



The Reflection Of Terms In The Artistic Text Is A Specific Feature

Makhmudova Dilafruz Alijonovna^{1*}, Khujamatova Khusnidakhon Mansurovna²

¹*Teacher of Kokan State Pedagogical Institute. E-mail: dilafruzmaxmudova137@gmail.com

²Department of Philology and education, Kokand University. E-mail: xujamatovax@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author: Makhmudova Dilafruz Alijonovna

*Teacher of Kokan State Pedagogical Institute. E-mail: dilafruzmaxmudova137@gmail.com

Abstract	
	<p>Annotation. In this article, the linguopoetic and linguocultural characteristics of agricultural terms in the artistic text, in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, come in the function of metaphorical transfer or in the composition of simile devices, and realize the linguopoetic purpose, therefore, like words, rural ho It is valuable that it is discussed about the expediency of defining the semantic features of the terms in the context of the text.</p>
<p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p>Key words: <i>terms, agricultural terms, artistic text, linvopoetic, linguocultural, metaphor, artistic-aesthetic whole, poetic actualization.</i></p>

Access

The language of a work of art is a complex and unique phenomenon, and its study and research continues continuously. Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine what wonders fiction can discover. The artistic text as an artistic-aesthetic whole is an extremely complex, multi-layered phenomenon, and understanding the main content expressed in it is not just a task, but a very difficult and complex creative process. [1]

LITERATURE ANALYSIS:

In linguistics, a lot of research has been done to clarify different aspects of field terms. Linguists such as GOVinokur, DSLotte, AAREformatsky, OSAkhmanova, VPDanilenko, AVSuperanskaya made a significant contribution to the development of terminology. After the 50s of the last century, a number of significant scientific works were carried out in Uzbek terminology. We can mention the researches of linguists such as S. Ibrohimov, S. Usmonov, S. Akobirov, A. Hojiev, N. Mamatov, R. Doniyorov, A. Madvaliev as effective works in this field. At the same time, the issues of the Uzbek language lexicon are expressed in studies and textbooks such as "Current Uzbek Literary Language", "Lexicology of the Uzbek Language".

In the years of independence, the study of the characteristics of terms in a new aspect is noticeable. In particular, the specific linguistic features of field terminology are reflected in candidate and doctoral theses of linguists such as I. Pardaeva, N. Usmonov, Z. Isakova, Z. Mirkholikov, G'. Ismailov, D. Jamoliddinova, A. Torakhojaeva. we can see that it has been found.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

In the article, the linguopoetic and linguocultural characteristics of agricultural terms in the artistic text, in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, come in the function of metaphorical transfer or in the composition of simile devices, and realize the linguopoetic purpose, therefore, agricultural terms, like words,

are also Various examples have been studied regarding the expediency of determining the spiritual characteristics in the context of the text.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

The possibilities of poetic actualization of terms, including agricultural terms, in artistic texts can be seen in the works of Abdulla Kahhor, Gafur Ghulam, Mirmuhsin, Erkin Azam, Tahir Malik, Asqad Mukhtar, Hamid Ghulam, O'tkir Hashimov. . Below are some examples of the works of these writers:

1. The bitter wind carries the burden of many years on its shoulders and combs the beard like a pile of cotton on this old body bent like a brace. (G'. Ghulam)
2. Hope was sitting on a soft wire bed. A bunch of withered cotton on the table. He was as small as a man dying of cancer. (Mirmukhsin)
3. It turns out that due to someone's carelessness, pipes of two different diameters were welded in the plot. One is wider, one is narrower... Isn't our accident with Fatima similar? (A. Mukhtar)
4. There are my violets in this piece of land. (Hamid Ghulam)
5. In early spring, the soil smells different. (Otkir Hashimov)

From the analysis of examples, it can be seen that bracket, cancer, accident, my violets, the terms of the smell of earth acquired a linguopoetic character in the artistic text and served to provide expressiveness. Hence, no term has a linguopoetic value taken in isolation, it acquires this value only within the text. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the original meaning of the term in the context of the text.[2]

If we look at the novel "Girdob" by O.Usmanov, we will see that many terms related to the field of agriculture and cotton cultivation have been completely incorporated into the artistic style by the author. To prove our point, we analyze the following examples taken from the work:

Just as when a tree of a different species is grafted onto another, it becomes alienated and hard to catch, so the reason for the disagreements in this small family should be sought from far away . (O'. Usmanov. "Whirlpool")

As can be seen from this microtext, the writer skillfully described family relations through compound terms related to horticulture , such as tree of another genus, grafting, catching, and created unique similes based on the method of comparison by means of these terms.

The novel begins with details of the main character Aziz's family environment, his wife's unique desires, economic problems and disagreements in the family. The goals of the young scientist Aziz, conflicting relationships in the family, difficulties in the path of science, his "unique way" and struggles to realize it are clearly visible to the reader.

We will analyze the following examples taken from the work:

- 1.If I don't tell you, where does my dear brother know from? He doesn't think about anything but his cotton. (O'. Usmanov. "Whirlpool")
- 2.Aziz doesn't even rest, like a machine, if he turns his grace - he keeps going. He has no heart or emotion. He is a car. This is how the kingdom burns.

The term cotton used in this passage takes the possessive suffix -si and acquires an ironic metonymic character. That is, through the word ghoza , the text refers to the "scientific work" of Aziz.

In the next text, it is described that Aziz works tirelessly, thinks only about his scientific work, does not pay attention to other things, and these aspects of him caused dissatisfaction in his wife. In order to reflect this mood of the hero, the writer introduced the terms mechanism, machine, kindness into the text and used them figuratively. Also, it is not difficult to understand the sufferings and negative attitude reflected in the woman's mental world through the sentence " Saltanat mana shunyi kuyadi" .

In the following text, the text typical of the scientific style has moved to the artistic style:

Volumes and volumes of books clearly state that in order to create a new perspective variety, it is necessary to cross the cultural variety with the cultural variety! This is a scientific fact, after all! What reason do you have to deny it? How dare you use wild cotton instead of paternity, what scientific proof do you have for this? Why would you be a dabdurist now?!... You say that male cotton has the property of resistance to wilt. So what about its sterility? What does a farmer do with cotton that does not produce? (O'. Usmanov. "Whirlpool")

In this excerpt from the speech of the hero of the work, the semantic and logical basis of the sentence is formed by the following field terms: creation of a new variety, cultural variety, the way of crossing a cultural variety into a cultural variety, scientific truth, paternity, wild cotton, scientific proof, male cotton stem, resistance to wilt, infertility, etc. It seems that although the scientific description is fully reflected in the artistic text, it did not affect the essence of the artistic style.

In the following text, the terms of the field also provide a combination of artistic and scientific methods: No matter how productive, fast-ripening, and ripe the existing varieties are, they cannot withstand a single wilt. Wilt dries up this juice in cultivated cotton. (O'. Usmanov. "Whirlpool")

In this passage, field terms such as variety, yielding, quick ripening, fiber ripening, wilt, cell sap, cultural cotton are involved.

In the following text, the description of a scientific nature is enriched with a transfer characteristic of the artistic style:

The subject he was working on was related to one of the controversial and rather dark areas of the theory - cotton genetics. No, light work is short-lived like a butterfly. (O'. Usmanov. "Whirlpool")

In this passage, the character's speech includes the terms of the scientific method, such as topic, theory, cotton genetics. . . This situation ensured the stylistic specificity of field terms in the artistic style, served for the harmony of styles. The simile device used in the hero's speech showed his attitude and assessment of reality.

It can be seen from the following examples that O'Usmanov skillfully used agricultural terms:

1. Wilt is a disease that adapts to the external environment so quickly that when it enters the cotton body through the root, it hides between the shell that protects itself and releases its poison. The future of cotton farming is about new resistant varieties! Other chemicals that protect cotton from wilt need to be an additional, auxiliary force in the fight against this scourge.
2. ... The new varieties gave such a high yield without the help of chemical fertilizers for several decades ... After that, the supporters of crop rotation there were those who were completely defeated and even exiled.
3. Why do wild varieties not succumb to wilt? What defense mechanism do they have against wilt? We don't know... just like wild animals can be domesticated, perhaps wild cotton can be domesticated ...
4. True, it is extremely difficult to transfer the desired characteristics of a wild variety to a cultivated variety. It is especially difficult for cotton. Because in hybridization, even the negative characteristics are "stubbornly" transferred to a new variety... Some wild varieties have extremely resistant immunity to diseases.

In the above examples, there are many wilts, adaptability, roots, cotton bolls, self-protecting sheaths, cotton production, resistant cultivars, chemical agents, new cultivars, chemical fertilizers, replacements. field terms include cultivar, wild variety, wilt defense mechanism, domestication, cultivar, cotton, hybridization, disease, immunity.

It is characteristic that in order to reveal the essence of some terms, the author skillfully used his own methods of analogy and comparison with the term, which led to the creation of a vivid image of the object and event represented by the term in the eyes of the reader. . For example, the fact that wilt is a disease that adapts to the external environment so quickly, and specific expressions such as (wilt) hiding in the protective shell and releasing its poison served to figuratively describe the essence of wilt disease.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the agricultural terms used in the artistic text in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator come in the function of metaphorical transfer or in the composition of simile devices, and play an important role in the realization of the linguopoetic goal. plays In other words, no term has linguopoetic value taken in isolation. Terms can show this feature only in the context of the text, in relation to other words.[3] Therefore, it is appropriate to determine the semantic characteristics of agricultural terms, like words, in the context of the text.

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