



THE PLACE AND STYLISH POSSIBILITIES OF TERMS IN A LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract. *This article reveals the role and stylistic possibilities of terms in a literary text, their meaning in scientific discourse, their basis for artistic and figurative expression, their use in literary literature as epithets and metaphors, their emotional exaggeration of the characteristic features of certain things and phenomena, and their use as a metaphorical epithet and linguopoetic tool for comparison.*

Keywords: *scientific term, epithet, artistic-aesthetic expression, metaphor, comparison, artistic coloring.*

Terms are lexical units used in scientific texts to name special concepts or certain hypotheses and are the basis for the semantic-syntactic construction of a scientific text. Depending on the field of science in which they are used, they take their place in the system of terms of that field. In particular, it is clear that scientific terms such as rhetoric, agreement, modal belong to the field of linguistics. When using professional terms in other styles of speech, in particular in literary texts, a certain poetic purpose is intended. Since they are used in a literary text to express expressiveness and emotionality, to create imagery, they become a means of artistic depiction, and

these terms serve to ensure the aesthetics of the work.

Terms are lexical means specific to scientific speech, distinguished by their vivid embodiment of the special features of the scientific style. Of course, scientific terms, as lexical units, play an important role in the performance of speech tasks. Scientific terms are associated with the scientific literary type of speech and are characteristic of the bookish type of speech as a form of speech. We know that the lexical means that unite scientific and artistic speech are common words. Because scientific speech is lexically formed on the basis of terms and common words. Terms, which



are important lexical means of scientific speech, perform a specific stylistic function both in this speech process and in other types of speech. Therefore, terms cannot be called stylistically neutral words; they also perform the function of organizing maximum clarity of speech when used in other types of speech. B. Umurkulov noted in his article: “field terms are specific to a certain science or a branch of science. They are characterized by their use in a certain branch of science. It is known that the heroes of a work of art are people from different fields. Therefore, the use of scientific terms related to different branches of science in artistic speech is natural” [1;47]. The scientist argues with an example that scientific terms, even when used in artistic speech, mainly retain the characteristic of belonging to which field of science, and for this reason, scientific terms perform the same function as in artistic speech, mainly in scientific speech, and at the same time, he notes that there are many cases where scientific terms are used in figurative meanings in artistic speech, performing a stylistic function, and cites an artistic fragment to illustrate how they serve as the basis for artistic and figurative expression. Based on these characteristics of terms in literary literature, it should be noted that terms are multifunctional in artistic speech. Thus, even when used to express a nominative meaning, terms perform a specific function in artistic speech, and this indicates that terms are one of the lexical units that perform a specific

stylistic function in the process of artistic speech. [1].

H. Shamsiddinov emphasizes that while terms perform a nominative function in scientific discourse, they perform both nominative and aesthetic (artistic-figurative) functions in artistic discourse. The artistic-figurative function of terms is analyzed separately in the study “Terms in Artistic Speech”. The researcher cites and explains the following functions of terms in artistic discourse: through their use in artistic discourse, terms move towards the layer of common words, create speech color, characterize the speech of characters, and enhance artistic-figurativeness. [2].

Since the literary text is a product of the specific use of language in order to achieve an aesthetic goal, it involves the participation of all the means of the national language. Many norms and strict rules related to the use of units of the literary language, even the national language, can be relaxed in the literary text and act more freely. Of course, this possibility of language means in the literary text serves the realization of the artistic intention of the creator. However, this should not lead to the conclusion that all language means in the literary text are equal and have the same aesthetic essence. [3]. Terms that make up a certain part of the Uzbek vocabulary are used as epithets in fiction, serving to emotionally emphasize the characteristic features of certain things and events. In a poetic text, terms form epithets and acquire artistic coloring, and can also be described



figuratively, forming metaphorical epithets and individual-authorial epithets.

Another graphic tool invented by children's poets is the method of likening letters to the shapes of certain objects. In his work "Poems of the Composer", Dilshod Rajab created unique graphic images in the form of a turnstile, a crane, a stone, a cap, and a ball. For example,

Shuncha yerni ag'darib,
O'tirmasdan yana ko'r.
Ishlayman, deb BELKURAK,
Tikka turar, ana ko'r!
Ishlayman, deb **B**
E
L
K
U
R
A
T I K K A
U N
R A
A K
RO'

Note that the combination "the shovel stands upright, the blind man" is written in the shape of a shovel [4]. The main goal here is to make an emotional impact on the reader using professional terms.

In her research, Kh. Akbarova noted that terms, like other lexical units, are used in a literary text as units that have the potential for poetic actualization, and that they are combined in a literary text in connection with the writer's purpose and become linguopoetic derivatives, and that this feature of terms is not manifested

within the framework of a separate sentence, that a textual environment is necessary for their full actualization, and therefore terms cannot be analyzed separately from the text. The research work highlights the possibility of individual analogical devices in Uzbek literary texts to achieve a linguopoetic goal through professional terms and terms, the expression of a specific authorial and traditional metaphorical meaning as creative findings of terms, and the possibility of terms being adapted to an artistic style, which is evidenced by the works of Asqad Mukhtar [5].

The analysis of sources shows that terms, like other units of language, can be used in portable meanings outside the scientific fields to which they belong, and can form analogies and characterizations. Such terms can be widely used in all styles of speech. Our opinion is also substantiated by the fact that in recent years, scientific research on the study of terms has paid special attention to the study of the linguopoetic properties of these units in relation to their use in literary texts. Therefore, when determining the functional properties of terms, it is also important to shed light on the issue of their use as epithets in literary texts and their poetic actualization. As is known, the epithet, as a means of artistic depiction, arises in the process of speech on the basis of the internal possibilities of the language material, through which the author's own level of comparison of things and events and his attitude to the reality being described are manifested.



Any writer or poet sets the main goal of making an emotional impact on the reader in a work of art and, in accordance with this goal, selectively uses certain means of language in a prose or poetic text. In this process, all levels of language, including professional terms and industry terms, are involved in this process to one

degree or another.

In conclusion, terms act as epithets, which are one of the figurative means of expression in a work of art, and can serve to enhance the poetic value of the text and express both the author's own and traditional metaphorical meaning.

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