



PLACES OF USE AND CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN ARTISTIC TEXT

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Abstract

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

Keywords: Terms, agricultural terms, literary text, linguopoetic, linguocultural, metaphor, artistic and aesthetic whole, poetic actualization.

Introduction

The language of a work of art is a complex and unique phenomenon, and its study and research are ongoing. Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine how many wonders literary works can discover. A literary text as an artistic and aesthetic whole is an extremely complex, multi-layered phenomenon, and understanding and comprehending the main content expressed in it is not just a task, but a rather difficult and complex creative process. In linguistics, a lot of research has been conducted to shed light on various aspects of terminology. Linguists such as G.O. Vinokur, D.S. Lotte, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, V.P. Danilenko, A.V. Superanskaya have made a worthy contribution to the development of terminology. A number of significant scientific works have been carried out in Uzbek terminology since the 1950s. We can note the research of linguists such as S. Ibrohimov, S. Usmonov, S. Akobirov, A. Khojiev, N. Mamatov, R. Doniyorov, A. Madvaliev as fruitful works in this field. At the same time, issues of Uzbek lexicon have also found expression in such studies and textbooks as “Modern Uzbek Literary Language”, “Lexicology of the Uzbek Language”.

During the years of independence, a new aspect of the study of the specific features of terms is noticeable. In particular, we can see that the specific linguistic features



of the terminology of the fields are reflected in the candidate and doctoral theses of linguists such as I. Pardaeva, N.Usmonov, Z. Isaqova, Z. Mirkholikov, G.Ismailov, D.Jamoliddinova, A.Turahojaeva.

Various examples were studied on the fact that the linguopoetic and linguocultural properties of agricultural terms in a literary text, in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, act as metaphorical transfers or as a part of analogical devices and realize the linguopoetic goal, and therefore it is appropriate to determine the spiritual properties of agricultural terms, like words, in the context of the text. The possibilities of poetic actualization of terms, including agricultural terms, in a literary text can be clearly seen in the works of such writers as Abdulla Qahhor, Gafur Ghulom, Mirmuhsin, Erkin A'zam, Tohir Malik, Asqad Mukhtor, Hamid Ghulom, O'tkir Hoshimov. Below we will consider some examples from the works of these writers:

1. The bitter wind, carrying the burden of many years on its shoulders, combs the beards of this old body bent like a bow, like a pile of cotton. (G'.G'ulom)
2. Umid was sitting on a soft wire bed. On the table was a wilted bundle of cotton. It had shrunk and shrunk like a person dying of cancer. (Mirmuhsin)
3. Someone had carelessly welded two pipes of different diameters together on the plot. One was wider, the other was narrower... Isn't our accident with Fatima similar? (A.Mukhtor)
4. I have violets on this piece of land. (Hamid G'ulom)
5. The smell of the soil is different in early spring. (O'tkir Hoshimov)

From the analysis of the examples, it can be seen that the terms brackets, cancer, accident, my violets, and the smell of the soil acquired a linguopoetic feature in the literary text and served to ensure expressiveness.

In the novel "Whirlwind" by writer O. Usmanov, we see that many agricultural terms related to cotton cultivation are fully incorporated into the artistic style by the author.

Just as it is difficult to alienate and take root when grafting a tree of a different species to another, the cause of the disagreements in this small family should be sought much further. (O'.Usmanov. "Whirlwind")

The writer skillfully described family relations through compound terms related to gardening, such as grafting, taking root, and using these terms, he created unique analogies based on the method of comparison.



Let's analyze the following examples from the work:

1. I wonder how Aziz's brother knows how to sit? He doesn't think about anything else but his cotton. (O'.Usmanov. "Whirlwind")
2. Aziz doesn't even rest, like a mechanism, if you turn on his kindness - he keeps going in one rhythm. He has neither a heart nor feelings. He is a machine. This is what the kingdom burns for.

The term cotton used in this passage has acquired a possessive suffix - and acquired a metaphorical metonymic character. That is, through the word cotton, the text refers to Aziz's "scientific work".

In order to reflect the mood of the hero, the writer introduced the terms mechanism, machine, and kindness into the text and used them figuratively. Also, it is not difficult to understand the suffering and negative attitude reflected in the woman's spiritual world through the sentence *Saltanat mana shunisiya kuyadi*.

In the following text, the terms of the field also provided the cooperation of artistic and scientific styles:

No matter how productive, fast-ripening, and fiber-rich the existing varieties are, they still cannot withstand a wilt. The plant is actually protected from external influences by the cell juice it secretes. In cultivated cotton, this juice is being dried up by the wilt. (O'.Usmanov. "Whirlwind")

This passage contains such industry terms as variety, yield, early ripening, fiber ripeness, wilt, cell sap, and cultivated cotton.

In the following examples, it is possible to observe the skillful use of agricultural terms:

1. Wilt is a pest that adapts so quickly to the external environment that, having entered the cotton plant through the roots, it hides in the protective shell and releases its poison. The future of cotton growing is associated with the creation of new resistant varieties! Other chemical agents that protect cotton from wilt should be an additional, auxiliary force in the fight against this disaster.
2. ... New varieties have been able to resist external influences for several decades with the help of chemical fertilizers and have given such high yields... After that, the supporters of crop rotation were completely defeated and even persecuted.
3. Why do wild varieties not succumb to wilt? What defense mechanism do they have against wilt? We do not know for sure... just as a wild animal is tamed, 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 with cotton. Because during hybridization, negative characteristics are also "stubbornly" transferred to the new variety... Some wild varieties have an extremely resistant immunity to diseases.

In the above examples, there are many field terms such as wilt, fast-adapting to the external environment, root, cotton boll, self-protective shell, cotton farming, resistant variety creation, chemical agent, new variety, chemical fertilizer, crop rotation, wild variety, mechanism of protection against wilt, culturalization, cultural variety, cotton, hybridization, disease, immunity.

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

In conclusion, it is worth noting that agricultural terms used in the literary text, in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, play an important role in the implementation of the linguopoetic goal, acting as metaphorical transfers 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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