic terminology in the academic and practical understanding of agricultural economics. By analyzing key terms, verbs, nouns, adjectives, and the results of a student questionnaire, the research demonstrates how essential concepts like sustainability, Islamic finance, and economic efficiency are shaping the discourse in this field. While many students show a solid understanding of these terms, there remains a significant portion who need more focused attention on specialized English for Specific Purposes (ESP)

training. As agricultural economics continues to evolve globally, fostering a deeper comprehension of these concepts through enhanced education will be crucial for preparing future professionals who can navigate and contribute to the growing demands of this sector.

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TRENDS IN THE USE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
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