

On The Emergence of Uzbek Hemeronymy and First Examples

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Annotation. The article describes the first examples of hemeronymy of the Uzbek language – the linguistic analysis of the names of newspapers published by the representatives of the Jadid movement, the views of the Jadids regarding the newspaper.

Key words: Jadid, jadidist movement, hemeronym, hemeronymy, onomastic microscope, newspaper, newspaper name, lexical basis.

Hemeronyms (Greek. gmera "hemero" - day, day + onim - name) - popular special names of mass press publications: newspapers, magazines and newsletters. For example, "Spark", "Bliss", "Morning Star", "Bud". The term hemeronym was introduced into scientific circulation by N.V. Podolskaya, then I.V. Kryukova enriched its meaning and application. The set of popular nouns of press publications belonging to a certain language is called hemeronymy.

Hemeronyms form an onomastic microscope as a type of ideonyms. This onomastic microscale is enriched, improved and refined in connection with the socio-political, economic, cultural, scientific, spiritual and educational development of the society. This, of course, is characteristic of the hemeronymy of the Uzbek language.

The first hemeronyms of the Uzbek language were created as a result of the struggle for development of the representatives of the modernist movement, which arose at the beginning of the last century, the development of Turkic languages, the enrichment of literature in these languages, the study of secular sciences, the use of scientific achievements, and the desire to ensure the equality of women and men. The advanced progressive forces of that time, first of all, the intellectuals, felt that the local population was lagging behind the global development and realized the need to reform the society.

The emergence of the periodical press in Turkestan is connected with the publication of the "Turkistanskije vedmosti" newspaper in the 1970s. The "Turkistan region newspaper", which began to be published in Tashkent on April 28, 1870, was the first press publication in the local language in Turkestan. This newspaper was the beginning of the periodical press in Turkestan. It mainly publishes articles on the country's history, culture, geography, ethnography, industry and other fields.

The publication of the newspaper under the name "Turkestan region newspaper" is related to factors such as place, space, ownership, affiliation, like many other newspapers.

Jadidists, first of all, tried to remove the walls of ignorance and heavy obstacles from the path of the nation. They concluded that the first measure to overcome ignorance is to publish national newspapers. Poets look at the newspaper as "a gift of truth for the nation".

The Jadidlar press used to introduce the people to the beginning of a new era while copying the words of the nation's language to its pages. Jadid press published the opinions of its representatives, prepared the people of Turkestan for free thinking and great political struggle. Jadids worked under the slogan "Freedom, equality and justice" during this period.

The organization and development of the national press was equally important for the intellectuals of Jadid, as it was important to reform the old-style schools, make fiction literature new, and turn the theater stage into a classroom.

In the times of the Jadids, the influence of the right word in the press on daily life, people, and society was strong. Timely press has become a necessity for people to actively participate in social life and to be aware of the world. Initially, newspapers were published once a month; little by little, weekly and daily publications rapidly penetrated among the people; the articles and information on its pages took the form of a spiritual need.

In fact, as the most important factor in reforming the nation's spirituality, enlightening people, teaching them to look at the world with an open eye, and awakening a dull thinking, the Jadids raised the value of the press. According to them, the press should be a translator of thoughts, a worker for the development of the nation and the country, the sun of people's consciousness, a mirror held up to everyone's conscience. "Ulfat" should speak from the unity of hearts, "sado" should be the voice of enlightenment and spirituality, manners and literature. The names of newspapers and magazines were chosen in accordance with these good intentions.

Jadids began to use all their energy to promote their reformist ideas among the population. Despite strict censorship, they began to publish their own newspapers and magazines. "Taraqqi", "Shuhrat", "Khurshid", "Sadoi Turkistan", "Samarkand", "Oyina", "Turon", "Bukharai Sharif", "Sadoi Fergana" and other newspapers and magazines of Turkestan. Many articles were devoted to the comparative analysis of the development of trade, industry and agriculture in the country and abroad.

It is known from historical sources that between 1905 and 1917, 22 newspapers were published in Uzbek language in Turkestan. Later, such newspapers increased in 1870-1927 mainly due to the newspapers published in trade and industrial centers - Tashkent, Samarkand, Ashgabat, Kokan, Andijan, Fergana. Newspapers of that time were named after the ratio of place names: "Asiyo", "Bukharai Sharif", "Life of Central Asia", "Sadoi Turkistan", "Sadoi Ferghana", "Ferghana's Cry", "Turon", "Turk Eli", etc. . Also, among these newspapers, such newspapers as "Turkestan Olkasi", "Fergana Life", "Kokan Life", "Fergana Tongi" can be included.

Most of the newspaper names of that period were so popular that the name of the newspaper was even pronounced with the name of the editor. We call it "The world died on June 27, 1916 We can see this in the example of "Taraqqi" newspaper. In particular, "Taraqqi" (editor Usman Abidi) entered history as the first national newspaper. It is known that the editor of the newspaper, Ismail Abidi, was also called "Ismail Taraqqi" because this newspaper "The most favorite reader of the world" (Abdullah Avloni) gained great fame in its time. "Taraqqi" newspaper, according to its name, was a publication promoting nationalism and freedom.

Now, by the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the day "Taraqqi" newspaper was established is celebrated as "Day of Press and Mass Media Workers" in Uzbekistan. So, "Taraqqi" newspaper is the first example of the Uzbek press, the first hemeronym in the Uzbek language.

The lexical basis of Gemeroni is an Arabic appellative that means rise, rise, development. In this form, it is rarely used and is often found in the form of development, and represents the meaning of the development from simple to complex, from bottom to top, and its rise.

The goal of the founders of the newspaper was to enrich people's consciousness, level, worldview, they encouraged people to learn and be enlightened. When the country is free, the people are also free, and when the country prospers, the people live well. The newspaper got the name "Taraqqi" because it covers the ideas and issues related to the development and rise of the country in all spheres of life, and the further increase of the country's reputation in the world. This hemeronym was created based on the motivation of the purpose and essence of the press publication.

The interpretation and views of the representatives of modern literature about the newspaper are also noteworthy.

Ibrat, a poet from Namangan, called the nation to science in his poem "About the newspaper":

Gazetdur is a language for the people of the world

Good and bad at certain times.

("About the newspaper", page 58)

According to the poet, the newspaper is a language for the people of the world, in which all things, good or bad, become clear.

As the poet states elsewhere:

The newspaper is well-known to the people

The author does not write many messages...

("About the newspaper", page 58)

These interpretations have not lost their power and meaning even today. Newspapers not only keep us informed about the news happening in the world, but also provide us with necessary knowledge in various fields. For example, "Bekajon", "Begoyim", "Dildosh", "Dilkhush", "Dilbarim", "Sug'diyona", "Kaynona",

"Qizbibi" newspapers published for women; In magazines such as "Sanam", "Saodat", "Maslahat", "Rozhgor Sanati" there are secrets of cooking, in another one, secrets of medicine, advice on sewing, various stories and stories serve to change the attitude of the newspaper reader towards life in a positive direction. Muhammadsharif Sofizoda's place in the history of our literature and culture is incomparable. He was one of the pioneers who made a significant contribution to the national and social awakening of our people. In his poem "About the Newspaper", there are also instructive thoughts about the newspaper:

If you are a lot of people, you will be a lot of people.

When you speak, your words will be flawlessly translated by the newspaper.

("About the newspaper", p. 219)

The more you read these lines, the more you will be eloquent, eloquent, popular among the people, and have the qualities of clear, clear thinking, beautiful and pleasant speech.

In ancient Athens, the victory or defeat of statesmen was determined by their eloquence. A statesman who spoke with sharp, clear arguments had a high rank in the eyes of the people, and his wits were forgotten.

Cholpon wrote in his article "Literature is rare?" "As much as water and air are necessary for our constantly moving body, so is literature for our soul, which is darkened by all kinds of black dirt on the way to life. If literature lives, the nation lives: a nation whose literature has not flourished and whose literature has not flourished, and whose writers have not been cultivated, will one day be deprived of its emotions and thoughts, and gradually become a crisis. It cannot be denied," he wrote. He was right.

Broadly speaking, these definitions apply not only to literature, to people who do not read literature, but also to newspaper readers and newspaper workers. We can see a similar interpretation in these verses of Muhammadsharif Sufizoda:

A dark heart is a gift to dull souls,

The newspaper is always a different amulet.

("About the newspaper", p. 219)

In addition to these, at the beginning of the 20th century, progressive Uzbek intellectuals began to publish newspapers expressing the essence of the Jadidism movement in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan: "Shuhrat" (1906-1907), "Najot", "Hurriyat" (1917-1918), "Khurshid" (Issued on September 6, 1906 and closed on issue 10). These newspapers have taken a worthy place in the history of Uzbek national journalism.

On December 1, 1907, Abdullah Avlani's "Shuhrat" newspaper began to be published. The editor determines the direction of the newspaper as follows:

Put in the title the term of knowledge,

And in the preface, he comments on the value of the nation,

If only Khushfahm knew, he would value it as a gem,

"Shuhrat" is an emerald in the modern world.

The lexical basis for the name of this newspaper is the Arabic shouhratapellative, such as dovrug, popularity, glory means traditions. Therefore, publication of the newspaper under such a name is a product of efforts to increase the fame and popularity of the people of Turkestan.

As soon as the path and direction of the newspaper became clear, more enemies than friends. As a result, number 10 was released.

Munavvargari's newspaper "Khurshid" was published on September 6, 1906, and was closed after the 10th issue. The Persian-Tajik appellation Khurshid, which is the lexical basis for the name of the newspaper, means sun. In a metaphorical sense, the newspaper was named so as an expression of the meaning of the sun of freedom, radiating the light of enlightenment.

By March 1917, the newspaper "Najot" was published under the editorship of Munavvarqori. The word "salvation", which is the basis of the hemeronym, means such words as help, waiting for salvation. The name of the newspaper means, firstly, that the doors of freedom, liberty, and freedom are being opened for the oppressed people who need help, and secondly, that the nation will realize its identity, wake up from the sleep of heedlessness, and stand together in the path of nationalism and freedom.

The movement of Jadids began to bear fruit little by little. The need for enlightenment, the idea of mastering science was understood by the majority of the nation. In this, of course, all the work carried out by the Jadids, including the establishment of the press, the publication of various publications, plays a huge role.

Also, from February 1917, along with the above newspapers, "Kengash" (editor Zaki Waliy), "El Bayrog'i" (editors B. Soliev, A. Zahiriy), "Ulug' Turkistan" (editor K. Bakir) under names representing the ideas of independence newspapers came to the square.

Among them, "Khurshid" gained special importance due to its literary strength, "El Bayroghi" expressed the ideas of autonomy, which was a bright page of the struggle for the independence of Turkestan.

As the first product of the national liberation movement, the Uzbek press, which was created in the modern era, developed under the influence of various non-linguistic and linguistic factors and reached its current level. Modern Uzbek hemeronyms have improved and developed on the basis of these historical traditions.

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