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**“YASHIL ENERGETIKA VA UNING QISHLOQ VA SUV XO‘JALIGIDAGI
O‘RNI” MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY VA ILMIY-TEXNIKAVIY
ANJUMANI**

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To‘plamga kiritilgan tezislardagi ma’lumotlarning haqqoniyligi va iqtiboslarning tog‘riligiga mualliflar mas’uldir.

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- 1970-yillarda “Ekologik ta’limni rivojlantirish” bo’yicha bir nechta xalqaro konferensiyalar va tashabbuslar amalga oshirildi. Bunga, ayniqsa, 1972-yilda Stokgolmda bo’lib o’tgan Birinchi BMT Ekologik Konferensiyasi (UN Conference on the Human Environment) va 1992-yilda Rio-de-Janeyroda bo’lib o’tgan Yerdevarda o’tkazilgan konferensiya katta ta’sir ko’rsatdi. Ushbu tadbirlar atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va ekologik ta’limni rivojlantirishni global miqyosda muhim vazifa sifatida ko’rsatdi.

- 1990-yillar va 2000-yillarda ekologik tarbiyaning yangi tamoyillari ishlab chiqildi. Barqaror rivojlanish, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat va ekologik ongni shakllantirishni o’z ichiga olgan yondashuvlar ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan kengayib, dunyo bo’ylab ekologik ta’limni rivojlantirish uchun yangi metodologiyalar yaratilgan.

2.4. Ekologik tarbiyaning rivojlanish bosqichlari va O‘zbekiston tajribasi. O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgandan so‘ng ekologik ta’lim va tarbiya sohasida muhim o‘zgarishlar ro‘y berdi. Ayniqsa, ekologik muammolar, suv resurslarining kamayishi, tuproq eroziyasi, va boshqa ekologik xatarlar O‘zbekistonda ekologik ta’limning dolzarbligini oshirdi. Respublikada ekologik ta’limni rivojlantirish bo’yicha bir qator davlat dasturlari qabul qilindi va ekologik bilimlarni yosh avlodga yetkazish uchun zamonaviy metodlar ishlab chiqildi.

O‘zbekistonda ekologik ta’lim va tarbiya sohasidagi ishlar o‘quv dasturlariga ekologik fanlarni kiritishdan tortib, ekologik ongni shakllantirishga qaratilgan jamiyat tashabbuslari va amaliy loyihalarni amalga oshirishgacha bo‘lgan keng qamrovli faoliyatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Xulosa. Ekologik ta’lim nafaqat o‘quvchilarga ekologik bilimlar berish, balki ularning atrof-muhitga bo‘lgan mas’uliyatini oshirish, barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillarini anglash va amaliy faoliyatlar orqali tabiatni asrashga bo‘lgan ishtiyoqini shakllantirishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi lozim. Jamiyatda ekologik ongni shakllantirish, barcha fuqarolarni, ayniqsa, yoshlarni ekologik mas’uliyatga jalb qilish — bu nafaqat ta’lim tizimi, balki jamiyatning har bir a’zosi uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbekistonda ekologik ta’limni rivojlantirishda xalqaro tajribalar asosida yangi metodlar va yondashuvlarni tatbiq etish, shu bilan birga, ekologik bilimlarni jamiyatning barcha qatlamlariga yetkazish lozim. Bu orqali O‘zbekistonda ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish va barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishish mumkin.

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PERIPHRASES IN EXPRESSIVE SPEECH AND THEIR USE IN AGRICULTURE

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Abstract: Language reflects the spirit of a nation, and its richness determines the nation's strength and invincibility. Periphrases, as linguistic devices, enhance expressiveness and clarity, providing figurative descriptions that convey the essence of concepts in a vivid manner. Derived from the Greek word “paraphrasis”, meaning “figurative expression”, periphrases are widely used in literature, daily communication, and specific fields such as agriculture. This paper explores the

concept of periphrases, their types, and their functions. Special attention is given to metaphorical periphrasis and its role in creating impactful metaphors in both linguistic and agricultural contexts. Examples from literature and daily speech illustrate how periphrases enrich the stylistic quality of communication. The study highlights the significant presence of periphrases in fiction, journalism, and agricultural terminology, emphasizing their importance in enhancing expressiveness and cultural depth.

Keywords: periphrasis, figurative expression, metaphorical periphrasis, expressive speech, agricultural terminology, stylistic richness, linguistic devices, literature.

Annotatsiya: Til millat ruhini aks ettiradi, uning boyligi esa millatning qudrati va yengilmasligini belgilaydi. Perifrazalar lingvistik vosita sifatida ifodalilikning kuchayishiga va aniqlikni oshirishga xizmat qilib, tushunchalarning mohiyatini jonli tarzda yetkazadigan obrazli tavsiflarni taqdim etadi. Yunoncha “paraphrasis” soʻzidan kelib chiqqan va “majoziy ifoda” maʼnosini anglatuvchi perifrazalar adabiyotda, kundalik muloqotda va qishloq xoʻjaligi kabi maxsus sohalarda keng qoʻllaniladi. Ushbu maqolada perifrazalar tushunchasi, ularning turlari va vazifalari tadqiq etilgan. Metaforik perifraza va uning ham tilshunoslik, ham agrar sohasida taʼsirchan metaforalar yaratishdagi roliga alohida eʼtibor qaratilgan. Adabiyot va kundalik nutqdan olingan misollar perifrazalarning muloqot uslubiy sifatini qanday boyitishini koʻrsatib beradi. Tadqiqot perifrazalarning badiiy adabiyot, jurnalistika va qishloq xoʻjaligi atamalarida sezilarli darajada mavjudligini taʼkidlab, ularning ifodalilikni va madaniy teranlikni oshirishdagi ahamiyatini yoritadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: perifraza, majoziy ifoda, metaforik perifraza, ifodali nutq, qishloq xoʻjaligi terminologiyasi, uslubiy boylik, lingvistik vositalar, adabiyot.

Аннотация: Язык отражает дух нации, а его богатство определяет ее силу и непобедимость. Перифразы как языковые средства усиливают выразительность и ясность речи, предоставляя образные описания, ярко передающие суть понятий. Происходящие от греческого слова «парафраза», означающего «выразительное выражение», перифразы широко используются в литературе, повседневном общении и в специализированных областях, таких как сельское хозяйство. В данной работе рассматриваются понятие перифраз, их типы и функции. Особое внимание уделяется метафорической перифразе и ее роли в создании эффектных метафор как в языковом, так и в сельскохозяйственном контексте. Примеры из литературы и повседневной речи иллюстрируют, как перифразы обогащают стилистическое качество коммуникации. Исследование подчеркивает значительное присутствие перифраз в художественной литературе, журналистике и сельскохозяйственной терминологии, акцентируя их важность в повышении выразительности и культурной глубины.

Ключевые слова: перифраза, изобразительное выражение, метафорическая перифраза, выразительная речь, сельскохозяйственная терминология, стилистическое значение, языковые средства, литература.

Language is the spirit of a nation. The richer the language of a nation, the more invincible and stronger that nation becomes. In turn, it is up to all of us to develop our language, which is the backbone of the country. Therefore, if we want to make our language known in every way around the world, we must all do our part, revealing its yet uncovered facets.

Since ancient times, people in the course of interaction with each other not only named things and objects or anything else around, but enriched them with a different charm, embellishing their speeches, expressiveness and national mentality. This, in turn, made the speech more eloquent and serious.

In English, periphrases serve to fulfill the above tasks. Peripheral units, in turn, act as a way to express our speech as being expressive, clear, and thoughtful. First of all, the periphrasis is a Greek word used in the sense of “paraphrasis” – that is, in linguistics in the sense of “figurative expression”. How peripherals are used in agriculture is specific. For example, our speech becomes *much more enticing when we apply a second unit of bread in place of our beloved product, the potato*. Or to give another example, *the people often refer to figs as the fruit of paradise*.

So, what is a periphery? A periphrasis is a praise, a means of describing a concept in a few words. A periphrasis does not implicitly mean simply naming an object to be named, but describing a concept with a different name. For example: *if we take the periphrasis of night light, it is not difficult to know that the moon is meant by these sentences*. The moon illuminate’s people’s path

during dark nights. That's why he's been portrayed as a nightmare. This means that in periphrases, the names of subjects and people are replaced by words that refer to their characters, and are used in speech.

I.R. Galperin defines paraphrasing as “the naming of a subject by another name to indicate a certain property of a subject”, and explains paraphrasing through types such as language periphrasis and speech periphrasis. It emphasizes the multiplicity of language periphrases and the fact that they are intelligible out of context. He divides the verbal paraphrasing into the logical and the metaphorical paraphrasing. Metaphorical paraphrasing is complemented by a metaphor or metonymy, while logical paraphrasing is based on a specific feature of the subject.

In our linguistics, there is also the concept of metaphorical paraphrasing. Metaphor is a kind of metaphor of meaning, and figurative expressions, i.e., periphrases, are one of the most effective ways to form a metaphor. Take, for example, *the peripheries of green wealth* (forest) or *golden ear* (wheat), which are expressed by the migration of meaning on the basis of external similarity (i.e., the greenness of the trees in the forest and the fact that they are our greatest wealth, and the yellowness of wheat like gold).

Peripheral units have a great place in fiction, not only in works of fiction, but also in our poetry. For example, we can see this in Togay Murod' work “*Otamdan qolgan dalalar*” (“The Fields Left by My Father”):

O'rtoqlar, qo'lni qo'lga berib, jon-jahdimiz bilan mehnat qilib, “oq oltin”imizni yig'ib terib olaylik!

(Comrades, let us join together and work hard to gather our “white gold”!).

In these sentence, the periphrases “white gold”, mean cotton.

It is worth looking at peripherals mainly as a speech phenomenon, and furthermore it is worth noting that peripheral units are phenomena of a complex nature, both in form and logic. Periphrases are one of the most complex phenomena in linguistics. The most important quality, sign, feature of the concept described in the periphrasis for the same text and situation is prioritized. The main task of periphrasis is to increase the expressiveness of the text, the expressiveness of the statement, which is why they are often found mainly in fiction and spoken languages. For example, if we explain it in relation to agricultural periphrasis, a seed is understood as a seed of blessing in fiction or oral speeches. Or if we take the tractor, which is the main work tool of the peasants, we can see the application of the *peasant's wing* or the periphery of a *steel horse* to it. Moreover, we can find many more periphrases: *oltin boshqoq-bug'doy*, *ekinning qoni-suv*, *kumush tola-pilla* (*golden grain-wheat*, *crop's blood-water of crops*, *silver fibre -cocoon*)

In conclusion, the place of periphrases in fiction, not only in fiction, but also in our everyday lives, is enormous. They, in turn, are units that demonstrate the expressiveness and stylistic richness of speech. It should be emphasized that there is also an abundance of figurative expressions in agriculture and that we should use them appropriately. Periphrases are used extensively in the journalistic style, in the artistic style. We find a clear proof of this in the literature.

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