

Linguistic analysis of artonyms from the same base

Azamatova Ordinarily Obidovna ,
Andijan State Pedagogical Institute
senior teacher of the Uzbek
language and literature department

Abstract

This article deals with the structural analysis of artonyms and the linguistic analysis of artonyms from the same base. Artonyms are divided into simple, compound and compound artonyms according to their structure , and the features of their formation are analyzed. In the Uzbek language, artonyms are mainly formed using the method of affixation.

Key words: Word formation, lexical unit, affixation , onomastics, artonym, ideonym, artonyms made of one base, simple, compound, composition.

In modern linguistics the attention of scientists is increasingly focused on the periphery. Including structural and semantic diversity, the uniqueness of their functions (informational, advertising, aesthetic aspects, etc.), names characterized by two-dimensional semantics (combination of onomastic and pre-onomastic meaning and various connotations), internal form the desire to save ¹. Periphery, in particular, ideonyms - mental activity includes the names of objects ². Artonyms have an important place among them. Each series of onims has integrity and order. Artonyms also represent a special microsystem in the laws of the modern linguistic onomastic system, which shows both their specific characteristics and their generality. The manifestation of their systematicity in the naming of works of visual art is the characteristic semantic motifs described by the work: "hero", "place", "time" (all of them reflect the main text categories), "theme, concept", "detail", descriptive the name of a work of art reflects a certain content based on the image it represents.

Artonyms representing association represent several motifs, their complexity:

- 1) the hero "Portrait of Artist Rashid Temirov" (Orol Tansikboev);
- 2) theme "Two inventions" (Artiqali Kazakov);
- 3) time "Winter. Self-portrait" (Lekim Ibrohimov);
- 4) time and place "Spring in Uzbekistan" (Urol Tansikboev);
- 5) place and theme "Spring. Sh erabad landscape" (Lekim Ibrohimov).

The degree of consistency of artonyms is observed in the leading syntactic models, methods of onim formation. Among personal names , the method of formation is in the form of lexical-syntactic, attributive phrase relationships: "Madness in the Simurg valley" (Niyozali Kholmatov), "Love in the night" (Sobirjon Rahmetov), "Grandpa and seven gnomes" (Basharova Layla) and others. They allow combining the object and its characteristics in a concise name, thus increasing the semantic possibilities of the majority unit. One-word names are formed by simple anonymization: "Toda" (Hasan

¹ Beletsky, A. A. Linguistics lexicology and theoretical (onomastics) / A. A. Beletsky. - Kyiv: Kyiv publishing house . University, 1972. - 208 p.

² Podolskaya , N.V. Russian onomastic terminology dictionary / N. V. Podolskaya ; answer ed . A. V. Superanskaya. – 2nd edition, reprint seeing developed and additional – M.: Science, 1988. - 192 p.

Aminov), "Majnun", (Sobirjon Rahmetov) "Bride" (Rozi Ch oriev), metaphorical "Golden Autumn Wind" (Eshmamat Khaitov), as well as the transonymization "Bygone Days" (Alisher Mirzaev) – (based on A. Kadiri's work of the same name). Among the nominations - sentences (combinations of predicative units) are simple or less common, general, incomplete sentences. Similar names are the basis for filling in information about more persons in works of visual art, creating intrigue, increasing interest in the painting: "Madonna of the 21st century" (Bahodir Jalolov), " Uzbek madonna" (Ortiqali Kazakov), "Madonna of Surkhandarya" (Rozy Ch oriev), "Madonna of the Sacred Grave" (Javlon Umarbekov), " Madonna of Samarkand" (Nadezhda Kashina), "Uzbek Picasso" (Javlon Umarbekov), " Queen of the South " (Sarvar Yoldoshev) and so on. C h astotasi nominative subject anonym artonym sentences: " Noon. Street scene ", " Registan Square at noon" (Oganes Tatesova) , " Moynok. Saxophone in the sand ", " Khiva. Dusty day " (Joliboy Izantaev) and others . Such naming attracts the viewer's attention, because it is the receiver's imagination about certain persons, who watches the image with interest. Some artonyms express the composition of two identical nominative parts: "Girl and Pomegranate", "Mother-in-law and Bride" (Khurshid Ziyakhanov), "Tahir and Zuhro in their youth" (Javlon Umarbekov), "Before and after" (Tatyana Fadeeva), "Layli and Majnun" (Sobirjon Rahmetov).

In short, artonyms represent an onomastic peripheral category and constitute a special microsystem. The semantic structure of the names of works of art reveals the completeness and conciseness characteristic of artonyms.

They are:

- painting , sculpture , architecture , graphics , design , decorative -practical art , music and fiction ;
- theater , dance , cinema, music , video art , television , radio, computer
- computer graphics , music , animation , etc.

Among them, fiction literature is more likely to go beyond the boundaries of a work of art and appear as a special type of human creative activity. The names of all types of works of art form an artonymic space. Artonyms are onymic units of the periphery of the onomastic field, which form a separate category of proper names and are characterized by a number of semantic and structural features. Artonym is an ideonym one type , work of art (painting , graphics , plastic art , music , cinema , theater) name . Full artonimik in the formula appeal the term and anthroponym - of the creator Surname (name) is available . ³The specific characteristics of artonyms are determined by linguistic and cultural factors. Linguistic features are that artonyms, which act as nominal units, have a substantive general grammatical meaning. Similarly , identifying elements can be different types of lexemes or syntactic structures . Artonymy is a set of artonyms that name various works of art used by the people in a certain period. According to him , the artonymic structure is "indicated in the dictionary of artonyms of a certain people, the author of the work, the time of its creation and the performance characteristics of the name ⁴ . " "Artonymy can exist as an open anonymous system with non-hierarchical relationships called an artonomic

³Suprun V.I. Onomastic terminology oid comments // Izv . Volgogr . state ped. ten Ser.: Philological science . 2011. No. 8. P. 133-138

⁴Suprun V.I. Onomastic terminology oid mulokhazalar // Izv . Volgogr . davlat ped. unta. Ser.: Philology of fanlari . 2011. No 8. B. 133 -138.

space⁵. " Hierarchy of onyms according to their belonging to the core or periphery allows to define the artonymic field. As you know , every word formation is the result of entering into a motivational relationship with a motivational base (formant) and motivational words with a specific motivational tool (formant)⁶. Every language has regular word formation patterns (models) specific to that language. For him , words formed on the basis of a certain type of word formation (for example, words formed by the affixation method) enter into a paradigmatic relationship either on the basis of a motivating base or on the basis of a formant formant, and become a word. z creates a system of formation "⁷.

Therefore, artonyms are an integral part of works of visual art. Together with them , they appear in exhibitions, information about the life and work of artists, textbooks and manuals, various reference books, scientific, educational, informational and many other publications. occurs. Artonyms are also nouns that refer only to works of art. They are written based on the current rules of Uzbek language spelling . According to their structure, artonyms are divided into simple, compound and content artonyms, and content artonyms are more numerous.

Z. Dosimov calls the classification of toponyms according to their structure structural-typological classification and in this respect groups toponyms as follows:

1. Toponyms and root names without affixes
2. Affixal toponyms or fictitious names
3. Prefix toponyms
4. With indicator toponyms or toponym-composites⁸.

N.Ulukov toponyms in Uzbek toponymy According to the basis and character, the classifications of the morphological structure are divided into three groups:

1. Yasali sh method and to the model based on classifications .
2. Maker to tools and structural structured sh iga based on classifications .
3. Content and contained Lug' Avi to units based on classifications⁹.

Above With a creative approach to classification , artonyms can be divided into the following types according to their structural structure:

1. Simple artonyms
2. Combined artonyms
3. Artonyms with content

Artonyms are divided into simple and compound artonyms according to their grammatical structure. Simple artonyms, in turn, are divided into artonyms without suffixes and artonyms with suffixes. Artonyms without suffixes or affixes are the names of works of art consisting of only one word without adding any other elements. There are several types of such artonyms:

a) Artonyms in the form of personal names: " Jalaluddin Manguberdi" , " To'maris" , " Spitamen" (Alisher Alikulov) such as " Nigora" and "Mukimi" (Rahim Akhmedov).

⁵ Klimova L. A. Toponyms of Russia and Germany in the names of picturesque works // News of the VSPU. 2015. No. 1 (96). pp. 128-132

⁶ A. Nurmonov , Sh. Iskandarova Umumiy Tilshunoslik Andijon , 2007 .- 7 4- 7 5 b

⁷ A. Nurmonov , Sh. Iskandarova Umumiy Tilshunoslik Andijon , 2007 .- 7 4- 7 5 b

⁸ Dosimov Z. Toponyms classification to the issue doir // Uzbek language and literature . 1978, - #1. - B. 19-20.

⁹ Ulukov N. Hydronyms of the Uzbek language historical-linguistic research Tashkent: Science, 2008. -B. 178-185.

b) geographical names (ethnonyms): "Samar qand", "Astana" (**Dilorom Mamedova**), "Bukhara" (Chingiz Akhmarov) and others.

c) names of seasons and artonyms in the name related to time: "Evening", "Spring" (Muhammadhon Nuridinov), "Winter" (Khurshid Ziyakhanov), "Autumn", "Night" (Hasan Aminov), "Dawn" (Kutlug Basharov), "January", "Nahor" (Rahim Akhmedov) such as.

g) artonyms named on the basis of zoonyms and phytonyms: "Pomegranate", "Grape" (Qutlug' Basharov), "Quail" (Akmal Nur), "Wolf" (Hasan Aminov), "Swallow", "Kayraghoch" (Rozi Choriev), "Nastarin", "Melon" (Eshmamat Khaitov), "Quince" (Nadezhda Kashina), "Pumpkin" (Zinaida Kovalevskaya), "Cotton" (Viktor Yevenko), "Apple" (Chingiz Akhmarov), "Nastarin", "Melon" (Eshmamat Khaitov).

Artonyms with suffixes are artonyms made by adding an additional affix to the word:

- s : "Composers", "Girls" (Chingiz Akhmarov);
- sh ; - work : "Falling", "Burning" (Hasan Aminov);
- like : "Youth" (Bahodir Jalolov), "Loneliness" (Hasan Aminov), etc.

The names of works of art whose content is based on a single vocabulary are simple artonyms: "Summer" (Sobirjon Rahmetov), "Bedorlik", "Captivity" (Sarvar Yoldoshev). Simple artonyms are formed by affixation. The lexical basis of simple root artonyms is different in terms of meaning and morphology. They can be morphologically grouped as follows:

1. Simple basic artonyms based on nouns: "Fable" (Qutlug' Basharov), "Musavvir" (Chingiz Akhmarov), "Sahovat", "Adras", "Memor" (Bahodir Jalolov), "Sozana", "Momo" (Alisher Alikulov);
2. Simple root artonyms based on adjectives: "Aq" (Babur Ismailov), "Shirin" (Chingiz Akhmarov), for example.

Morphologically, noun-based nouns form the main part of simple root artonyms in the Uzbek language, while adjective-based simple root artonyms are relatively less.

Simple do not artonyms. Uzbek language in artonymia simple content do not there are also names. Their composition consists of a lexical base and a formative affix. Simple artificial artonyms are made from words belonging to different word groups by the affixation method, which we will discuss in detail below. They are mainly observed in simple artonyms made by means of affixes such as *-lik*, *-kash*, *-chi*, *-khana*, *-istan*.

Compound artonyms. Names of pictures whose content consists of more than one lexical base are compound artonyms. Compound artonyms are made by the method of composition: "Chinnigul", "Dandelion", "Roses", "Lolaqizgaldok" (Eshmamat Khaitov), "Sunflower" (Nadezhda Kashina), "Beshyogoch" (Zinaida Kovalevskaya). In the artonymic system of the Uzbek language, the number of compound artonyms is small compared to artificial artonyms.

Artonyms with content. One of the artonyms of the Uzbek language complex artonyms form part of it. N. Begaliev calls hydronyms with composition as hydronyms with composition. He showed that the main part of such names are two-component names, sometimes three or more component names. Artonyms differ from simple and compound hydronyms and are equivalent to a compound, and in some cases, a sentence. Phrase and sentence The names of works of visual art in the form are artonyms with content. For example, "Mountain pasture", "Oloy valley" (Urol

Tansikboev), "Portrait of a woman", "Spitamen's trick" (Chingiz Akhmarov), "Bride. Shohi sozana", "Pharaoh. Like "Portrait of a man" (Lekim Ibrohimov).

The most effective method of word formation in Uzbek is the affixation method. The pattern of compound words formed in this way is typical for artonyms: "Baghistan" (Orol Tansikboev), "African" (Chingiz Akhmarov), "Aravakash" (Alisher Mirzaev), "Ksharaboz Akrom Yusupov" (Bahodir Jalolov), "Youth", "Pillakor" (Qutlugh Basharov). Thanks to this method of derivation, the applied artonim highlights the most characteristic feature of the nominative subject.

The meaning of the word is secondary until it passes to the artonim of the noun and lexemes to express a certain image. When a lexeme becomes an artonim, its main function is to distinguish one image from another image, one image from the next image, or to distinguish and interpret the meaning of a drawing in an image. As a result, the formal-morphological nature of the name also changes in connection with these cases ¹⁰.

E. Begmatov cites two cases of formation of proper nouns in Uzbek onomastics:

1) to distinguish the creations belonging to the Uzbek onomastic level from the creations belonging to other languages;

2) states that it is extremely important to distinguish the original formations of the onomastic level from the pre-existing appellatives with artificial structures in the language, which become proper nouns in the onomastic conversion method ¹¹.

Formation of artonyms by the method of affixation. Word-forming suffixes *q* are added to different words, its meaning with connected new the word is formed ¹². At the appellative level in Uzbek word Affixation is active and active in making method, but not very active in toponymy. Nevertheless, at the level of the Uzbek language, including artonyms, affixation is a very productive method. Vocabulary belonging to different word groups in the affixation method from the basics simple Artificial artonyms are created

-chi *q* is the most prolific form of personal nouns. With the help of this affix, artonyms are created that express the characteristic of anthropoartonym. Therefore, the main thing in this type of artonyms is action names expressive appellative *s* are nouns, and artonyms formed by means of the affix *-chi* are in the form of a verb + *-chi* – noun. *b* dies: So, what? affix by means of The morphological model of the formed artonyms is according to the *q* house *b* dies: *artioasos* + artyonymic affix, i.e. verb + *-chi* affix: "Kuruvchi" (Bahodir Jalolov) or horse + *-chi* affix: "O'yinchi" (Kutlug' Basharov), "Tea Shopkeeper" (Zakir Inoghomov), "Travel" (Niyazali Kholmatov) and others.

-kor is actually part of the words borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language. However, in modern Uzbek, *-kor* is a formative suffix. For example, pill + cor "

¹⁰ Begmatov E. Current task of Uzbek onomastics and problematic issues of Uzbek philology. Namangan 2006.-B 2 16

¹¹ Begmatov E. Current task of Uzbek onomastics and problematic issues of Uzbek philology. Namangan 2006.-B 2 16

¹² Current Uzbek literary language is Tashkent; Teacher, 1980 – B 47

Pillakor" (Bahodir Jalolov), owner + cor " Owner" (Qutlug' Basharov) has the meaning of the term "person" in its meaning, and the suffix -kor has formed a personal noun.

- **dosh** adverb personal noun formative adverb. In particular, zamon + dosh " Zamondoshim" (Lekim Ibrahimov), In "Contemporaries" (Odiljon Nishonov), the suffix -dosh forms a noun of the same type with the meaning of "the same (equally) related, equal participating person".¹³

- **noma** affix is derived from the word- former meaning "written thing", "letter", "document" and it can be a compound word with this meaning. For example, "Baburnoma" (Khur sh id Ziyakhanov), "Zafarnoma" (Esh mamat Khaitov) artionym -noma is affixoid.¹⁴

- **the room** locative noun formative q suffix . In the Uzbek language, the affix -khana forms nouns denoting the place of work-activity that is carried out in connection with the thing understood on the basis of word formation, for example, usta+khana "Workshop" (Sobirjon Rahmetov) artionimi is an example of this

- **iston** is included in the lexicon of the modern Uzbek literary language as part of adverbs forming locative nouns. Artionyms named after nouns based on this suffix are also numerous in the works of artists.

The -v affix forms nouns from verbs. When added to verbs ending in a, i becomes a > o to i > u. For example, sweat + - v "Investigation" (Esh Mamat Khaitov) " U ch ra sh uv " (Yours Akhmarov), " U ch ra sh uv " (Akmal Ikromjanov)

- **kash** " Aravaka sh" (C hingiz Axmarov), " Doiraka sh " (Eshmamat Khaitov).

The suffix - **lik** forms a noun from words belonging to the noun, adjective, and adverb groups. Consanguinity is added to the names of kinship and forms a noun denoting the relation of kinship understood from the base. For example, mother + son " Motherhood " (Chingiz Akhmarov), "Motherhood" (Sobirjon Rahmetov) such works. There is no new horse creation in this type. The reason is that a new concept of kinship and a word expressing them have not emerged.

- **lik**, nouns denoting the name of this period of a person's life are also made from words that denote a period characterized by certain characteristics of a person's life: " **Student**" (Abdulhaq Abdullaev), " Childhood" (**Dilorom Mamedova**), " Yoshlik " (Nizamiddin Khalikov).

- **lik** forms an adjective indicating that a person belongs to the place understood on the basis of word formation: " African " (Chingiz Akhmarov), "Khivaliklar" (Dil sh od Azizov), for example.

Composition method with of artionims to be made H now Uzbek literary in the language word in making, including artionims too composition method wide and active applicable of methods one is considered It is known that there are two methods of composition and from him more than of the word the addition of through new word is to make. Hence the composition compound words are formed based on the method. This method is also referred to in scientific literature ¹⁵as *syntactic-lexical method, syntactic method, and lexicalization method*. Making artionim by the method of composition is the creation of the names of works of visual art with a joint

¹³Azim Hajiyev. Uzbek word formation system. Study guide. Tashkent-2007-B 61

¹⁴Azim Hajiyev. Uzbek word formation system. Study guide. Tashkent-2007-B 63

¹⁵ Grammar of the Uzbek language. Tashkent. Science. 1976 B-32

content based on the addition of two or more bases. For example, "Karatosh", "Tajmahal" (Bahodir Jalolov), "Saroymulkhonim", "Bibikhanim" (Extra Qazokov), "Momakaymoq", "Obi non" (Persian. Thin bread covered with excess dough (often prepared for the market and at weddings), "Chinnigullar", "Lolaqizgaldok", "Roses" (Eshmamat Khaitov), "Kungbogor" (Nadezhda Kashina), "Be sh yogo ch" (Zinaida Kovalevskaya), like "Barigal" (Chingiz Akhmarov).

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