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LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC MEANS OF USING AGRARIAN TERMS IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Abstract: This scientific article examines the linguistic and stylistic condition of scientific and technical texts. Linguistic features of speech and its wide application by linguists have been studied. The analysis of language skills is mainly based on the pragmatic relations of the text. Taking into account the ease of carrying out scientific work on the basis of scientific and technical sources, they adhere to the definition of appropriate language tools. When presenting complex scientific information, the responsibility for conveying valid and accurate scientific information is imposed.

Keywords: linguistic-stylistic, agrarian field, scientific-technical texts, language skills, use.

Language skills in relation to scientific and technical explanation in scientific and technical texts: focus on understanding the essence of the phenomenon being expressed and focus on emotional impact in order to interest and attract the receiver, to cause his emotional reaction. The language skills used by us to present scientific information in its current form should also perform the function of compressing and minimizing the content of the scientific and technical text, because in terms of the size and content of its sources, such a text is shortened and compared to a scientific presentation [1].

Thus, emphasizing the linguistic and stylistic features of the language of scientific and technical sources in linguistics, the style of scientific and technical texts in the Uzbek language in linguistics is fundamentally different from the style of scientific and technical texts in other fields. One of the main aspects of studying scientific and technical texts is the expressive aspect necessary for solving its pragmatic tasks based on the communicative nature of the scientific and technical

text. Intensively used terms are analyzed in the research: comparison, metaphor and personification - in the unity of their semantic and grammatical features [2].

Among the agricultural terms, it is the most common in scientific and technical texts on linguistics. Agrarian terms are dominated by verbal metaphors. In the course of the research, he presents the linguo-stylistic analysis of the metaphorical vocabulary, and also studies the linguo-stylistic analysis and grammatical classification. The semantics of the words denoting the subject of personalization were analyzed, on the basis of which the thematic groups of personalized linguistic concepts were determined.

The analysis of the linguo-semantic aspect of the terms shows that these characteristics are divided into nominal and verbal, which are then classified according to thematic connection. The agrarian field corresponds to verbal groups for the analysis of the linguo-semantic aspect of terms. Linguistic and stylistic features of field texts provide a field model of language skills recorded in scientific and technical texts in the Uzbek language. In addition to the functions of providing information and popularization in central terms, it performs the function of expressive presentation in scientific and technical texts [3].

Comparison of terms is represented by fields using lexical items with different combinations. In scientific and technical texts, it is represented by participles and nouns.

Linguistic-semantic units of scientific-technical agrarian texts are not only a functional and methodological tool, but also perform the task of expressive and expressive formation. Among the semantic and syntactic forms of speech used in the speech related to the scientific and technical agrarian field, the most common terms are then often used in the advertising text for agriculture, as well as to clarify information. The function of epiphora is to logically differentiate and convince the reader [4].

We believe that providing students with a choice of educational trajectories will allow them to determine in a timely manner the most preferable type of future professional activity for them, each of which have its own specifics and, accordingly, require different approaches to the organization of professional foreign language training [5].

The author uses comments, paraphrases, and repetitions, explanations to ensure the effectiveness of the reader's assimilation of information, with the help of which gaps in knowledge are covered and possible difficulties in understanding are anticipated by the recipient.

Our experience has shown that the choice of a research trajectory is determined, as a rule, by the desire of a student to continue his studies in magistracy and further in graduate school, or his interest in professional activities in the research and development department.

Otherwise, a design and technological trajectory is chosen, which is typical for engineers who are required to work with documentation, as well as use a foreign, predominantly English language in their professional activities (for example, taking online advanced training courses at leading foreign universities or organizations)[6].

The activity of students was assessed according to three indicators: a) the formation of communication skills and abilities, b) the level of motivation for foreign language and intercultural communication, c) the formation of skills for independent management of educational and extracurricular activities.

In the conclusion of the research, the directions aimed at the development of the students' trajectory to the terminology of the agricultural sector: the skills of analyzing scientific and technical information on the topic of research, local and foreign experience; the ability to write reports, write articles and prepare presentations based on the results of the completed assignment or research.

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