

THE POETICAL ACTUALIZATION OF TERMS IN THE LITERARY WORKS

(as the sample of the works of Askad Mukhtar, Abdullah Kahhor and Ulmas Umarbekov)

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ABSTRACT --In the article the terms are scientifically proved that they are also the unit of expression. The lingvopoetic peculiarities of the terminology used in the works of Uzbek writers are studied. Poetic actualization of the terms is illustrated with the examples taken from the literary works.

Keywords-- terminology, actualization, lexical unit, lingvopoetic peculiarities, pragmatic meaning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Determination of poetic actualized language means within the literary text allows to form a complete imagination of the content of the work. Because such kind of means act as a generator in lingvopoetic and literary expression of the work. After all, as the famous Russian linguist L.V.Scherba underlined, "the idea of a literary work is to show the means of the language that expresses the emotional content associated with it." From this point of view, it is not an exaggeration to say that the terms in our observations are also lexical units that have the potential for poetic actualization. We will analyze this with the examples of the works of great, talented writers, such as Askad Mukhtar, Abdulla Kakhkhor and Ulmas Umarbekov. Askad Mukhtar's book "The Pleasure in the Storms, as though" is devoted to the lives of miners. The main protagonist of the work Zargarov is depicted with his surroundings and the world around him. In the process, the writer achieved to actualize poetically the inner world of the heroine, the pains in his heart through the use of terminology:

At the site, two pipes of different diameters were welded with carelessness. One is wider and the other one is narrower ... Does our accident with Fatima look like to it? He pushed Zargarov's shoulder."

The plumber! "You are right, found! said with pleasure. You are really two different people. The reason of the truth is in your measures. (from "Pleasure in the Storms" by Askad Mukhtar") The poetic actualization of the terms "accident" and "caliber" were analyzed by the doctor of philology, Professor H.Shamsiddinov in his Ph.D., as follows: "The events happened in the Zargarov's family reminds the accident; the term accident is compared to gas incompatibility. The use of the lexeme "caliber" by Gubanov illustrates the conflicts between Zargarov and Fatima. Conflict between husband and wife is defined as mismatch caliber."

In many parts of the work, the author puts a pragmatic burden on the terminology to revive Zargarov's character and image. By means of these matters, the writer reveals the character and peculiarities of the hero. In this process,

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the writer successfully uses the term "caliber" and makes it relevant in a dialogic speech. As the writer uses the terms "accident" and "caliber" in the artistic image, he combines this with the events of the work and the characters.

In particular:

— Oh, my God ... caliber, measure.

— He's a big mouth. Don't make fun of him. What do you mean?

— Did I make fun of him? The matter of caliber is a very big issue, if I tell you. (from "Enjoyment in the Storms, as though" by Askad Mukhtar")

To underline separately, it is better to address the context in order to perceive the essence of the matter expressed by the term "caliber".

Because the literary meaning exists only in the context, in order to properly comprehend the meaning, sometimes the separated sentence, the super syntactic unit, even the whole chapter of the work have to be looked through.

II. RESULTS

In order to fully understand the essence of the term "caliber" in the dialogue given above, we will focus on the above paragraphs in the work. Because the term is vertically linked to the previous passage, and as a result this indicates to the reader the unfortunate incidents happened between Zargarov and his wife Fatima.

Asqad Mukhtar uses the term "caliber" in various parts of the work as a product of various literary goals. By means of it, in its turn, it increased the literary value of the work. The writer achieved skillfully and politely to express the term "caliber", because the hero of the work is a hardworking person, and his industriousness is only one-sided and he has no idea about other areas, his worldview is narrow, as well. The writer might have used simple words in order to depict the person's worldview.

You know, Sanginov is a workaholic, but his caliber differs. Everyone has his or her own object, plan and responsibility.

The writer was able to use the term "caliber" skillfully to describe the heroine Zargarov's hard-working, decisive, self-sacrificing personality, and gave an original example of praise.

Your caliber is really great. You do not conform to human standards. Neither feature, nor in love, you see.

Asqad Mukhtar does not characterize the characters, their peculiar traits by means of a separate description in his work. The readers will know what kind of people they are. In the process, he uses the terms as a solution to the puzzle and as a means of expression of literariness. The writer inserts the terms to the heroes' dialogues, and the pragmatic meaning of these terms are shown; the readers will be eyewitnesses whether the images are positive or negative in nature. This is the original dialect of Asqad Mukhtar and the key to the success of his works. For example: What about myself? Am I there or not? I'm not a useless metal; I have a life, why should I give it up? Shouldn't my life have some independent meaning? Or another hero;

What is life – do you know? Life is a line between two numbers, dear. The use of scientific and lexical means in the literary text is evidenced by the change of the literary language and the literary purpose of the writer.

Elements of the language of science and technology are “copied” by the author to the literary language so that the reader has no idea of a style violation. According to our view, the proof is not required to integrate scientific elements (terms) into literary (poetic) texts. By its nature the literary discourse is polystylistic. It can synthesize a variety of means. In particular, terms that express one meaning. The terms used in the following literary text prove once again:

The carts **smashed** the ribs of ice under the feet and stopped in front of the red tea house at the market.

The rib is an arched narrow bone that protrudes from the vertebrae and bends to the chest bone.

In this sentence, the writer has adapted the term to the notion skillfully, as a result, the literary value of the work has increased. The reason is that ice is broken as a result of heavy loads; it is described like the fracture of human ribs. The writer used the term "rib" to accurately describe the phenomenon to the reader, not to say that the ice had broken, and to get a sense of the event.

These pruned ideas **were** like a cork on the surface of water, the teacher Murodkhoja's idea such as “the Reformation would destroy Uzbek villages” used to spread like a cord.

Pruning - cutting off unnecessary branches of a tree.

The reason given in the above sentence is that it is similar to the idea that it has been removed from various false statements that is the term is used to express a certain idea that is far from untrue. The writer was able to use the term to convey the necessary symbols of the concept.

We will now cite excerpts from Abdullah Kahhor's "Sarob".

Muniskhon is the big nail that fastened Saidi into the faculty ("Sarob" Abdullah Kahhor)

The nail is the device used to fasten two things together. In the work, the term nail is skillfully applied to Muniskhan. It looks like Muniskhon is acting like a nail. In other words, she had the task of getting closer Saidi to herself.

Abdullah Kahhor's vocabulary aims to convey to the reader the subtle feelings of the hero's heart, and as a result, he achieves his purpose by comparing the term nail. The rules of "diplomacy" are violated, if a man having a daughter does not act politely.

The glossary of the Uzbek language is interpreted the word “diplomacy” as follows: diplomacy – originated from French word "diplomate" – means two folded sheets, document. This is an area where officials, specially trained for official contacts or negotiations with foreign countries, have been appointed by their government to do so.

In the work, the ceremony of “sovchilik” (it is national custom, that some women from the groom's family visit bride's family to get engaged the youth) is similar to diplomacy. The efforts of the diplomats should be very polite, in order to solve the problems of the two countries: greeting each other, saying good-bye, smiles and wink are requested. Likewise, it is not an exaggeration to say that ceremonial rituals such as “sovchilik” have been molded for hundreds and thousands of years. Women also plan ahead to speak and act like diplomats before the youth get married. These rules do not change the same as the rules of diplomacy. Through this political term, the writer used the national values inherent in the Uzbek people that have persisted for thousands of years.

Ulmas Umarbekov is a keen. He uses the terms in his writings in such a way that the term appears as an expression of the literary purpose that the writer intended. Only in the work "The Summer Rain" we can see prove the above told sentences.

Fifteen years of life experience has created some kind of inner compass in Aliyev, and his point worked almost flawlessly. ("The Summer Rain" by Ulmas Umarbekov)

A compass is a geographic term that refers to the horizon, with a magnetic needle pointing north.

Because Aliyev's views are always true, like the compass point in the above sentence, the writer here skillfully applies the term compass.

Quarrels between him and his wife happened on that day, at least the next day, reached more than seven neighborhoods, and his workplace, like a rainbow.

Rainbow — is a bow-shaped display in the sky of the colors of the spectrum, caused by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays through rain or mist

The disagreement with Rahim Saidov's wife resembles a rainbow, the quarrels circulating in his neighborhood and his workplace will be reached with a lot of deceits like a rainbow. Because there are seven colors in the rainbow, the writer means that the disagreement looks like a rainbow; therefore it has seven different expressions and seven different meanings. The writer coincides with the notion and the term by means of people's "additions" such as adding one sentence to the other and speaking colorfully.

He had a splitting headache and his heart was beating like a man who had just returned from the cross.

Cross - is a low and high road-racing on feet, where there are various natural obstacles. Of course, after a person runs, his heart rate increases. It is also clear that anyone who has been running, his heart beating increases. When a person has a headache, sometimes some people's heart rate accelerates. In the above sentence, the writer wants to tell the reader that the hero's heartbeat is as fast as the one who crosses the race.

They called them two poles.

The two poles: The North Pole is the place on the surface of the earth which is farthest towards the north. The South Pole is the place on the surface of the earth which is farthest towards the south.

In the work, the couple is different, and their views are different, and they are the people having opposite feelings. Therefore, this pair resembles two poles in the work. The pole is divided into two parts and differs.

In the literary work, analogy serves to describe specific processes, to evaluate them. Analogy is often used as the product of using other specific terms related to this system. As a result, a widely used illustration is used. Such kind analogies require the creative activity of the student, as well as the complex operations:

When a lion does not fit into his forest, he goes to another forest and looks no one is better than him. Then he snored, "I'm the lion of the forest! Kneel all of you before me!" This fool did not think that the forest had its own king who had fallen asleep, it will wake up a bit later and everything will be bad...

Khosilboyvachcha, who became the only ruler of the city on his own, was one of the sorts of ignorant lions. ("Shaytanat" Tahir Malik)

The image and the object of the analogy used by the author create a pair, and it helps to reveal the heroine of the work: Hosilboyvachcha is an ignorant and misleading person. In order to illustrative clearly it can be expressed as follows.

The object of analogy	Image of analogy
Hosilboyvachcha	lion
City	forest
The foolishness of Hosilboyvachcha	A foolish lion

The use of the terms of analogy can reduce its impact in the literary text. The transformation of language analogy causes the periodicals which we can frequently come across them. We can cite a lot of examples, such as “cars”, “x-rays”, “machines”, and “details”. But such language analogies become a means of expressing the character in the speech of the hero in a literary work, with the ability of the writer to use the word. The followings are the examples of our thinking:

Science is like an x-rays. We must observe their lungs and livers.

No one insists on him, it knows its job, just like a machine.

At the present time considering modern era of technology and the Internet, literary language is enriched by the use of terms as a source of literary imagery, so it is the one of the important processes in the Uzbek lexicology. At the same time, terminology is used as the most commonly used means. For example, "like a Xerox", "like an antivirus", "like a computer" and so on.

Especially, the use of terminology is very common in the spoken language. The following examples are the proof of our opinion. For example:

— His takes after his father, like a Xerox.

— Mom, protect us like an antivirus, please.

— My son's brain works like a computer.

The terms used in the written speech, for example, in the artistic work, were also included for linguistic purposes. The terms are used as analogies in the literary text and serve the ideological aesthetic orientation of the work and supplying lingvopoetic purposes. Because the analogies are characterized as one of the most commonly used literary imagery means in uncovering the image of literary text. The two objects or situations are explained clearly and reasonably by comparisons, the sign and the essence of one by the other. In defending his thesis on the topic “The terms in the literary speech”, H.Shamsiddinov distinguishes the terms-analogies from two types: public and individual. In the literary text, the writer is widely used to illuminate his ideological purpose with the use of individual terms-analogies in relation to his or her own intellectual property. Analogy has modality and is not neutral; it describes the writer's reaction to the event and his feelings. This will increase the value of the work. In particular, the association formed during successful analogy means more than a simple and logical image.

He felt himself like a prisoner being taken to jail: he didn't know what his behavior was: from one side, he says: I wish I got in a better cell, from another: he has to get used to it, no matter what camera will be.

To describe Muniskhan's situation, when she is reluctantly married, the author compares her move to the future groom's house like a living in jail. Muniskhan's unclear idea of the forthcoming marriage is described by the author by means of this question "What kind of behaviors are there?" Muniskhan expects nothing good from this marriage, and her approval is the guarantee of a future unhappy, tragic, unfulfilled life. By this analogy, the author describes the psychological state of his hero. The terms "jail" and "prisoner" are used to enhance the character's reaction to the events happening in the work.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the terms are also units that have the potential for poetic actualization. The terms-analogies are actualized in the literary text as a product of the writer's lingvopoetic purpose and become a generator of the work. The great proficiency will be required from the writer in order to use them skillfully. Because every literary means introduced into a work allows an objective evaluation of the essence of the work and the skill of its composer.

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