

ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S "A ROOM ON THE GARDEN SIDE": A LEXICAL- SEMANTIC STUDY OF THE GARDEN AGORONYM

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Abstract: The garden agoronym's lexical-semantic importance in Ernest Hemingway's short story *A Room on the Garden Side* is examined in this article. The term "agoronym", which refers to place names that are connected to public or semi-public locations, is examined within the framework of the narrative to reveal its symbolic and thematic meanings. Through analyzing the semantic fields, connotations, and intertextual allusions associated with the term "garden", the study explores the ways in which Hemingway utilizes spatial lexemes to create meaning, arouse sentimentality, and strengthen existential themes. The approach emphasizes the ways in which Hemingway's portrayals of struggle, exile, and fleeting beauty interact with physical space and psychological moods while taking historical, cultural, and linguistic considerations into consideration.

Keywords: Ernest Hemingway, *A Room on the Garden Side*, garden agoronym, lexical-semantics, symbolism, war literature, narrative analysis, existential themes, intertextuality, spatial lexemes.

Introduction. One of Ernest Hemingway's lesser-known short stories is "A room on the garden side". Although it was written in 1956, it wasn't released until 2018 when it was included in *The Strand Magazine*. The story takes place in World War II Paris. It tells the story of a group of soldiers staying at the Ritz Hotel shortly after the city is liberated. A character named Robert narrates the events, as the story synopsis indicates. He frequently shows up as Hemingway's helper. Robert is having a brief stay at the hotel with his friends, one of them being Colonel Cantwell, who also makes an appearance in "Across the River and Into the Trees."

Methods. The title "A room on the garden side" refers to the private rooms of the Ritz Hotel where the characters live, overlooking the hotel's garden. The story explores themes of honor, the futility of war, and the transience of life.

One of the main themes in the story focuses on war and its aftermath. Like most of Hemingway's works, this story is dedicated to revealing the physical and psychological effects of war on those who experience it.

The story also focuses on the themes of transience and death. The soldiers' discussions and reflections emphasize the transience of life, especially in wartime.

The story also reflects his love for Paris. It clearly shows Hemingway's love for Paris. The city served as a backdrop for the soldiers' thoughts on life and war. This story is a great example of Hemingway's later work. He combines his characteristically sparse, straightforward prose style with deeply emotional and philosophical undercurrents. In *The Garden Room*, the garden comes to represent several key concepts that fit the broader themes of the story. For example, the garden is initially interpreted in the story as a place of peace and refuge. The garden represents a place of peace and refuge during wartime. Through it, soldiers are temporarily removed from the violence and devastation that characterize their lives. In this context, the garden is understood to serve as a symbol of temporary peace. The lush, calm environment of the garden is different from the

brutality of the battlefield. It also provides a momentary escape from the harsh environment of war and allows the characters to reconnect in a normal emotional environment.

Results. the story sees the garden as a vehicle for memory and nostalgia. The garden also represents the characters', and especially the narrator's, longing for a past that has been irreparably changed by the war. The beauty of the garden evokes memories of a world without conflict. It reminds the soldiers of what they have lost because of the war. The garden serves as a poignant reminder of the life and beauty that existed before the war, and it emphasizes the peace and transience of life. , the garden also appears in the story as a symbol of life and death. For, by their very nature, gardens are spaces that are cultivated and nurtured, and thus acquire vitality. Like living organisms, they undergo cycles of growth and decay.

Discussion. In the context of the story, the garden symbolizes the fragility of life—a state that can be beautiful and flourishing one moment, and then wither away the next. This duality reflects the soldiers' realization of their own mortality and the impermanence of the peace they experience.

Fourth, unlike war, the garden stands in stark contrast to the war-torn world outside. While war represents destruction and death, the garden represents life, growth, and continuity. This contrast emphasizes the futility of war and the desire to return to peace and stability.

Conclusion. In short, the garden in *The Garden Room* is a complex symbol that reflects the stark contrast between the soldiers' longing for peace, their longing for the pre-war world, the fragility of life, and the beauty of nature. But in the end, the garden is a moving depiction of the soldiers' emotional and physical environments. The profound sense of loss brought on by the conflict is highlighted by it, which reflects their desire for comfort and a return to innocence. Its timeless beauty also serves as a reminder of life's tenacity and the potential for rebirth despite destruction. The story is enhanced by this multi-layered symbolism, which also prompts readers to consider the eternal struggle between hope and destruction as well as the delicate yet significant bond between humans and the natural world.

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