


<p><b>ON THE SEMANTIC DESCRIPTION OF LITERARY TERMS IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Linguistics</b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> terminological system, field terminology, literary terms, semantic properties of terms, semantic field, lexicographic description.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The article discusses research conducted in the terminology of the field and various views on the semantic characteristics of terms. In particular, the semantic description of literary terms given in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is discussed, and it is emphasized that the lexicographical description of literary terms and their correct presentation in dictionaries contribute to the development of the language of the field of science, the improvement of the terminological system, the improvement of the quality of education and training, and the effectiveness of scientific and practical activities.</p>		

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Semantic research in terminology covers the main areas that affect the study of the meaning of a term. Researchers have studied phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, metaphorization, and metonymy in terms of terminology. Currently, much of the literature is devoted to the study of terminological semantics. V.P. Danilenko's article "Lexico-semantic and grammatical features of words-terms" [1, pp.7-67] ("Lexico-semantic and grammatical features of words-terms") analyzes the lexical and semantic properties of terms. He considers the prospects of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, and antonymy in terms of terminology. On the basis of extensive data, the author shows that the use of terms that are part of the general literary language leads to the emergence of language-specific polysemy, synonymy, and other semantic phenomena [5].

The articles "Semantics and Motivation of Terms" [2] by T.L. Kandelaki, "Term and Its Motivation" by O.I. Blinova, as well as the scientific works "Meaning and Semantic Shades of a Term" [9] by V.M. Leychik, V.P. Danilenko, A.V. Ivanov, A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.N. Bragina, show that terms can retain connotations, since they are a component of the general literary language, subject to its own rules and closely related to the lexical system of the language.

Many linguists recognize the existence of semantic processes in terminology. Some, however, categorically reject the idea that such phenomena exist in terminological systems. To answer this question, it is necessary to consider a specific feature of terminology: the symmetry between sign and meaning, which prevents the development of polysemy of terms or their synonymous use. A review of the scientific literature on terminology shows that researchers actively study terms and their properties, defining the criteria that they must meet. D.S. Lotte [6, pp.7-16] was one of the first to outline a number of requirements for terms, including unambiguity, clarity, and the absence of synonyms. He also considered all semantic processes to

be significant shortcomings of terminological systems. He noted that “the features of the iconic system, which are considered advantages in general language, are considered disadvantages in terminology” [10, pp.53-67]. Terms of the field of literary studies, like the terminology of other fields, constitute a separate microsystem in linguistics. It is important to study the semantic structure of these terms, study their expressive capabilities, identify their common and different aspects, and divide them into certain semantic groups. As a result of such research, it becomes possible to correctly name literary concepts and clearly define the criteria for their inclusion in dictionaries.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today, the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” is the main source for identifying and differentiating the meanings of literary terms. This dictionary plays an important role in studying literary terminology as a separate system, determining the semantic properties and linguistic value of terms. Therefore, it is an urgent issue to study the semantic properties of terms given in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” with the *ad.* sign (pometa) and, on this basis, to develop criteria for their inclusion in an explanatory dictionary.

All systems that make up the lexical structure of a language are elements in the structure of a larger system. This is typical for all terminological systems. The Uzbek literary terminological system is no exception. This terminological system is based on many lexemes related to areas such as poetics, genre theory, and literary criticism. All of them are united under the spiritual field of “literature” and form a linguistic whole that expresses the concepts of artistic text analysis, the creative process, and literary criticism.

The terms in the literature form a complex system consisting of large and small systems. This system includes many small systems, such as poetics, literary types and genres, poetic structures, artistic art and means, literary and critical activities, and the creative process.

The main semantic groups of Uzbek literary terms are classified as follows:

**1. Terms related to literary genres and types:** *she'riy janrlar* (g'azal, ruboiy, tuyuq, musammat, marsiya); *nasriy janrlar* (qissa, roman, hikoya, ocherk, esse); *dramatik janrlar* (tragediya, komediya, drama, intermediya)

**2. Terms related to artistic means of expression:** *tashbeh, istiora, mubolag'a, tazod, sifatlash*

**3. Terms related to poetic structure:** *vazn, qofiya, radif, bahr, band*

**4. Literary trends and movements:** *realizm, romantizm, modernizm, simvolizm, sentimentalism*

**5. Terms related to the structure of a work of art:** *syujet, fabula, ekspozitsiya, tugun, voqealar rivoji, kulminatsiya, yechim*

**6. Terms related to the image system:** *personaj, prototip, xarakter, portret, peyzaj*

**7. Terms related to style and speech:** *muallif nutqi, ichki monolog, dialog, polifoniya, ritm*

**8. Terms related to literary and critical activity:** genres such as *maqola, taqriz, sharh*; research methods such as *tahlil, talqin*; critical activities such as *baholash, xulosa chiqarish*.

**9. Terms related to the creative process and its participants:** *ijodkor, muallif, shoir; qoralama, musovada; ilhom, g'oya*.

The semantic classification and description of these terms can be further continued, supplemented and improved with new groups. In this way, semantic grouping shows the interrelationship of literary terms and the paradigmatic relationships between them. Each group can be further divided into smaller semantic areas.

The terminological system of literary studies includes terms related not only to its own field but also to a number of disciplines, such as linguistics, art history, and philosophy. For example, *uslub, nutq, leksik birlik, so 'z ma'nosi; ritm, kompozitsiya, syujet, obraz; g'oya, mazmun, mohiyat, estetik idrok*. All of these terms come together under the umbrella term "literature" and serve to analyze a work of art, study the creative process, and develop the field of literary criticism.

On the basis of the analysis of the semantic description of literary terms in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and their lexicographic interpretation, literary terms are given in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" with the **adab**. The explanation of each term distinguishes its main meaning and additional meanings. In terms of multiple meanings, sememes are numbered and separated separately. Notably, in the explanatory dictionary, it is important to determine the level of terms as terms depending on their semantic meaning.

In the semantic description of terms, the main meaning is given first, and the derived meanings are given in a logical sequence. The scope of application of the term is indicated and substantiated with examples. In the lexicographic interpretation of terms, one should not lose sight of their systemic relationships, that is, paradigmatic (semantic similarity, contradiction), syntagmatic (combination possibilities), and derivational relationships (formation features). Moreover, their semantic groups, lexical-semantic properties, a clear definition of the term, determination of the scope of application, justification with examples, and scientific and theoretical substantiation are highly important.

The main factor determining the stability of the terminological system of a particular field is its organization and regularity. Organization is carried out on the basis of certain terminological norms. Terminology arises and is enriched on the basis of the lexicon of the national language. In turn, it serves to enrich the national language. The development and enrichment of literary terms vary: borrowing words from other languages, the formation of new words, the lexicalization of

certain grammatical categories, the formation of word combinations into a semantic whole, etc. In the development of terminology, the publication of special dictionaries related to scientific fields is also important. The formation and development of the terminology of each language is based on the laws of word formation of this language and is in close contact with its lexicon because any science begins with the results achieved by folk thought and speech and, in the process of further development, is inseparable from the folk language [7, pp. 39-42]. As E.Sabirova rightly noted, “there are no generally accepted criteria and norms for all languages regarding the order, quantity, and type of lexical units to be selected and included in an explanatory dictionary from a particular terminological system. Such rules and criteria are determined by the level of development of each language, the volume of the explanatory dictionary to be created, etc. Therefore, in the work of creating an explanatory dictionary, the development of criteria that determine the specific nature of a term and its belonging to the lexicon of the general language is not the task of a specialist in the field to which the terminology belongs but of a linguist-lexicologist who is well versed in the lexico-semantic system of that language and can distinguish all the elements present in it” [8, p. 64]. Therefore, in the lexicographic interpretation of each term, it is important to systematically establish cooperation between a specialist in that field and a linguist who is well versed in the lexicosemantic system of the language and to involve them in the process of compiling a dictionary.

### **3. RESULT**

A deeper study of the semantic structure and description of literary terms is essential for their practical application, as well as for the development of texts aimed at facilitating effective learning and familiarization. In particular, semantic research is important in creating a lexicographical description of literary terms, ensuring the perfection of their definition, as well as in the process of selecting and including terms in the dictionary that are important for the dictionary. The correct reflection of literary terms in explanatory dictionaries is an important step in the educational process, scientific research, practical activities, and lexicographic practice. Thus, the lexicographical description of literary terms and their correct presentation in dictionaries contributes to the development of the language of the discipline, the improvement of the terminological system, the improvement of the quality of education, and the effectiveness of scientific and practical activities. Research on the study and improvement of the semantic structure and lexicographical description of literary terms is necessary. This serves the development of practical lexicography, along with Uzbek literary studies.

### **4. CONCLUSION**

Each of these terms performs a certain function in its semantic field and is inextricably linked with other terms. For example, genre terms are associated with the type and form of the work, and artistic means of depiction provide imagery, while poetic structure terms express the technical side of a poetic work, whereas compositional terms indicate the structure of the work.

These semantic fields are expanding and enriching with the development of literary studies. With the emergence of new literary trends and methods, new terms are also emerging. This system of terms forms the scientific and theoretical basis of Uzbek literary criticism and is highly important for the professional analysis of literary works. All aspects of the literary process are deeply studied, including ideological and artistic features, the compositional structure, the system of images, and features of artistic language.

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