



METAPHORIZATION OF TERMS IN POETRY

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Annotation: *The article discusses stylistic features related to use figurative meaning of terms in poetry. Particularly, the metaphorical meaning of terms in poetry is analyzed.*

Key words: *lexical system development, terminosystem, terminology, style, poetic actualization, metaphorization in terms*

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The vocabulary of the Uzbek language has been enriched over the centuries inextricably linked with the material and spiritual history of the people from ancient times. It reflects the notions of words and terms related to the social life, lifestyle, profession, political views, traditions, customs and others' of the people, develops and refines the lexical layer and terminological systems being filled which are an integral part of it.

The system of terms is a unique language of each science and this system develops, enriches and improves with the development of science with science education. Terminological systems emerge and develop in a holistic language system in accordance with its general laws.

There is no insurmountable boundary between a term and a word, in addition, there is no significant difference in "form or content".

It is no exaggeration to say that the problem of the term and its methodological features, the study of poetic actualization in the literary text is becoming one of the most important areas of linguistics. Special attention is paid to the study of the functional-methodological and artistic-aesthetic nature of linguistic units in the text, as well as their connection with the outlook, national thinking and psyche of certain members of linguistic culture.

The problem of examining the linguocultural significance of terminology in terms of anthropocentric approach has not yet been resolved. n Terms are linguistically relevant in a literary text and can be used as analogies, epithets, and metaphorical migrations. Metaphors in the structure of artistic speech also occur as a result of certain linguistic laws.

The use of a previously existing name in a language to express a new meaning not only serves the function of nomination, but also serves to influence (expressively) the listener, expanding the possibilities of expression of the language. One such migration is metaphor.

The metaphor is a multifaceted and complex migration and the existence of its "anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, phytomorphic, cosmomorphic, abiomorphic, anthropocentric" species is enumerated by some researchers". Metaphor applies in all styles of speech, in all language

units. In particular, it is possible to observe the expression of metaphorical meaning in terminosystems.

Metaphor is important not only in identifying similarities in the external world, but also in scientific knowledge. That is why H. Ortega-i-Gasset highly appreciates metaphor as a necessary and important means of thinking, scientific knowledge. He notes that the application of the metaphor in the second case is based more on the expression of mental concepts, that it is to say difficult not only to name mental objects, but also to imagine them, that is, that such objects do not have a certain dimension.” In such a case, the ambiguity of the metaphorical dimension is implied in abstract things. For example, in compounds such as (g’amning ignasi) the needle of grief, (umr kosasi) the cup of life, it is difficult to clearly imagine the basis, the object of migration, that is to say, the concept that represents the portable meaning.

The analysis of this example shows that by using the word in a metaphorical sense, one’s ability to imagine is expanded. In this process, the important cognitive role and place of metaphor in cognition is revealed. So, at the same time, it is possible to be convinced that metaphor is not only a means of naming and expression, but also an important tool of thinking.

The terminological system is a set of language units that can be used in texts specific to all speech styles. Although it is stated in all scientific sources that the terms are mainly lexical units expressing a concept, limited within the framework of the scientific method, the research work carried out in the field of linguistics in recent years, in particular, the work on the study of functional-methodological, semantic features of terminosystems, as well as research in the field of terminology, shows that terms, like other lexical-semantic groups, have specific, important aspects that need to be studied. By texts, material and spiritual life is covered in a variety of social, cultural, general and personal, artistic or scientific ways. In this sense, it is recognized that they are specific to different styles of speech. In this sense, it is recognized that they are specific to different styles of speech. Terms that are generally considered to be unambiguous also have the property of being used in various texts in both ordinary and occasional meanings. The meaning of any word can be fully understood in the context of the text, in relation to other words. In particular, the literary text is more important than other types of text in that it reflects different emotional, expressive, semantic, methodological, functional features of language units. Furthermore, this situation is further exaggerated in poetic texts. The artistic-aesthetic, semantic, methodological, communicative function of the terms used in the figurative meaning as a lexical unit in poetic texts can be fully appreciated only in a certain textual environment.

This means that the terms can be used in different texts, in figurative meanings. From this point of view, it can be said that the terms can participate in the poetic text as an important means in the expression of expressiveness, emotionality. This can also be seen through the following poetic texts.

Масалан:

Қўрқувнинг кўзи катта,

Юраги кичик бўлур,

Қўрқув зўр келган юртда

Арслонлар кучук бўлур.(Э.Вох.)

(The eye of frightening is big, its heart is little.If there is any fear in the country, the courage people will lose their power)

In this verse, the terms eye and heart in the field of medicine are used in a metaphorical meaning. This meaning has been referred to as an abstract object, that is, an eye-like, heart-like concept. There is a saying among our people that a cowardly hand is brave.

The poet may have succeeded in expressing this original metaphorical meaning by making an analogy to this article. We also see that the terms used in the second byte to describe the names of a lion and a puppy are also used in a figurative sense, not in their own sense. It is a figurative satirical move. A poetic metaphor with a strong expressive color.

Менга айтинг-чи? Баҳорнинг эгаси ким?...

Бойчечакнинг бошлиғи, бинафшанинг хўжайини-чи?...

(Tell me who is the owner of the spring, the head of the daisy and the master of the violet)

Осмоннинг охири эса, ялпизнинг елкасида.

Бир елкасида. Унинг бошқа елкаси тўла
соғингч, мурувват, муҳаббат... (М.Юсуф)

(The end of the sky which is on the shoulder of mint. It in on the first side. The other side is full of miss, grace, love....)

In the example above, the terms chief, possessor, master, shoulder (mint) have acquired an original metaphorical meaning and they have been used to refer to abstract object names. It is considered to be an expressive and poetic metaphor. These terms are also widely used in the vernacular to describe metaphorical meanings that have a negative connotation. (Shoulder - how much money is the boss, boss - don't be my boss, boss - now you're the boss, not the boss.)

Хотиралар соясида яшайсан, аммо

Чинакам бахт, ҳаловатдан бўлиб мосуво?! (А.Орипов)

(You live in the shadow of the memory, but you are living without true happiness)

In a given byte, the term shadow is used in a figurative sense. It is an artistic, expressive, original metaphor. The term shadow is also widely used in our language as a component of figurative metaphorical expressions that have a negative connotation. For example, to greet the shadow, to put a blanket in the shadow // to lay // to write.

Эзгу, латиф ҳислар бўлмасин таҳқир,

Булбулни бойкушга топширманг зинҳор.

Худбин ва дилозор кимсанинг ахир

Оғзи қон йирткичдан қандай фарқи бор. (А.Орипов.)

(No insults, no subtle feelings,

Please do not hand over the nightingale to the owl.

After all, someone who is selfish and greedy

What is the difference between a blood predator in the mouth)

In the example above, the terms nightingale and owl form a zomorphic metaphor, which has a figurative meaning. These terms are also traditional metaphors that are widely used in language. In the vernacular, there is a combination of handing a sheep to a wolf, which can be somewhat analogous to this content.

The skillfully used of metaphor in a novel depends on the writer's artistic thinking and aesthetic taste. In this sense, metaphor is valued as one of the main means of ensuring the artistry of a work.

As we have seen in the above examples, it is possible to apply the same rules in other lexical units in terms whose usage is limited to a particular style. That's to say, terms are used in different texts which have specific imagery, expressiveness, emotionality and stylistic color.

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