

. Anthroponyms and toponyms used in short prose works of Abdulla Qadiri

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Annotation: In this article, comments are made on the grouping and ethnogenesis of some anthroponyms and toponyms used in short prose works of Abdulla Qadiri.

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The first step in the emergence of words and terms in the language is the onomasiology process. Onomastics expresses the content of common nouns in a certain language. Anthroponyms are famous names given to a specific person. Although it is said that the study of anthroponyms in Turkish languages began at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, in fact, it was in the 11th century that M. Koshghari's "Devon ul-lug'otit" was published as a preliminary study. "Turk", it can be observed that the explanation of anthroponyms is also given in the Turkish dictionary created in later periods. Among them, the work "Shajarayi Turk and shajarayi tarokima" by Abulghozi Bahadirkhann also contains the explanation of several Turkish anthroponyms.

Since the creation of short prose works of Abdulla Qadiri coincided with the period of socio-political changes, the use of anthroponyms was also different:

1. Names of historical figures - since the events of the work took place at the beginning and the first quarter of the 20th century, most of the characters are historical figures. They can be divided into the following groups:

a) names of rulers: Sheralikhan, Khudoyarkhan, Mallakhon;

b) the names of the begs: Muhammad Sharif ataliq, Salimsoqbek, Azizbek, Normuhammad Qushbegi, Shodmon Orak, Mirza Ahmad Qushbegi, Mallakhon, Kushdodho ;

d) officials during the khanate period: Musulmanqul, Mulla Alimqul, Yakubbek (OvB).

2. The names of the heroes of the work:

a) the names of the main characters: Turgun, Mahkam, Kalvak Makhzum, Tashpolat Tajang, O'sar;

b) names of persons engaged in certain professions: Salim Chavandoz, Murad Chavandoz, Arif Sarkor, Samad Hakim, Abdulhakim Qori;

d) names of ordinary people's representatives: Samad Hakim, Yusuf, Sayidkhoja, Yusufkhoja, Muhamad Karim.

In small prose works, in particular, "From the memory book of Kalvak Makhzum", "What does Toshpolat Tajang say?" In his works, nicknames are used to express the attitude of the hero to his various characteristics: Arif Sarkor, Salim Chavandoz, Murad Chavandoz, Mirsalim Dukchi, Azim Shayton, Nabi Qizilbash, Mirkholiq Kishiq, Shoolim Cholak, Aziz Yakanchi, Eshonho. 'ja gupchak, Ne'mon bujur, Mahkam tentak, etc.

3. Other various names:

a) names given as talmeh: Pharaoh, Gorogli sultan;

b) religious name: Gabriel;

d) Names and nicknames of creators: Hafiz, Sofi Olloyor.

e) in the new era, the names formed through hunting: Toychiboyev, Zuhurov, Ghaziyev, Kholdorov, Sultanov (Shubha); f) Names given in modified form: Lilim (Lenin). Nikolai (Nikolai).

Toponyms are geographical objects, that is, the names given to the meanings of places. It reflects the history and ethnography of the peoples living in a certain area, embodies its language and culture. Toponyms are found in almost all of the small works. Toponyms can be divided into macrotoponyms and microtoponyms according to the size of the area they cover:

1. Macrotoponyms - large administrative-territorial divisions are listed:

a) name of the country: Turkestan, Shami Sharif, Arabia, Russia, Germany, Japan, Turkey, China, etc.;

b) province, city name: Adas, Popur, Tashkent, Bukharai Sharif, Moscow, Khoqand, Samarkand, etc.

Depending on which era the prose work describes, names such as Bukhara and Khoqand can mean the state or the region. In particular, in the novels of A. Qadiri, they mean the state, the country, and in the small prose works, they mean the region.

2. Microtoponyms are small places, formed naturally and artificially, and differ from macrotoponyms by the fact that they often change and change in the language.

a) names of streets and neighborhoods: Kokterak, Gypsy, Kaldirgoch, Sarikol (fortress), Kushbegi, etc.;

b) hydronym (names of water bodies): Chukurariq, Norin, etc.;

d) factory: Red East

The composition of toponyms can be divided into two:

1) simple toponyms: Bukhara, Khoqand, Roma, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tatarstan, etc.;

2) joint toponyms: Tashkent, Kokterak, Kushbegi, etc.

The toponym of Tashkent is used as both Tashkent and Tashkent in small prosaic works: "He was 42 years old when the Russians came, and he was one of those who defended Tashkent from the tsarist soldiers (OvB, 27)." By sending them to the prisons of Tashkent and Mastkop and again putting the Muslim to the same worries. It comes from the word Chosh, which has undergone a phonetic change in its forms. In Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devon ul-lugatit turk" this word is explained as follows: Tärkän is the name of Shosh (Tashkent). Its origin is Tosh and kand, which means a city built of stone (DLT,I,414). During the Karakhanid period, this word expressed such meanings as "village, region, city". In "Tafsir" this word is used in the forms kend (39,17), kent (61,9) in the meaning of "village, city". bard. We believe that the correctness of different opinions about the toponymy of Tashkent should be determined from the point of view of the period when the city appeared. The genesis of the Tashkent toponym shows that it is a compound word, and today this word is also part of simple toponyms.

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