

EXPRESSION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS IN ARTISTIC TEXT**Makhmudova Dilafruz Alijonovna**

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Abstract: in this article, the linguopoetic and linguocultural characteristics of agricultural terms in the literary text are related to the artistic thinking of the creator, they come in the function of metaphorical transfer or in the structure of analogical devices, and realize the linguopoetic purpose, therefore, like words, agriculture is The expediency of defining the semantic features of the terms in the context of the text is expressed.

Key words: terms, artistic literature, agricultural terms, artistic text, linguopoetics, linguoculturalism, metaphor, artistic-aesthetic whole, poetic actualization.

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.

Terminological systems form the basis of scientific language. In a literary text, terms can be used by poets or writers to create intertextuality and realize a pragmatic purpose. 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 particular, the use of agricultural terms in fiction gives additional meaning to the terms of this field. If we consider the term agriculture separately, agriculture is the economic activity of this primary sector. It includes all the actions aimed at changing the environment to make it more suitable and thereby create higher soil productivity. It also includes food products for direct consumption or further industrial processing, resulting in added value. In the work of Mahmud Kashgari (Devonu lugotit turk) the word chanak is used in the meanings of 1) 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:

This 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...

The conclusion is that the agricultural terms used in the artistic text play an important role in the implementation 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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