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NATIONAL-CULTURAL SEMANTICS OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN ARTISTIC WORKS

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Abstract

The article discusses the linguistic and linguocultural properties of agricultural terms in the literary text, which, in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, serve as a metaphorical transfer or as a part of analogical devices and fulfill the linguocultural purpose, and therefore it is appropriate to determine the semantic properties of agricultural terms, like words, in the context of the text.

Keywords: Agricultural terms, terms, literary text, linguistic, linguocultural, metaphor, artistic and aesthetic whole, poetic actualization.

Introduction

In the system of technical terminology of the Uzbek language, there are a large number of words such as eye, foot, step, finger, armpit, barrier, rib, mouth, nail, ear, knife, box, comb, pot, spoon, paw, fist, hole, tongue, tooth, hoe, tractor, which are used to denote details, mechanisms, agricultural terms, machine parts and tools. In scientific texts, these words lose their primary (denonative) meaning and become scientific terms with a single meaning. In works of fiction, they can have multiple meanings. In particular, the use of agricultural terms in fiction gives additional meaning to these field terms. In this case, if we consider the term agriculture separately, agriculture is an economic activity of the primary sector. It includes all actions aimed at modifying the environment to make it more suitable, thus creating a high soil fertility. In addition, it includes food products for direct consumption or subsequent industrial processing, resulting in added value.

Agriculture first developed in the Neolithic period of the Stone Age, although its origins date back to history and were developed independently by different cultures, before which people were engaged only in hunting, fishing and nomadism.



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Agriculture is characterized according to the volume of products produced as follows:

Subsistence farming: the main objective of this agriculture is to maintain a low level of production. The sole objective is to feed a stable community, and this reduces the number of people. Since it is a very low production, it usually does not lead to major changes in the soil.

Industrial agriculture: This consists of producing large quantities of food from the soil. It is typical of industrialized and developed countries that seek to commercialize not only the satisfaction of human needs, but also the surplus of food exported to other countries.

Other types of agriculture are based on the importance of water in the production process. These are:

Irrigated: This is the main type of agriculture, since it has an irrigation system and uses various natural and artificial methods for irrigation. All species here need constant water. One of the best known irrigation systems is drip irrigation. Rainfed: Here, artificial irrigation is not necessary, but the moisture necessary for production is provided by rain. There is no need for farmer intervention.

Depending on the means of production used and their performance indicators, other types of agriculture are distinguished:

Extensive agriculture: the goal of extensive agriculture is not only economic indicators, but also soil care. This is because large areas of eroded land are used and the level of production is lower. The main advantage of extensive agriculture is that the soils are not disturbed and it does not have such a large impact.

Intensive agriculture: the main goal is the mass production of food products in a very small area of land. This type of culture is harmful to the environment because it reduces the quality of the soil and leads to its loss of fertility. It is usually practiced in all industrialized countries.

Depending on the techniques used for the main purpose, there are other types of agriculture:

Industrial: This form of production is aimed at obtaining large quantities of food for the local market and for export.

Ecological agriculture: its priority is not to change the environment and minimize impacts. Soil care should be a priority and appropriate methods and technologies are used for this.



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Traditional agriculture: It is characterized mainly by the use of local techniques of a particular region. All these methods have been passed down from generation to generation due to the culture of the place.

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

The sultan of vocabulary, Alisher Navoi, also has agricultural terms in his works. For example, in the poem "Farhod and Shirin" of the epic poem "Khamsa", which consists of five poems, we can see the use of the term "tesha":

This horo tesha is not a single afgor,

Nechukkim tesha metin aylamas kor.

Here we see that the items used in craftsmanship and agriculture come in the sense of an item used for grinding.

Also, Otkir Hoshimov's novel "Between Two Doors" describes the life of the villagers during the war. In it, we see the hard work of women behind the front lines and the vivid depiction of all the tools needed in rural life in artistic language. For example: I remembered that I was kicked by a bulldozer and suffered for a month...

The conclusion is that agricultural terms used in a literary text, in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, play an important role in the implementation of the linguopoetic goal as metaphorical devices or as a part of analogical devices. In other words, no term taken separately has linguopoetic value. Terms can manifest this property only in the context of the text, in their relationship with other words. Therefore, it is appropriate to determine the semantic properties of agricultural terms, like words, in the context of the text.

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