



THE PLACE OF TERMS IN A LITERATURE TEXT

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Abstract

This article explores the role and stylistic possibilities of terms in literary texts, their meaning in scientific discourse, their role as the basis for artistic and figurative expression, and their role as a linguopoetic tool.

Keywords: Term, word, artistic-aesthetic expression, artistic text, lexicon, artistic expressiveness.

Introduction

In recent years, the issue of "term" has become the most important object of research in Uzbek and world linguistics. The problem of clarifying the concept of "term" has been the focus of attention for several generations. The boundaries of the term, its connection with the term and word, its relationship, and its differences are still a cause for debate. Many studies have been carried out in which the term is the object. However, fundamental changes in today's social life: the development of science, technology, economic reforms require the study of terms in modern directions [1].

At this point, if we pay attention to the considerations about words and terms, which are the tools of fiction, it would be appropriate to pay attention to the views of N.P. Kuzkun and G.O. Vinokur on terms. When they talk about words and terms, they express the following opinion: "There is no impassable boundary between a term and a word, they do not have a serious difference "in form or content" [2]. "A term is also a word in terms of its essence, but it is just a special type of word" [3]. In the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" co-authored by R. Sayfullayeva, the term is explained as follows: "A term is a lexical



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 2, Issue 1, January, 2026

Website: usajournals.org

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unit and word combination specific to the fields of science and technology, agriculture, art and culture. Special lexicon refers to a lexical unit and a combination equivalent to them belonging to a certain field. Such special lexicon is also called terminology. Terms are often formed from the general vocabulary based on the specialization of a certain meaning. However, such lexemes also exist in scientific terminology” [4].

In the creation of a text, a term becomes a part of a sentence like a word and serves to expand the content of the text. In a literary text, the author refers to terms from various fields when revealing his idea. In literary texts, special vocabulary is often found in the speech of the characters of a work of art. In this, the field of affiliation, interests, profession, social origin, and position of the heroes of the work are revealed. In addition, the terminological lexicon stores and reflects all the accumulated material achievements and results of experience. Each people achieves knowledge of the world and understanding of reality through a general and private terminological system. Of course, the concept of a term, along with the content of the word, is a system within a system in the composition of the literary language, following the laws of language development. Terms are always representatives of language signs, and are also expositors and carriers of scientific terms [5].

The study of terminological lexicon in works of art became more active in the 80s of the last century. The development of science and technology has made it possible for terminological lexicon to participate in all types of fiction. Until now, the use of terminological lexicon in artistic speech has not been a special object of research. At the current stage of development of science and technology, it is impossible to deny the specific features of artistic speech, the significant use of lexical means in artistic speech [6]. The activation of scientific vocabulary in fiction in the 1980s should be considered a unique unnatural feature of the literary text, reflecting the high level of scientific and technological progress [7]. It is worth noting that the differentiation of terminological lexicon within the framework of scientific style and artistic style is not an exceptional phenomenon. Terms related to a specific field are used in a professional speech form in the system of general terms in the literary language. The term participates in works of art as a poetic element. The use of terminological lexicon in works of art brings



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a new content or emotional assessment to the work. It plays an important role in revealing the image of the heroes of the work, as well as words. In this regard, the scientific research of H. Shamsiddinov and D.M. Jamoldinova in Uzbek linguistics on the expression of terms in artistic texts was a unique achievement in our linguistics. According to H. Shamsuddinov, terminological lexicon performs a strictly nominative function in scientific speech, and two functions in artistic speech: nominative - descriptive and artistic expressiveness [8]. It is understood that the term-word is used in works of art to express imagery, in the work of art, in the author's speech, in the speech of the characters of the work. It plays an important role in the realization of national color, national culture, national education, etc.

N.I. Rezinikin noted that the study of the interaction and relationship between scientific and artistic styles is of great importance. In the coverage of such genres, we observe that the author (stylist) can use the scientific and artistic style in an extraordinarily creative and colorful mixture of language. We also see their functional parallel use in the diary of scientists (scientific-epistolary (writing-specific) genre), in the essay, historical novel, documentary story and other documentary genres [9].

In some cases, the creator actively uses various field terms in his works to enhance the content of the work of art and enhance its resonance. When terms are used by the creator in artistic texts, they give a colorful and meaningful expression in terms of style. It should be noted that even if the term is present in the text as an (alien) element, it brings scientificity to the content of the artistic text and expands the scope of the content [10].

Based on the above considerations, we can say that the use of terms in literary texts demonstrates a unique feature in revealing the inner spiritual world of the characters of the work by the author. Issues related to the use of terms in literary works have always been in the focus of researchers. As a result of research, researchers have shown that the use of terms in literary works indicates that the author pursues a specific logical goal, and this goal gives a special emotional spirit to the coverage of the content of the text. This "in linguistics... naturally includes the active use of terms in literary literature, the study of its historical,



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methodological, structural-semantic features, etc. At the same time, the study of the transfer of terms to literary literature remains relevant" [11].

The question of the role and importance of terms in the expression of artistic images is observed in the studies of many linguists, including L.V. Tyurina, who conducts a comparative study of French and Russian sailors' terms related to the activities of sailors and proves through examples based on materials from both languages that terms have not only polysemy, but also emotional and expressive properties, and that terms can even express metaphorical figurative meanings [12].

R.Doniyorov, M.Ramazonova express the following idea in their article on this issue: "Our writers introduced technical terms into their works due to the situational requirements. Because our time is a period of great strides in the development of science and technology. It is absolutely impossible for this era to reflect innovations in the field of technology without using special terms. This is one side of the issue. The second side is that writers and poets use special technical terms with specific stylistic goals in mind. In other words, artists use technical terms as objects of artistic techniques such as simile, metaphor, epithet, and animation to realize their artistic and aesthetic ideal. As a result, firstly, the depiction of events, images, and characters is clearly and impressively presented, and secondly, the spirit of modernity is breathed into this or that work" [13]. In terms of form, poetic speech is a complex syntactic whole. Its signs as a whole are visible in its intonational, syntactic, and intellectual aspects. It is formed as a whole on the basis of the grammatical laws of speech construction, that is, all syntactic connections and means of syntactic communication are involved in its composition [14].

H.Shamsiddinov: "In fiction, the term, first of all, performs a nominative function. The spheres of human activity, which are the objects of depiction in fiction, are diverse and diverse. In order to show one or another aspect of human activity, there is a need to describe a certain process or object. It is at this point that the author introduces terms into his work. In addition to fulfilling the artistic goal, the introduction of a term into fiction imposes another additional task on the writer: the artist must ensure that his work is understandable to a wide audience, and must interpret or explain a term that is understandable only to people in a



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certain field [15]. This view is also relevant to poetic speech and is illuminated by its own artistic images. So, even in poetic speech, the author turns to field terms to enhance the melodiousness of speech, enhance its emotional impact, and express pragmatic meaning. This shows that the terminological lexicon used in poetic speech, as a representative of the human spiritual world and an expander of the scope of thought, also takes on a connotative meaning. As V.N.Telia noted: “connotation is a meaningful essence that usually or occasionally enters the semantics of language units, expresses the emotional-evaluative and stylistic attitude of the subject of speech to this very being in the expression of being in a sentence, and acquires expressive value according to this information” [16].

Naturally, this is of great importance in revealing the essence of poetic speech. Therefore, since the language of poetry is a figurative language, the word that creates poetic imagery in the speech process also has an incomparable role [17]. There are countless pedagogical terms and words expressing such characteristics in Uzbek poetic speech.

It is known that any text is considered informative to varying degrees. In particular, a literary text expresses through pragmatics the emotional reflection of the author's purpose, his inner world, and mental state. Linguist M.M. Yuldoshev defines: “Even a word used in literary speech in its correct meaning is not equal to the same word in the dictionary. It interacts with other words in the composition of a holistic literary text, which is an aesthetic whole, not only semantically and grammatically, but also emotionally and aesthetically” [18].

It is understood that in poetic works, too, it is important to view the text as a system in the process of analyzing the text. Because for this linguist, the main meaning of the word serves to illuminate the original purpose of the author, the meaning of the text. As the linguist M.T. Abdupattoyev rightly noted: “Poetic clauses are semantic, syntactic and intonational wholes. They are formed on the basis of the interrelation of lines in content. The division of the poem into clauses is not accidental, but is a unit of poetic speech that forms a whole, carefully thought out by the author” [14].

In conclusion, 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, participate in this process to one degree or another. In this case, terms, along with nominativeness, act as epithets, which are considered one of the means of figurative expression in a work of art, and can serve to increase the poetic value of the text and express a specific authorial and traditional metaphorical meaning.

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