

REFLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN LINGUOPOETICS AS A CHARACTERISTIC

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Abstract

The article discusses the terms in the literary text, agricultural terms, their linguopoetic and linguocultural characteristics, the artistic thinking of the creator, the implementation of the linguopoetic goal, and therefore the expediency of identifying the spiritual characteristics of agricultural terms, like words, in the context of the text.

Keywords: Linguistics, literature, terms, Turkic languages, agricultural terms, literary text, linguopoetics, linguocultural studies, metaphor, artistic and aesthetic integrity, poetic actualization.

Introduction

As is known, the Uzbek language is one of the largest languages belonging to the Turkic language family. About 50 million people around the world speak this language. The mother tongue is a symbol of independence and national pride for an independent state. Every nation cherishes its mother tongue. It develops and advances it. It is worth noting that "...as in other linguistics, the need for terminological research in Uzbek linguistics is increasing day by day. In these conditions, the regulation of terminology, in particular, the regulation of terms related to various fields of knowledge, the establishment of principles for the correlation and improvement of terms in scientific texts, is becoming more and more relevant. Let's take the term "terminology" itself. According to researchers, this term first appeared in the West in the 18th century, in particular, the word "terminology" was first used in Germany by Professor Schütz in 1786, in French this word also appeared in the 18th century, and in English, according to the information in the Great Oxford Dictionary, it was first recorded in 1801. This word was 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 denote three concepts, namely: 1) "the system of terms of a certain field of knowledge"; 2) "the whole set of terms in a language"; 3) "the science that studies terms"; in Russian linguistics, since 1989, it has become established to call the set of special words related to a certain field of knowledge "terminology", and the science that studies terms is called terminology ("terminovedenie"). In Uzbek linguistics,

it is appropriate to use the terms “terminology” and “terminology” to express different concepts in this way. It has been a long time since the study of terminology began in world linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, after the second half of the 20th century, comments began to be made on certain issues of terminology, in particular, the standardization of the writing of terms, how to express terms in dictionaries, and gradually the study of the terms of individual sciences and industries, their regulation and improvement began. In the history of mankind, the art of figurative perception of the world, called literature, was created, and the laborious task of completely interpreting the word and language, which are the means of expression of this art, constantly occupies human imagination and thinking. The enlightened writer Abdurauf Fitrat not without reason defines literature in a very beautiful way: “If the material in fine arts is sound, melody, fine art is music; if there are patterns, lines, it is painting; if there are stone or other various minerals, it is sculpture; if there are stone, wood, brick, clay, soil, it is architecture; if there are body, facial movements, it is dance; and if there are speech, words, it is literature.” “Literature is the expression of the waves in our thoughts and feelings with the help of words, speech, and creating the same waves in others. The elevation of the Uzbek language to the status of the official state language on October 21, 1989 was also a historical event in the true sense of the word. has. If we look at the history of languages, we see that Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language, have always attracted the attention of researchers with their rich literary treasure. From the word "yabgu-jabgu" (khaqan, prince) minted on the coins of the Kushan kings, the Huns, and the Great Turkic Khaganate, to the Orkhon-Enasoy inscriptions and archaeological monuments in Turkic writing found in Central Asia, everything indicates how long our language has a history. The Uzbek language is also very rich. Lexical units occupy a major place in its word source. The history of the terminological lexicon formed on the basis of the laws of the Uzbek literary language lexicon is divided into the following periods: the terminology of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X), the terminology of the old Turkic literary language (XI-XIV), the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language (XV-early XX centuries), the terminology of the Soviet era, the terminology of the Uzbek language and the period of independence. Periodization in the form of Uzbek terminology allows us to understand the processes that occurred in the terminological lexical system over a period of almost 14 centuries, based on intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors. The terms used in literary works enhance the impact of the work. They serve to deeply reflect the situation at that time.

The role of terms in literary literature is of great importance. In the form of a national lexicon, power serves to express such meanings as “power, forces, troops, strength, legal right” in the fields of physics, technology, military work, economics, and law. For example, willpower, gravity, labor, a new law came into force, etc. As a result of the terminological process of general literary lexical units, homonymization occurs, that is, a previously known shell is used for a new expression. (Danilenko 1977, 27). From the point of view of their genetic appearance, the terms used in the Uzbek language are:

- a) words accepted as ready-made language units for the terminology system;
b) words formed in the form of special names.

Such an appearance should be assessed as a product of certain linguistic phenomena and situations. As is known, terminological systems form the basis of the language of science. Problems in the field of terminology in Uzbek linguistics have been studied by O. Usmonov, S. Akobirov, S. Usmonov, R. Doniyorov, Q. Zokirov, E. Nazirov, N. Mamatov, N. Qosimov, H. Jamolkhonov, A. Madvaliev, M. Yo'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 goal. This, in turn, requires great skill from the writer. Also, when creating a literary text, the creator widely uses all the possibilities of the language in accordance with his artistic intention. Undoubtedly, terms are no exception. The possibilities of poetic actualization of terms in a literary text have been studied using the examples of the works of such outstanding Uzbek writers as Abdulla Qahhor, Abdulla Qodiriy, Gafur Ghulom, Mirmuhsin, Otkir Hoshimov, Erkin Azam, Tohir Malik, and Ottam Usmanov, who are considered to be the accomplished word masters of our literature to this day.

In a literary text, terms are used as metaphors and analogies in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator, playing an important role in the implementation of the linguopoetic goal. In other words, no term taken separately has linguopoetic value, it can manifest this value only in the text, when connected with other words. 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 (denotative) meaning and become scientific terms with a single meaning. In works of art, it can have many meanings. In the work of Mahmud Kashgari (*Devonu lug'otit turk*), the word *chanaq* 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 in the old Uzbek literary language (ANATIL.III 1984.450.).

The sultan of vocabulary, Alisher Navoi, also uses terms used in agriculture. 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 cannot be done alone, no matter how much tesha is used, the text will not be changed. Here we witness that the tools used in craftsmanship and economy have come to mean an item used in grinding. Also, in Otkir Hoshimov's novel "Between Two Doors", the life of the village population during the war is described. 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 bulldozer and suffered for a month...

Also, in the textbooks of primary school students, you can find a lot of agricultural terms.

Because agricultural terms help them understand stories and fairy tales more simply and better. We will discuss this in detail in my next articles. So, agricultural terms used in a literary text play an important role in the implementation of the linguopoetic goal as metaphorical devices or as a part of analogical devices in connection with the artistic thinking of the creator. In other words, no term taken separately has linguopoetic value. Terms can only manifest this property 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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