

NOUNS CONNECTED WITH THE NAMES OF HISTORICAL PERSONS IN THE WORKS OF SAID AHMAD HAJVI

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Annotation: The humor and satire presented in this article are not only about creating laughter, but also serve to rejuvenate a person. It is about the need to pay special attention to such laughter, which is innocent, makes people kind to each other, consequential and friendly.

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The author creates humor in the work by mentioning the names of historical figures. For example, the door opened and the sound of "Azizvoy" came. He raised his head and looked at the door. Napoleon Bonaparte stood there with a cap on his head as if he had turned a ship upside down. (Handon pista. p. 12)

In other humorous works of the writer, we also find historical figures such as Charlie Chaplin, Peter the Great, and Nasriddin Efendi.

In addition, the writer achieves satire by shortening the names of the characters: "Hanifa is new, Khanka," said Tantiboy, as if he was joking, "Our wife is like that," curling the end of his sentence.

On top of that, the whole village was waiting for his son, who had gone to the city, named Tantiboy Tanka, and brought a wife who was not like him. (Selections, Volume 1, Page 205)

So, (in fiction) proper names and nicknames of people occupy a central place in Said Ahmad's satirical works, and are of particular importance. Along with the literal meaning of personal names and nicknames, the figurative meaning of these words is also reflected in the text, inviting the reader to get acquainted with the character and characteristics of the character.

In fiction, in addition to personal names, place names, newspaper, magazine, and book names are also given. Such proper names usually differ from common nouns in that they are not used in the plural.

Place names are geographical names, which we divide into toponymy and hydronymy.

The writer also expresses place names according to their specific characteristics, origin, and nature: Baku is on the coast of the sea, the Caspian Sea was previously called the Khazar. Present-day Azerbaijan was previously Khazarbayjan. (S.A., "Khandon Pista", p. 6).

So, the name of this country was given to the name of the sea and became Azerbaijan as a result of the sound.

As we said above, nature also serves as the basis for the name of the place: When Khrushchev came to Tashkent, my father took him to Mirzachul, to hunt foxes. (S.A. "Khandon Pista", p. 71.)

The name Mirzachul in this sentence, that is, (desert - a waterless place, Mirza - is used in relation to educated people) means the desert, the place of the mirzas.

S.Ahmad says the following about the cemetery in his story "Ok Uy": When the Russians took Tashkent, the washerman, who had arrived in Vakhlik, told with a sweet sigh that he himself shrouded almost all of the dead who were buried in the "Shahidon" cemetery, two hundred of whom were martyred. (S.A. "Khandon Pista" p. 44)

The writer calls the cemetery Shahidon, meaning "they are martyrs," in connection with the above sentence about the martyrs.

The writer's story "The Last Copy" also mentions place names, which are expressed as follows: Upon entering the village of Qoshtegirmon, Mirzakamoliddin inquires about his father's disciple Murodali. Hearing him put a samovar in the "Ildam Kadam" collective farm, he put it in that teahouse. (S.Ahmad, vol. 1, p. 260).

In these sentences, Kushtegirmon means a village with two mills, and the "Ildam Kadam" collective farm is a collective farm that is ahead.

The use of such names in literary works and the fact that some of them behave unworthy of such a name (reversely) elevates the work artistically.

Therefore, place names can be given based on the history of that place, historical events, natural conditions, climate, reflecting a desire, or the character of the people living there. In literary works, including the works of Said Ahmad, collective and state farm names that are more based on historical events or do not do the work typical of their names are given, and this directly enhances the satire.

Toponymy - places: collective farm, If there are names of a state farm, an organization, an educational institution, a village, a city, hydronomics is related to water, the names of rivers, seas, lakes:

When Shahimardon was visiting the grave of his pir, his hand would probably also go to Qubbon?

In this sentence, it is known that the hand (name) is the hand of Qubbon. If animal names are also mentioned, they are included in the nominative case. From the writer's works, we see that most of the names given to animals are words borrowed from foreign languages. Hearing the sound of footsteps, Goebbels began to bark towards the door. (S.A. Khandon pista. 20-b).

As soon as the name of Mullaqand Lady was mentioned, Javlonbek's heart skipped a beat. Lady was his dearest, most precious dog. (S.A. Khandon pista. 60-b.)

My father had goats called "Chamberlin". I named her I gave it to him, he was very evil, he could easily jump over a three-meter wall. (S.A.1-vol. 24-p.)

The names given to animals are also determined by some characteristic - feature. The writer also bases the name of the dog on this and describes it: Believe me when I say that it comes like a car. (S.A. Khandon pista. 60-p.)

In Said Ahmad's works, we should pay special attention to the names of famous names (magazines, movies, newspapers) and works of art The writer has something in mind by mentioning the name of this film. The first is the doubt that Zainobiddin's own son gave - the question of whether h has a tail, and the second shows his literacy.

So, this is also one of the facets of the writer's skill. As mentioned in the story "The Womanizer Sparrow", such a story is published in a magazine. Although its author is Alimat Ota, his grandson is published on behalf of his fourteen-year-old granddaughter.

As can be seen from the title of this story, a characteristic characteristic of humans was transferred to birds and humor was introduced into the work: The writer, the younger Azimatov,

tried to burn the womanizers among us with the fire of satire through his work "The Womanizer Sparrow". (S.A. 1–vol. 198–p.)

In the story "Hasrat", the writer uses the name of a magazine from famous names: - Hey, when will "Mushtum" come out? Write well. (S.A. 1–vol. 257 – p.)

The word "Mushtum" in this sentence (as the name of the magazine) is a satirical magazine. Since this story of the writer is a satirical work, this word is used a lot in the work.

In the works of Said Ahmad, we often find names of equipment such as television and car. The names of such equipment are directly named after the person who invented it or the country it was discovered in, and are determined by their function: Uncle Mulla, wanting to remain invisible to people, went to the cemetery on the "Volga" before everyone else, and sat drinking green tea with the gorkov until the coffin-bearer arrived, talking about the signs of the mortal world. (S.A. 1–vol. 242 – p.)

The "Moskvich" van that came every morning disappeared. (S.A. Handon pista. 44–p.)

It is clear that the two cars in these sentences were discovered in the cities of Volga and Moskvich.

The writer widely uses proper nouns, such as the TV set "Rubin", the cars "Chaika", "Tez dodok". From the names of such equipment it is clear that their quality, characteristic are special, and the reader distinguishes this.

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