FUNCTIONAL-SEMITIC AND LINGUCULTURAL STUDY OF THE NAMES OF WORKS OF ART IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: In this article, the functional-sematic and linguocultural examination of the names of works in Uzbek language is explained. In this, with the help of additional science, anthroponyms and adjectives represent anthroponyms and adjectives in the language of the Uzbek language. Functional-semitic and linguistic-cultural research production of the names of works of art in Korazbek according to the semantic requirements of naming disease in linguistics is not only the content, but also the correct structure and interpretation show a secret is showing.

Key words: linguoculturology, paremiology, anthroponym, adequate

The feature will be what the title of the piece of writing is. This is a reasonable request. Communication requirement. Any written speech that has a human name must have a name. The size of the name does not depend on the size of the speech at all. For example, S. Akhmad's 3-volume novel trilogy has a new short name -" Ufq". (Horizon).

The famous work of L. Tolstoy consisting of 3 large parts consists of 2 words - "War and Peace".

The work of A.Navoiy, which includes 5 large and large poetic works, is composed of two hyphenated words - "Khamsa".

The artistic name is divided into two points from which the language combinations worked at home or the produced works are named.

A work in the Uzbek language is easy to name, and it is more visible in the name of the person. For example: "Ibodullaning qaytishi", "Laylak keldi", (S.Ahmad) "Er uyg'ondi", (S.Ahmad) "Qaytish", (S.Ahmad) "Kechir", (S. .Ahmad) "Muhabbat tug'ilishi" asari" , (S.Ahmad) "Ko'zlaringda olov bor ed", (S.Ahmad) "Beparvo bo'lmoqchiman", (S.Soliyev) "Men tomdan tushmayman", (S. Soliyev) "Raisning zukko shiori".

But as shown in the above examples, if the name of the work is in the left form, the verb is in the adapted form for the person. For example, it goes towards Tabor. The name was not in the lists.

In many cases, the name of works of art, if it is in the form of a phrase, can create elements that expand it and include new information local, adverb. For example: Steadfast thief, brawler (S. Soliyev), Five-headed guy (Kh. Tokhtabiev), Murder in the cemetery (T. Joraev), Ghosts roam (T. Joraev) The scorpion from the altar (A. Qodiy), The boy who did not see the market (S. Soliev).

If the main idea in the title is a noun, it must have a preposition or a modifier. Otherwise it will be incomprehensible. For example:" shum bola" (G'Gulam)," mening o`grigina bolam" (My pain is my child) (S.Akhmad).

The name of the work of art is characterized by 3 leading characters.

1) It is not allowed to add other elements to the name, which is a structural module in itself.

For example: Past Days (A. Qadiri), a person who has not read the book does not know which country the history of the past belongs to. Therefore, it is not allowed to add modifiers to put in the form of "o'tgan kunlar uzoq o'tgan kunlar"(days gone by long ago) or when to name days gone by. The tea plant in the altar is not named after the scorpion from the old altar.

2. Represents a relatively incomplete thought. For example: "ona oltin vodiydan shabodalar", "shaytanat"," boron bolalari", "vertalyotda uchgan echki", "Avg'on shamoli", "Qo'qon shamoli", "uch o'g'ayni botirlar", "ajoyib hayolparast", "bug'doyzorlar oralab".

The parameters of the logical and modern status of the subject of science will need various modifications. For example: "Asror bobo", "Ayoz bobo", "Alibbo va qirq qorachi", "Bobolar yurti", "Opa singillar", "Farg'ona tong otg'uncha", "Ochilgan qo'riq", "Qudratli to'liq", "Bo'rondan kuchli", "Davr". mening taqdirimda", "Tonglar sokin edi bu yerda", "Quyoshni ko'ryapman".

According to the type of opinion representing the names of works of art, classification can be done according to another criterion. According to him, there are 3 types of functional names.

1. The name of the work of art can be expressed by proverbs or metaphors. For example: : "Nur borki – soya bor" (O'. Xoshimov). "hayotda hamma narsa foydalanishi mumkin". N.Isminov. "Er boshiga ish tushsa" (O Yoqubov), "Dushmanni katta kichigi bo'lmaydi" (O'zbek xalqi ertaklari), "Mardlik-mangulik" (Oydin), "Ro'yhatlarda yo'q edi nomi" (V.Vasilyov), "Oltin zinglamas" (Shuhrat)), "Murdalar gapirmaydi" (T.Malik).

2. The name of the work of art can be divided into command verbs. For example: "Bush kema", "Shoshma quyon", "Davr olga", "Sen etim emassan" (G'.G'ulom).

3. The name of the work of art can also be a quality component. For example: Anna Karenina, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Alisher Navoi, Ulug'bek, Babur, Sabir Rakhimov, Mavlono Mukimi, Vasily Tyortkin, Chapaev, Ivango.

4. The name of the work of art can also be given a full sentence. for example: "Kampirga sovchi keldi", (S. Axmad), "Ahmad qayerda?" , "Qor yog'di g'ular yo'qoldi" (X.Shams).

It protected the names of English leadership and Uzbek support.

1. The naming of works of art is carried out pragmatically, they are achieved before the author's construction and civilization of the work, and the end of the work is achieved by carrying out various symbols in a systematic logical sequence.

2. The name of the work of art also performs various poetic functions in works of art. Other participants have a special role in the quality of the image. Or rather, the name of the work of art, regardless of the description of the specific sematic nature of each, they have the same function in the text. The new weapon is the figurative imagery tool for fiction.

3. Artistic name is determined by relation to the language and speech of the lexical work. Accordingly, the names of the creation works are used not for the image, but for renaming the objects

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