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ONOMASTIC UNITS USED IN SHAVKAT RAHMAN'S POETRY

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ABSTRACT

Famous nouns, by their nature, are extremely stable, less variable material of the language that can be transferred to other languages without translation. Due to this feature, famous nouns are the most reliable evidence for scientific research from a historical, linguistic and rhetorical point of view. This article talks about the onomastic units used in the poetry of the Uzbek poet Shavkat Rahman.

KEYWORDS

Anthroponym, toponym, theonymy, zoonym, cosmonym, astroponym, realonyms, mythonyms, literary and dialectal onomastics, usual (practical) and poetic onomastics, modern and historical onomastics, theoretical and practical onomastics, Shavkat Rahman.

INTRODUCTION

Shavkat Rahman effectively used onomastic units to deeply express the meaning in his poems. While reading the poet's poems, we come across several groups of objects known in his work, and the author effectively used them to express communicative and expressive meanings. Most of the poems written by

the poet are not named, and in the title of the poems named with a certain name, we find a lot of onomastic units. For example, we can show the poet's poems with the following names as an example: "Labi hovuz"da, Sulaymontog'da o'ylaganlarim, Lorka, Sulaymontog' etagida o'ylaganlarim, Afshonadagi Ibn

Sino haykali, Ispaniyada yangi yil, Gurjiston manzarasi,
Amudaryo qirg'oqlari, Qizilqumda bir kun, Xorazm
qishloqlari, Atlantika dovuli, Qo'qon shamoli haqida
otmishdan bir rivoyat, Shohruh mirzo suhbat, Orol
dengizini saqlash borasida oliy rahbar maslahati.

Such onomastic units in the composition of the names
given to the examples of creativity indicate that the
poet's worldview is wide, his worldly knowledge is rich,
and his thoughts are deep. There are many onomastic
units used in Shavkat Rahman's poems, and they are
divided into several groups according to the type of the
named object.

Onomastic units (anthroponyms) related to the
concept of person (human): during the observation of
the objects selected for study, we witnessed that one
of the most common names in the lexicon of the poet's
works are anthroponyms, that is, the names of human
names. During the research, we observed a number of
studies in which the issue of anthroponyms was
studied on a scientific basis. We used the conclusions
we got from them in our work. In particular, we have
divided the anthroponyms used in Shavkat Rahman's
poems into such types as names representing
statesmen, names of heroes of folklore and artistic
works, names of poets and writers, artists and culture
people.

a) we can cite the following verses as examples of
names representing state figures:

Zabt etgani kelmadim seni

yeng ichida yo'qdir pichog'im

men Iskandar, Chingizxon emas,

osmon kabi ochiq quchog'im. (Sayohat, 142)

In this paragraph, the anthroponyms of Alexander and
Genghis Khan are used, and since the author chose
them from names known to everyone, the reader does
not require additional explanation. If we interpret
them essentially, Alexander – known in Eastern
countries as Alexander, Alexander the Great) (356 BC,
Pella – 323.13.6, Babylon) – Macedonian general and
statesman. Genghis Khan's original name was Temujin
or Temuchin, and he was born in the region of Delpun
Boldan, near the Onon River, between 1155 and 1167.

The Union of Mongolian Tribes is the eldest son of
Yasugai Bahadir, leader of the Mongolian qiyats, born
from the wife of Ulun. He was the founder of the
Mongol Empire and the first great khan, who united
the different Mongolian and Turkic tribes; A general
who organized Mongol conquests in China, Central
Asia, the Caucasus and Eastern Europe. The founder of
the largest continental empire in human history.

Tokay zanglab ketgan bu saksovullar

Tirik bir imonday teradi axir –

Turar Jaloliddin Manguberding

Sahroga sochilgan o'zligi kabi. (Amudaryo qirg'oqlari, 226)

Jaloliddin Manguberdi – is one of the last rulers belonging to the Khorezmshahs who bravely fought against the Mongol invaders. He would rather throw himself into the river than be captured by the enemy. According to some sources, seeing Jalaluddin's bravery, Genghis Khan himself said to his children, "This is how a real father and son become."

Kunlar sizga o'zini urar,

Qalbingizda qolar izlari...

tushingizga bostirib kirar

Kennedining moviy ko'zlari... (Abadiyat oralab, 24)

J.Kennedy – The thirty-fifth President of the United States of America promoted a program of socio-economic reforms (fighting poverty, protecting the civil rights of the black population, etc.) during his presidency. He was a supporter of military blocs and the strengthening of the US armed forces. In 1963, he was assassinated in Dallas.

Nega garirishmas separatchilar

Indira Gandini otgani haqda? (Avtobusdagi o'ylar, 237)

Indira Gandhi (1917-1984) – Indira Gandhi (1917-1984) - Indian politician and statesman. Daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru. He studied in higher educational

institutions of Switzerland, England and India. Member of the Indian National Congress Party since 1938. On October 31, 1984, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her bodyguards in her residence in Delhi. Two guards fired about 30 shots at him. This betrayal was revenge for the military operation on the Golden Temple - in which thousands of Sikhs were killed, and the attackers belonged to the same religious community.

Yoki,

ishonmasang qara ko'zimga

ko'zlarimda yashaydir Hotam,

men tegmadim hatto ilonga

nishi to'la zahar bo'lsa ham (Sayohat, 142)

Hotam – according to the information, Hotami toy (full name Abu Safona Hotam ibn Abdullah ibn Sa'di Toy) (about the end of the 6th century - Yemen - the beginning of the 7th century) - a person who spread grain in the Eastern countries with his generosity and nobility. He was the head of the Tay tribe in Yemen, a famous military leader and a poet. Adl-u was famous for his integrity, generosity and kindness, first among the surrounding tribes, and then among all the peoples of Arabia and the East under the name Hotami Toy – Hotam from the Toy (tribe). Admiring her generosity and dedication, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) also ordered to honor her descendants.

b) the following verses can be cited as examples of anthroponyms expressing the names of poets and writers, people of science, art and culture:

Otam – Metamauko xoki ostimda...

Qaydandir chorlaydi go'zal Spina. (Vinetsiya, 30)

Anthroponyms such as Metamauco and Spina are used in these verses. Maria Grazia Spina is a Venetian film and theater actress, artist. The beautiful actress was born in Venice, Italy in 1936 and lived for 86 years.

In the poet's poem "Battol's Dream" (322), Cholpon (shepherds - Cholpon and many other artists like him), scholars such as Navoi, Yassavi, Kashgari, and Tomaris (Queen of Massagets) names of folk heroes are mentioned:

Qancha cho'lponlarni otuvdik paq-paq,

zo'rg'a yashirgandik qonli izlarni

... ammo sal kechikdik...

chala qoldi ish,

vaqt ham mudrab qolar – hali ko'ramiz

Navoiy mulla bor, tag'in Yassaviy,

narida Qoshg'ariy

bor-ku To'maris ...

Yoki:

Ariqlarning bo'ylari salqin

soya tashlar qarigan tollar

Mashrab she'rin qiladi talqin

choyxonada nuroniy chollar (254).

Yoki,

qonimda qadimgi qonimda

baqirdim ketaylik moziyga

ketaylik turkular aytishib,

yashaylik Yusuf Xos Hojibday. (Yulduzlar qulagan tunlari, 211)

Qodiriy o'ylanar yuksak-yuksakda,

payqamay vaqtning to's-u to'slarin

poyiga qo'yardi qo'llari titrab

qarigan gullari

sodiq do'stlari. (Qodiriy va hozirgi yoshlar, 223)

d) the names of the heroes of folklore and works of art also have a special place in the poet's poetry, which can be seen in the example of the following poems:

nogoh shundoq yonginamizdan

baland qo'yib sho'x qah-qahani

eshak mingan xo'ja Nasriddin

zir titratdi butun dahani... (“Labi hovuz”da, 75)

Xo‘ja Nasriddin – is a folkloric hero of the Muslim East and some peoples of the Mediterranean and the Balkans, a hero of short humorous and satirical miniatures and anecdotes, and sometimes household tales. There are different opinions about its existence in real life.

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