

METONYMY IN SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION

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Annotation: This article analyzes the role and functional significance of metonymy in scientific discourse. Metonymy is a language tool based on expressing a concept or object through another name that is close to or related to it. In scientific texts, this stylistic device serves to express thoughts concisely and clearly, to convey scientific thinking and concepts in a simple form. With the help of metonymy, the author expresses objects, institutions, means, or scientific processes through their sign, result, or location. This semantically enriches scientific communication and strengthens the cognitive approach. The article analyzes the forms of use of metonymic units based on examples of scientific speech in the Uzbek language and highlights their stylistic and pragmatic features.

Keywords: metonymy, scientific discourse, stylistic device, semantics, conciseness of speech, pragmatics, Uzbek language, scientific style, cognitive approach, linguistics.

The use of metonymy in scientific discourse deserves special attention from the point of view of linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and scientific communication. Metonymy, according to the general definition, is the phenomenon of expressing something or a concept through something close to it, directly related to it. In scientific texts, this phenomenon usually arises from the need to simplify, shorten, and logically consistently present complex or abstract concepts.

In scientific discourse, metonymy serves not only as a stylistic device, but also as a cognitive tool. It allows human thinking to process complex phenomena and processes in the environment through mental concepts. Scholars often express their scientific views not directly, but metonymically. For example, the phrase "a gene is responsible for this trait" is often found in scientific journals. In this case, it's not the gene itself that causes this phenotypic trait, but rather the molecular mechanisms controlled by it. Thus, the concept of a gene becomes a representative of the entire biological process.

Metonymy is a way of expressing something or a concept through another concept that is close to or related to it. This linguistic tool has a semantic basis and arises through such relations between two objects as proximity, cause-effect, place-time, means-process. Metonymy is based not on similarity, but on real connection. For example, in the sentence "read a book," the word "book" refers to its content, that is, the text inside it. Also, the phrase "Kremlin made a statement" refers to the Russian government located there.

Metonymy as a linguistic tool is widely used not only in literary texts, but also in official, scientific, and everyday speech. Its main goal is to convey thoughts concisely, expressively, and quickly. The effectiveness of metonymy depends on the process of understanding based on general knowledge and context between the speaker and the listener or reader. Therefore, metonymy reflects the connection of the chosen word with the real world, which leads to its carrying a greater semantic load compared to synonyms. In linguistics, this phenomenon is directly related to cognitive processes, and the human brain is categorized using such expressions to simplify and faster comprehend complex concepts in the environment. Metonymy also increases the stylistic richness of the language and makes communication more lively and figurative. Metonymy also serves to express the scientific text in an objective and neutral tone. Since it is important to abandon personality in the scientific style, objects selected metonymically, such as "research," "article," "experiment," "cell," are often used instead of subjects. Phrases like "research showed," "article emphasizes," "experiment proved" actually represent the product of their work, not the individuals who performed these activities. This approach increases the level of objectivity of the scientific text, ensures its compliance with formal and methodological norms.

The role of metonymy in scientific language is often associated with ontological changes. In the process of scientific development, some concepts expand or narrow their meaning. Therefore, metonymic changes also occupy an important place in the history of scientific knowledge. This is an important phenomenon that needs to be studied not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also from the point of view of philosophy and the philosophy of science.

Metonymy is also a significant phenomenon in scientific translation. Literal translation of metonymic units in scientific texts translated from English into Uzbek or into other languages sometimes leads to semantic errors. For example, the expression "The study argues that..." when translated directly, is in the form "research is claiming," which, despite being grammatically correct, can be semantically problematic, since the subject "asserting" is not the research, but its author. In such cases, the analysis of the metonymic structure based on context and the correct and consistent transmission of information depends on the linguistic competence of the translator.

In general, metonymy in scientific discourse performs many functions, such as conceptual simplification, syntactic conciseness, preservation of formality and objectivity, and strengthening of the cognitive model. Through it, scientific thinking is reflected not only through language, but also its structure and operating principles are determined. Therefore, in the analysis of scientific texts, the identification of metonymic structures and the correct interpretation of their semantic load acquire important theoretical and practical significance.

Metonymy appears as an important methodological and semantic tool in scientific discourse. Its use not only ensures conciseness of expression, but also allows conveying complex connections between concepts and objects in a simple, understandable form in scientific communication. Based on the Uzbek language, when analyzing how metonymy is used in scientific discourse, several aspects can be distinguished.

In scientific texts in the Uzbek language, such metonymic constructions are often encountered, especially in texts related to technical and natural sciences. The main goal here is to ensure the simplicity and clarity of scientific expression. Through metonymy, the author cleans the text of unnecessary details, but does not lose the richness of information. This style corresponds to the concentrated and objective nature of scientific language.

At the same time, the use of metonymy relies on the contextual knowledge of the reader or listener. That is, the audience should be able to perceive the true meaning of the metonymic expression. This requires the general level of knowledge of the language and subject of the participants in scientific communication.

In conclusion, in scientific discourse, metonymy manifests itself not only as a stylistic device, but also as a semantically and cognitively important linguistic unit. It not only simplifies scientific expression, but also allows one to express complex concepts in an understandable form, relying on the general level of knowledge of the participants in the dialogue. In scientific texts in the Uzbek language, metonymy serves to express the idea concisely, clearly, and richly in content. This situation shows the need for a deep study of the multifaceted and functional features of metonymy in linguistics.

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