

THE REFLECTION OF TERMS IN THE ARTISTIC TEXT IS A SPECIFIC FEATURE

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Abstract:

In this article, the terms in the artistic text, agricultural terms, their linguopoetic and linguocultural characteristics, the artistic thinking of the creator, the realization of the linguopoetic goal, therefore, it is appropriate to determine the semantic characteristics of agricultural terms, such as words, in the context of the text. will be discussed separately.

Keywords: linguistics, literature, terms, Turkic languages, agricultural terms, artistic text, linguopoetics, linguoculturalism, metaphor, artistic-aesthetic whole, poetic actualization.

Introduction

It is known that the Uzbek language is one of the largest languages belonging to the Turkic language family. About 50 million people speak this language worldwide. The mother tongue is a symbol of independence and a symbol of national pride for an independent country. Every nation respects its mother tongue. Develops and advances it.

It is worth noting that "... as in other linguistics, the need for terminological research in Uzbek philology is increasing day by day. Regulation of terminology, in particular, terms related to various fields of knowledge, determining the proportion of the term in the scientific text and the principles of improvement are becoming more relevant in these conditions.

Let's take the term "Terminology" itself. This term, according to researchers, first appeared in the West in the 18th century, in particular, the word "terminology" was first used in Germany by Professor Schütz in 1786, and in French, this word also appeared in the 18th century. appeared in the century, and in English, according to information in the Big Oxford Dictionary, it was first recorded in 1801. This word is used as a term to express several concepts. According to the Russian terminologist S.V. Grinev, in Russian linguistics the term "terminology" has been used until recently to express three concepts, namely: 1) "system of terms of a certain field of knowledge"; 2) "total sum of terms in the language"; 3) "science that studies terms"; in Russian linguistics, since 1989, it has become stable to call the sum of special words related to a certain field of knowledge "terminology", and the name of the science that studies terms is terminology ("terminovedenie"). In Uzbek linguistics, it is appropriate to use the terms "terminology" and "terminology" in this way to express different concepts.

It has been a long time since the study of terminology was started in world linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, after the second half of the 20th century, comments were made on some issues of terminology, in particular, on the standardization of the writing of terms, on how to express terms in dictionaries, and gradually to the study of the terms of separate disciplines and fields of production. , began to regulate and improve them.

In the history of mankind, the art of visual perception of the world, called literature, was created, and the word, which is the means of expression of this art, is a laborious work that constantly occupies the human imagination and thinking, as if it is not a complete interpretation of the language.

Enlightenment writer Abdurauf Fitrat said for nothing: "If the commodity (material) of fine arts is sound, melody, then fine art is musical; if there are lines, there will be a picture; and various minerals such as stone or other materials are sculpting; if there is stone, wood, brick, stone, soil, then it is architecture; tan, myg'a (position, facial expressions) movements are games (tans); speech, and the word becomes literature" very beautifully defines literature: "Literature is thought, describing the waves in our feelings with the help of words and sentences, and the same waves in others is to create. The elevation of the Uzbek language to the status of the official state language on October 21, 1989 is literally a historical event. If we look at the history of languages, we can see that Turkic languages, including Uzbek, have always attracted the attention of researchers with their rich literary treasure. From the word "yabgu-jabgu" (king, prince) minted on the coins of the Kushan kings, the Hun, and the Great Turkic Khanate, to the Orhun-Enasoy stone inscriptions, to the archaeological monuments with Turkic writing found in Central Asia, everything testifies to the long history of our language.

The Uzbek language is also very rich. Lexical units occupy the main place in its source of words. The history of the terminological lexicon formed on the basis of the laws of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language is the terminology of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X), the terminology of the old Turkish literary language (XI-XIV), the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language (XV-XX century), the terminology of the Soviet period, the terminology of the Uzbek language and the period of independence. Periodization in the style of terminology of the Uzbek language allows to understand the processes that took place in the terminological lexical system on the basis of intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors during the period of almost 14 centuries. The terms used in works of art enhance the impact of the work. It serves to deeply show the situation of that time.

The role of terms in fiction is very important. In the form of a national lexicon, it serves to express such meanings as "power, forces, troops, power, ownership of legal rights" in the fields of power, physics, technology, military work, economics, jurisprudence. Including will power, Earth's gravity, man power, new law came into force, etc.

Homologization occurs as a result of the process of terminization of literary lexical units, that is, a previously known shell is used for a new expression. (Danilenko 1977, 27).

Terms used in the Uzbek language from the point of view of genetic appearance:

- a) words accepted as language units ready for the terminology system;
- b) is divided into words made in the style of a special name.

Such appearance should be evaluated as a product of certain linguistic events and situations.

It is known that terminological systems form the basis of scientific language. Problems in the field of terminology in Uzbek linguistics O. Usmonov, S. Akobirov, S. Usmonov, R. Doniyorov, Q. Zokirov, E. Nazirov, N. Mamatov, N. Kasimov, H. Jamolkhanov, A. Madvaliev, M. Yo It was researched by Ldoshev, N. Makhmudov, D. Jamoliddinova and many other linguists. In a literary text, terms can be used by poets or writers to create intertextuality and realize a pragmatic purpose. This, in turn, requires great skill from the writer. Also, when creating an artistic text, the creator uses all the possibilities of the language in accordance with his artistic intention. Obviously, terms are no exception. The possibilities of poetic actualization of the terms in the artistic text are still considered the most accomplished wordsmiths of our literature, such as Abdulla Qahhor, Abdulla Qadiri, Gafur Ghulam, Mirmuhsin, O'tkir Hashimov, Erkin A'zam, Tahir Malik, Oktam Usmanov. studied on the example of the works of Uzbek writers.

In the artistic text, the terms are used as metaphors and similes in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, and play an important role in the realization of the linguopoetic goal. In other words, no term has a linguopoetic value when taken separately, it can show this value only in the text, when it is connected with other words.

In the system of technical terminology of the Uzbek language, eye, foot, step, finger, armpit, fence, rib, mouth, nail, ear, knife, box, comb, pot, spoon are used to mean details, mechanisms, agricultural terms, machine parts and tools. , paw, fist, hole, tongue, tooth, hoe, tractor, etc., make up a lot of words. In scientific texts, these words lose their primary (denonative) meaning and become single-meaning scientific terms. In works of art, it can have multiple meanings.

In the work of Mahmud Kashgari (Devonu Lugotit Turk), the word chanak is used in the meanings of 1) a small carved wooden vessel, 2) bowl, plate, plate (DTS 1969.138.). In the old Uzbek literary language, this lexeme meant a bowl for animals to drink water from (ANATIL.III 1984.450.).

Terms used in agriculture are also found in Alisher Navoi's work, the Sultan of Soz property. For example, we can see that the term "tesha" is used in the epic "Farhad and Shirin" of the epic "Khamsa", which consists of five epics:

Bukhara is an inseparable afgor,

Nechukkim tesa metin ailamas cor.

Here we can see that the items used in craftsmanship and economy come in the sense of items used in grinding.

Also, O'tkir Hashimov's novel "Between Two Doors" describes the life of villagers during the war. In it, we witness the hard work of women behind the front, all the tools needed in rural life are vividly described in artistic language. For example:

I remembered that I was kicked by a bull tractor and suffered for a month...

Also, in the textbooks of elementary school students, you can find a lot of terms related to agriculture. Because it helps them understand stories and fairy tales more simply and better through agricultural terms. We will discuss this in detail in my next articles.

So, the agricultural terms used in the artistic text play an important role in the realization of the linguopoetic goal, as a metaphorical transfer function or in the composition of simile devices in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator. 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. Therefore, it is appropriate to determine the semantic characteristics of agricultural terms, like words, in the context of the text.

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