



FORMATION AND FORMATION OF CERTAIN HEMERONYMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: The article describes the formation of some published hemeronyms in the Uzbek language and the basis of their formation through examples.

Keywords: hemeronym, noun, newspaper, magazine, conversion, toponym, anthroponym, appellative.

INTRODUCTION

In the scientific literature, there are opinions that nouns are created, not made. Of course, there is some basis in this opinion. Of course, there is some basis in this opinion. Hemeronyms are formed from appellatives in the language, simple words and other onomastic units in the language lexicon.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Description, classification, comparison, statistical, lexical-semantic, nominative-motivational, etymological, sociolinguistic analysis methods were used to cover the topic of the article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Hemeronymy of the Uzbek language does not have its own special units and methods of formation, like other onomastic units, it works through the appellative lexicon of the language, word formation tools and units, and customs. More precisely, it is created based on existing word formation methods from existing lexical units in the Uzbek language. From this point of view, the methods of conversion and transonymization are actively used when creating the names of newspapers, magazines, newsletters and other press publications.

Conversion (lat. conversion – rotation, change) is the formation of a new word by transferring a lexeme belonging to one category to another category. In addition, in some scientific sources, it is interpreted as the transition of words from category to category.

Onomastic conversion differs from simple language conversion. In scientific sources, the lexical-semantic method is called onomastic conversion. In fact, the conversion method essentially corresponds to the lexical-semantic method of word formation. So, onomastic conversion is the transformation of an appellative into a noun without grammatical changes. For example, the names of the first press publications such as "*Khurshid*", "*Najot*", "*Bong*", "*Shuhrat*" belonging to the Jadids were also formed from appellatives based on conversion.

In the hemeronymy of the Uzbek language, press names formed by the conversion method occupy an important place. For example, the appellation Hilal, meaning "*new moon*", was the lexical basis for the anthroponym (Hilola) and hemeronym ("*Hilol*" newspaper). These onomastic units, that is, the name and the name of the press, were created on the basis of the religious and mental characteristics of the Uzbek people.

The lexeme "*Daryo*" is originally from Persian, and it is used to refer to a large body of water that continuously flows from its source to the point of discharge, along with expressing several terms such as the sea. For example, Zarafshan river. azim river river water. like the bank of the river. Moreover, this word has the figurative meaning of sitting - mat, walking - river. It can be observed in proverbs that a river flows until a drop overflows. In our people, it can be seen that words with many new meanings have been created as a result of polishing the word. The lexeme of the river is used in the following figurative meanings:

- a) about a large number of things: the river of dreams, my hero, I know that you have sunk deeper into the river of sorrow than I have. (Oybek, "Selected Works") The river of people... flowed towards the new city. (P. Tursun, "Teacher") The sun has set. But his river of fire is tinged with different colors and ripples across the horizon like an endless curtain. (Oybek, "Selected Works");
- b) to be a river. Little by little, joining, multiplying, becoming a river: Little by little, learning, becoming wise, gathering little by little, becoming a river. (Proverbs);
- s) to overflow, overflow: Tears flowed like a river. My heart is like a river, and it flows from the shore of happiness. (Yo. Mirza);
- d) a drop from the river. Very little compared to the rest: A drop from the river, A drop from the pig. (Proverbs). This is just a drop from the river of what I said! (Nazir, "Unquenchable Lightnings");
- v) river heart or wide heart: Is everyone's heart a river like yours? (Oydin, "Farhodlar") If you don't have such a heart, you won't say yes or no. ("Mushtum");
- g) inexhaustible, rich, wide: The knowledge of my teacher is a river, they wrote books in Bukhara! (A. Qadiriy, "Scorpion from the Altar"). If my God is a river of anger, then a thousand rivers of mercy. (Hamza, "Selected Works");
- j) the word "river" is outdated and used to represent the sea: Salty river or Daryai shor - Caspian Sea. With this argumog, you will reach the river to the salt. (Oybek, "Navoiy");
- k) wealth, treasure: If an artist can properly use the river of the folk language, he can grow beautiful and strong flowers with one drop. "O'TA";
- l) passing, transitory: Hayhot! Youth and childhood are a river – they flowed away. A thousand regrets. (K. Yashin, Hamza);

m) flow, past, way: As a result, the river of life flowed in the desired direction. Sh. Rashidov, Stronger than the storm. Everything was going its way, the river of life carried him on its playful waves and was still moving forward. (O'. Hashimov, "Listen to your heart").

From the examples, it can be understood that the word (*daryo*) river can be used in many figurative senses, or through repetition, it is very many, very much, through the method of composition, dyarodil (a heart as wide as a river: generous, high effort, ambitious), through the affixation method, such meanings as daryochi (a worker or servant working in river transport) represents.

The "Daryo" newspaper and the Telegram channel cover spiritual-educational, social-political, economic-legal topics in our country. The name of this press publication is also a product of conversion of a common noun to a common noun. In our opinion, the press publication is so called because it covers a large-scale, rich, colorful and diverse topics.

In the hemeronymy of the Uzbek language, simple and compound words are converted into hemeronyms:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Hemeronyms formed by conversion from simple root words	Hemeronyms created by conversion from simple artificial words.	Hemeronyms created by the conversion method from compound words.	Hemeronyms formed by the conversion method from pairs of words.

1. Hemeronyms formed by conversion from simple root words: "*Tasvir*" (spiritual-educational, entertaining, popular newspaper of "*Tasvir*" publishing house), "*Biznes*" (social-economic, information publication), "*Birja*" (social-economic, news publication), "*Kaldirgoch*" (social-political, spiritual-educational magazine for children and teenagers), "*Irmog*" (scientific-educational, social magazine), "*Istiqlal*", "*Ifikhar*" (social-political, spiritual-educational publications), "*Saodat*", "*Umid*" (spiritual-educational, literary-artistic newspaper of the students of Namangan region), "*Uchqun*" (newspaper of Namangan district administration of Namangan region), "*Tarbiya*" (scientific-methodological, spiritual-educational magazine), as well as "*Ustoz*" (the newspaper of pedagogues of Fergana region).

2. Hemeronyms created by conversion from simple artificial words. Coincidental words can also be converted into proper nouns, in particular, the name of a press publication. In such a case, a hemeronym cannot be created, but it is created by the conversion method from taking artificial words as a lexical basis. For example, "Buloqcha" is a scientific and popular magazine. The lexical basis of the hemeronym is the appellative of bulakcha, which consists of two components: the base (spring) and the diminutive suffix -cha. The press publication, which is a conversion of the word buloqcha, is named so because it aims to provide students with knowledge on ecology and natural science, and to educate the growing young generation in the spirit of love for nature.

"Huruqshunos" – socio-political, legal publication. The lexical basis of a hemeronym is a artificial word made by adding the affixal morpheme that forms the personal noun to the legal basis of the noun group.

"Darakchi" simple artificial hemeronym is formed from the base morpheme *darak*, which expresses the meaning of the message, by means of the personal noun formative affix *-chi*. "Sinfdosh", "Dildosh", "Bilag'on", "Vatanparvar", "Ishonch", "Zamondosh", "Sportchi", "Yoshlik", "Dilroz", "Guliston", "O'zbekiston", "Erkatoy", "Paxtakor", "Xabarchi", "Zarbdor", "Soliqchi", "Tadbirkor", "Bilimdon", "Bunyodkor", "Ziyokor", "Dilkash", "Dilxush", "Ishqiboz", "Suhbatdosh", "Qadrdon" hemeronyms are also created from artificial words by the conversion method.

3. Hemeronyms created by the conversion method from compound words. cultural-educational, social publication intended for girls), "Avtohamroh", "Avtosport" (spiritual-educational, socio-political, popular publication), "Asalarichi" (social-economic magazine), "Temiryolchi" (cultural-educational publication) .

4. Hemeronyms formed by the conversion method from pairs of words. In the hemeronymy of the Uzbek language, hemeronyms are formed from pairs of words by the conversion method. For example, "Sihat-salomatlik", "Kun-u tun" (a magazine about celebrities).

In Uzbek language hemeronymy, hemeronyms created by the conversion method can be grouped according to their morphological basis as follows:	
1.	2.
Hemeronyms formed by conversion from nouns	Hemeronyms formed by the conversion method from words belonging to the quality category

1. Hemeronyms formed by conversion from nouns: "Marifat" (the newspaper of the People's Intellectuals of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of Uzbekistan, the Republican Council of the Trade Union of Education and Science Workers of Uzbekistan), "Tarbiya" (the Republic of Uzbekistan magazine of the Ministry of preschool education), "Tafakkur" (social-philosophical, spiritual-educational magazine of the Republic Spirituality and Enlightenment Center), "Tengdosh" (spiritual-educational, entertainment, popular publication), "Tashxis" (medical, cultural-educational, social – popular publication), "Shifokor" (medical, cultural-educational, social-popular publication), "Handalak" (spiritual-educational, entertainment, popular newspaper).

In the framework of such hemeronyms, the transition of appellatives representing professional names to press names is actively observed: "Mukhbir", "Hamshira" (scientific-practical, medical-educational magazine of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan), "Shifokor" (medical, cultural-educational, social-popular publication), such as "Kimyogar" (spiritual-educational, artistic publication of workers-servants of "Fargonazot" joint-stock company).

2. Hemeronyms formed by the conversion method from words belonging to the quality category: "Ishqiboz" (social-political, spiritual-educational publication), "Ilgor" (social-political, spiritual-educational publication), "Qadrdon" (social-political, spiritual-educational publication) educational publication), "Mehriziyya", "Ovoza" (social-political, spiritual-educational publications), "Agoh" (social-political, spiritual-educational publication), "Fidokor", "Holis" (social-political, spiritual-educational publication), "Barkamol" (spiritual-

educational, intellectual, popular publication), *"Dilkhush"* (spiritual-educational, popular, entertainment publication).

In the onomastic system, the formation of a noun with a different noun from one noun is one of the most productive methods. As noted by Professor N. Ulukov, it is appropriate to use the term transonymization (Latin. trans – from between, from within + onomization - naming) in relation to the formation of a noun with a different noun, that is, a toponym from an anthroponym, a hydronym from an oikonym.

In the onomastics of the Uzbek language, the transfer of one name to another, i.e., transonymization, is common, and this can be observed in many onomastic units, in particular, toponyms, hydronyms, ergonims, phytonyms, anthroponyms, chrononyms, georonyms, and gemeronyms. For example, Turon (horonym) > *"Turon"* newspaper (hemeronym – name of the press), Turkistan (historical horonym) > *"Turkistan"* newspaper (hemeronym).

The following types of press names formed as a result of transonymization (transition of one noun into another) are observed:

TOPOGEMERONYMS

Such hemeronyms are formed on the basis of transonymization of toponyms, that is, hemeronymization. For example, *"Samarkand"*, *"Zarafshan"*, *"Asiyo"*, *"SariAsiyo"*, *"Nurabad"*, *"Mirzaabad"*, *"Muzrabot"*, *"Boysun"*, *"Mingbulok"*, *"G'ijduvon"*, *"Turon"*, *"Uchquduq"* names of press publications. Hemeronyms of this type were created on the basis of transfer and transonymization of the names of administrative-territorial units such as regions, districts, and cities to the names of press publications – newspapers, magazines, based on the motivation of relevance, applicability, relevance.

Uzbek language toponyms formed on the basis of transonymization can be grouped as follows:

a) topogeronyms with the names of large natural-geographical, administrative-territorial units having a lexical basis: *"Turon"* (social-political, literary-artistic newspaper), *"Turkistan"*, *"Markaziy Fergona"* (newspaper of the administration of Yozyovon district of Fergana region), *"Korakalpakistan"* (socio-economic, political magazine of the Republic of Karakalpakstan);

b) topohemeronyms with the lexical basis of the names of regions: such as *"Kashkadarya"* (Kashkadarya governorate newspaper);

v) district names are toponyms with a lexical basis: *"Amudaryo"* (literary-artistic, socio-political magazine of the Amudarya district administration of the Republic of Karakalpakstan), *"Beshariq"* (the newspaper of the Beshariq district administration of the Fergana region), *"Boysun"* (the newspaper of the Boysun district administration of the Surkhandarya region), *"Dangara"* (newspaper of Dangara district administration of Fergana region), *"Mingbulok"* (newspaper of Mingbulok district administration of Namangan region), *"Mirzaabad"* (newspaper of Mirzaabad district administration of Syrdarya region), *"Mirzachol"* (newspaper of Mirzachol district administration of Syrdarya region), *"Qamashi"* (Kamashi district administration newspaper of Kashkadarya region), *"G'ijduvon"* (Gujduvan district administration newspaper of Bukhara region), *"Zarafshon"* (Zarafshan district administration newspaper of Samarkand region), *"Pakhtachi"* (Pahtachi district administration newspaper of Samarkand region), *"Sayhunabad"* (Gazette of Sayhunabad District Governorship of Syrdarya Region) as;

g) city names are toponyms with a lexical basis: "*Nurafshon*" (Newspaper of Nurafshon city administration of Tashkent region), "*Samarkand*" (Newspaper of Samarkand city administration of Samarkand region), "*Isfayram*" (Newspaper of Kuvasoy city administration of Fergana region).

Some toponymic hemeronyms were created on the basis of ancient, historical toponyms, i.e. transonymization of city names, such as "*Kesh*" (Kashkadarya Region Shahrizabz district hokimligi newspaper), "*Nakhzab*" (Kashkadarya region Karshi district and Karshi city hokimligi newspaper).

II. Anthropogemeronyms. In this case, anthroponyms – personal names: first name, last name, nickname and nicknames are transferred to the name of a newspaper or magazine. For example, "*Mashrab*" (comic magazine published in Samarkand in 1924-1927 as a supplement to "*Zarafshan*" newspaper), "*Abu Ali ibn Sina*" (scientific-practical magazine), "*Efandi*" (spiritual-educational, popular, entertainment publication), "*To'maris*" (women's social, cultural and educational publication), "*Archimedes*" (a scientific-popular physics and mathematics magazine).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A significant part of the microscale of hemeronyms of the Uzbek language is topohemeronyms. This is a product of leadership in naming newspapers and magazines based on the motivation of their publication at the establishment of specific regional, district, and city hokimities.

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