

Nomination-Motivation Characteristics of Hemeronym of The Uzbek Language

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Annotation. The article describes some Uzbek language hemeronyms: nominative-motivational features of special names of press publications such as newspapers and magazines.

Key words: Onomastic unit, appellative lexicon, hemeronym, press publications, newspaper, magazine, lexical basis, motive, motivation, nominative-motivational.

When thinking about the nominative-motivational properties of onomastic units, including hemeronym (Greek. gmera "hemero" - day, day + onim - name), it is necessary to pay attention to the terms nominative // naming, motivation, motive, lexical basis.

In the language, nomination, that is, naming is a complex process in the Russian-Uzbek translation dictionary, the term nominativny is explained as "one who serves as a name (atov), atovchi, atov". O.S. Akhmanova noted the following meanings of the term nomination:

- 1) naming function of the word;
- 2) naming, giving a name, that is, matching the word to the referred referent;
- 3) the nominative function, i.e. the occurrence of a word or phrase as a noun.

According to A. Hojiev's interpretation, nomination (lat. nomitio) is the creation of units (words, phrases) that perform the function of naming in the language.

The term nomination is broadly explained in encyclopedic dictionaries: "Nomination (lat. nominatio - to name, to name, to name) (in linguistics) - a language that has a naming feature, that is, to give names to non-linguistic elements of existence and to distinguish them, to form relevant concepts about them formation of units - words, phrases, phraseology and sentences.

S. Mominov, while researching the issues of nomination, showed that there are principles of conditionality and motivation of nomination, and each of them requires a separate study. The scientist notes that the motivation of noble horses differs from the motivation of similar horses in many ways. Of course, these ideas also apply to onomastic units, including well-known special names of press publications - hemeronyms.

Naming of any object, event, and action is based on a specific motive. Motif (lat. motivus) is a sign-property that is the reason, basis for naming something, event or object. The criterion of motivation is the degree to which the name itself corresponds to the main characteristic of the thing, object or concept.

Any name is based on a certain motive. This process is called motivation. The term motivation means to justify, give evidence, give a reason. S. Mominov interprets the term motivation as justification. So, the process of naming based on certain characteristics is motivation.

S. Mominov analyzes the theoretical views and interpretations of motivation in Russian and Uzbek linguistics and shows the following 3 types of motivation:

1. Primary motivation. This type of motivation is based on sound imitation (kakku, waterfall, vov-vov, bo-bov), spread from one syncretic root (inside - inside; ich - to drink; little - little, little - little), with the help of formative suffixes (shovel, swim) names that occur.

2. Secondary motivation. According to researchers, a secondary motivation is to use the language to name new objects that already exist.

3. Tertiary motivation. This type of motivation includes words such as weaving, plant science, teaching, where the motivator is doubly motivated. According to the scientist, "some anthroponyms and toponyms made by the lexical-semantic method can be included in the secondary and tertiary motivations". In our opinion, hemeronyms also belong to this type of secondary motivation. Press publications are called newspapers and magazines according to the primary denomination. Then they were given special famous

names such as "Charkhpalak", "Gulchehralar", "Termiryolchi", "Boychechak", "Begoyim", "Mirror of Justice", "Honorable Road", "Eastern Light", "World of Questions", "Voice of Youth". given As a result, hemeronyms - special nouns of press publications were created.

Each hemeronym has its own historical, notational-motivational, lexical basis, and over time it improves spiritually and formally based on the principles of aging, renewal and polishing of the language. This is typical for the hemeronymy of the Uzbek language, and it is clearly seen in their nominative-motivational analysis.

"Mushtum" is a monthly comic magazine. The establishment of "Mushtum" magazine is directly connected with the activities of Abdulla Qadiri and Ghozi Yunus (Yunusov Ghozi Olim). About this, Qadiri writes the following: "In February 23, it seems, Comrade Abdulhay Taji was appointed editor of the newspaper "Turkistan", and this comrade called Ghazi and me to publish a funny magazine. When the two of us started working, the result was eight numbers of "Mushtum".

The 1st issue of the magazine was published on February 18, 1923 as a supplement to "Turkistan gazette", and from 1924 as a publication of "Red Uzbekistan". In the first issue of the magazine, one of its organizers, Abdulla Qadiri, has a main article entitled "Definition of Fist". This article defines the direction of "Mushtum" magazine: "This "Fist" is not the fist of violence, but the fist of justice, this "Fist" is not the fist of oppressors, but the fist of the oppressed. That's why it has a different meaning..."

Critical articles and feuilletons were the main weapon of "Mushtum" in cleaning the society from various evils. The main criteria of the magazine was to make honest and open criticism a real salve for society and people.

The word mushtum, which is the hemeronym and lexical basis, is the modern Uzbek literary language means fist.

The lexical basis for the hemeronym "Mushtum" was the portable meaning of the word. The magazine was called "Mushtum" because it was a publication that covered negative vices in society in a humorous spirit. So, the magazine was named based on the motivation of covering humorous and comical materials.

"Guliston" is a socio-political and artistic-decorative magazine. It is published in Tashkent under the authority of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Initially, a total of 202 issues were published under the names "Earth" (1925-1931), "Uzbekiston kurilishda" (1932), "Mashala" (1934). The magazine is figuratively called "Gulistan" because it is a publication about the socio-political, literary and cultural life of a flourishing, developing and progressive country.

"Gulkhan" is a literary-artistic, decorative children's magazine. It is published by the State Press Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was originally published under the name "Yosh Kuch" (1929-1941). In 1941-1945, the publication of the magazine was stopped due to the war. Then it was published under the name "Pioneer" (1952-1957). It seems that it was originally named in proportion to the period, that is, the policy of the former Shura government. Since 1957, it has been published under the current name.

The word gulkhan, which is the lexical basis of the magazine's name, is Persian and means "fireplace" and is used in modern Uzbek literary language in the sense of firewood, purposely burned grass, flame for warming up or for some other purpose: Otirishibdi two friends, comrades, Otamlashib near the bonfire. (H. Po'lat) The life of children of Uzbekistan, their dreams and aspirations, as well as fiction, art, folklore, various sports games are regularly covered in the pages of the magazine. It is understood that the magazine was called "Gulkhan" because it serves to invite young people to good deeds, achievements and victories.

"Guncha" is the name of a magazine intended for elementary school students. It has been published since 1958 under the authority of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Press and Information Agency of Uzbekistan.

According to its historical and etymological source, the lexical unit "Guncha" is Persian, "bud", "shona"; It means lip, lip, and is used in the following meanings in the modern Uzbek literary language:

1. A flower that has not yet opened, the petals of which have not yet been written; the flower bud of a plant: In the evening (nightingale) sees a flower bud, and in his love he wanders like a devil. (P. Tursun)
2. portable. The moment of the beginning of an event, the beginning: It was as if the bud of love,

reddened in doubt, was about to open with a message... (A. Qadiri, scorpion from Mehrob)

A gemeronym is a flower whose petals have not yet been opened; the meaning of the flower bud is taken as a dictionary basis. It was called "Guncha" on the initiative of Gafur Ghulam. The magazine is named after children's works, stories from the lives of talented and famous young people and small athletes, examples of works of world children's writers, works of Uzbek poets and writers addressed to children, intended for elementary school students.

"Tadbirkor" is a supplementary edition of "Namangan Haqiqatii" newspaper. The lexical basis of the hemeronym is the word entrepreneur, which is composed of Arabic and Persian (tadbir + kor) units, originally meaning event maker, event seeker, and is used in the following meanings in the modern Uzbek literary language:

1. exactly. Enterprising: Oman was independent-minded, hard-working, far-sighted, an entrepreneur, and a good friend. (S. Koramatov, Golden sand)

2. A person, owner, who organizes production or other activities, finances, manages a commercial or industrial enterprise for profit.

Entrepreneur, the concept of entrepreneurship appeared in the 18th century and was often used synonymously with the expression "proprietor".

The second meaning of the word was the lexical basis for the hemeronym "Entrepreneur". A person who organizes newspaper production or other various activities, finances, manages a commercial or industrial enterprise for profit, is called "Entrepreneur" because it is a publication of owners. Therefore, the publication is named according to its professional and field specifics.

"Hidayat" is a monthly religious-social, scientific literary magazine. It is published under the auspices of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan. First, it was published under the names "Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan" (1946 - 1968), "Muslims of the Soviet East" (1968 - 1991), "Muslims of Movarounnahr" (1991 - 1968), "Muslims of Uzbekistan" (1995 - 1999). The magazine covers the interpretations of the Qur'anic verses, hadiths, various issues related to prayer and daily life, acquiring knowledge, raising families and children, the life of mosques and madrassas, spiritual heritage and historical values, news and news about the lives of Muslims around the world.

The name of the magazine "Hidayat" was formed on the basis of the conversion of the Arabic appellative Hidayat - without any grammatical means to a proper noun. Literally to begin; means to lead, to start on the right path, to lead. Mazk in modern Uzbek literary language the word ur is used in the following meanings:

1. Useful direction, starting the right path: To guide.

2. religion. the right path ordained by God; walking the path of true faith; opposite Mischief.

3. Hidayat (men's and women's names).

The hemeronym "guidance" is a combination of the first and second meanings of the word, the right path set by God; to walk the path of true faith; that is, the meaning of starting the right path was the lexical basis. The magazine was named based on the motivation of its religious-social purpose and content.

"Saodat" is a popular, socio-political, artistic and decorative magazine of Uzbek women. It is published 8 times a year in Tashkent. Originally published under the names "New Way" (1925-1934), "Yorkin Hayot" (1936-1950), "Women of Uzbekistan" (1950-1965). Due to certain reasons and the war, the magazine was not published from April 1934 to July 1936 and from July 1941 to October 1950. It has been published under the current name since 1966.

The appellation Saadat, which is the lexical basis for the name of the magazine, is historically and etymologically Arabic and expresses the meanings of happiness, luck, success, peace of mind.

During the years of independence, "Saodat" is a pulpit of a woman's heart, a promoter of national values, and a popular magazine that invites women to social activities. So, the magazine was named "Saodat" based on its social-political, cultural, educational-spiritual mission, the motivation of its content, that is, because it was a publication covering the happiness, luck and success of women, and according to its gendrological nature.

"Marifat" is a newspaper of people's intellectuals, published under the authority of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, and the Republican Council of the Trade Union of Education, Science and Culture Employees of

Uzbekistan.

It was first published on July 4, 1931 under the name "Cultural Revolution", from January 25, 1938 under the name "Teachers' Gazette", and from 1991 under the current name. From July 1, 1941 to March 9, 1946, the newspaper temporarily stopped its activity. The newspaper mainly studies all issues related to education from the perspective of the interest of society, the state, and the country, helps to find scientific and practical solutions to problems related to the field, and all issues provided for in the laws "On Education" and "On the National Program of Personnel Training". has been promoting noble ideas such as carrying out propaganda work, forming the idea of national independence in the minds of the young generation, and educating them in the spirit of patriotism.

In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word enlightenment means knowledge, science, information, familiarization in Arabic, and means a type of activity aimed at increasing people's consciousness and culture based on educational, economic, political, religious, and philosophical ideas. In addition, marifat is also used in the sense of knowledge. The concept of enlightenment is related to the concepts of culture and spirituality. Enlightenment is a joint content of knowledge and culture, and education is a means of spreading it. Enlightenment in life is carried out through the educational system. In Sufism, enlightenment is interpreted as one of the main stages of spiritual perfection of Sufis.

The meaning of the word "enlightenment" is the original knowledge, science and educational, economic, political, religious, philosophical ideas and the activity aimed at increasing people's consciousness and culture. The journal was named "Marifat" based on the motivation of its content, that is, education, science, knowledge and its methodology.

"Darakchi" is a weekly information newspaper published in Uzbek and Russian languages. The first issue was published in March 1999 in Samarkand. "Darakchi" became popular in a short period of time and became the newspaper with the most copies in the country. In it, a great place is given to covering the topic of young people, their worldview, thoughts, international events, and sports news.

The appellation darakchi, which is the lexical basis of the hemeronym, is used in the modern Uzbek literary language in the following meanings:

1. Darak, message-bringer or conveyer; warning: the swallow is a spring woodcutter.

2. tar. A spy, a spy; agent: Drakchi says that Alexander left some of his soldiers in Sogdia and went to Zariasb (a city near Balkh) to spend the winter. (M. Asim, The story of our ancestors)

So, the press publication is named so because it is a publication that provides quick information and news on socio-political, cultural and sports fields. In this process, the appellative meaning the concept of a person has changed to express the meaning of a thing.

The analysis shows that the names of press publications are changing, improving and polishing under the influence of socio-political, economic, educational-spiritual, cultural and linguistic factors.

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