

Antonomasias Formed on the Basis of the Names of Mythological, Religious-Legendary Heroes

Yokub Saidov

Professor of Bukhara State University, Doctor of philological sciences

Risolat Achilova

Bukhara State University Senior Lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages in Natural sciences

Abstract: The article deals with the phenomenon of antonomasia in language and speech, its essence and lexical-semantic features and the issues such as the role of antonomasias formed on the basis of the names of mythological, religious-legendary heroes. There are three groups of antonomasies according to their semantic features, namely a) antonomasies formed on the basis of popular historical events; b) antonomasies based on myths; c) literary works - it is recommended to study the antonomas formed on the basis of the images in them.

Keywords: trop, antonomasia, talmih, analogy, metaphor, onomastics, anthroponymy, mythology, lingvopoetics, lingvoculturology

Apparently, the phenomenon of antonomasia is studied in linguoculturology under the precedent and allusive names. V.V.Krasnykh precedent names are of the following types in terms of popularity, recognition and level of popularity: a) universal precedent. These will be known and understood by any modern individual; b) social precedent. These will be understandable and known to the representatives of this or that community group. c) national precedent. These will be understandable to representatives of a particular linguocultural community.

In recent years, as a result of the efforts of the Uzbek people to restore their spiritual values, the use of precedent names in the Uzbek language, such as *Tomaris*, *Shirak*, *Muqanna*, *Amir Temur*, *Jaloliddin (Jaloliddin Manguberdi)*, *Boychibor*, *Humo*, *Cholpon*, *Usmon (Usmon Nosir)* has increased. This is primarily explained by socio-psychological factors such as the national identity of the Uzbek people, the realization of the social significance of independence.

Names and titles play an important role in the vocabulary of any language. Famous horses reflect the history, religious beliefs and culture of a particular nation in a unique way. Antonomasia have not only linguistic but also socio-historical significance and serve as the most important necessary element of interaction and communication between people.

Antonomasia have a precedent feature and consist of general views of cognitive understanding and comprehension specific to a particular linguocultural society. The precedent name is individual and refers to a well-known, well-known person specific to a particular linguoculture. The relation and connection with the object of antonomasy being expressed is free, and it serves only as a symbolic sign. Its second important feature is that it is an iconic symbol that models a particular life or imaginary situation, event. Antonomasia, as a descriptive and descriptive tool, evokes a series of meaningful associations of the object close to it and paves the way for the formation of new associations.

Antonomasia has the property of encompassing historical, national-cultural, and symbolic meanings in its semantic structure. Over time, the images of mythological-religious and artistic

works, as well as the names of historical figures in a particular culture become a unique linguocultural unit, represented by stereotypes, standards, symbols.

Antonomasia are a type of allusion to personal names that are known and popular to the peoples of the world or to representatives of a particular nation. They are an integral part of the structure of human or known folk knowledge, expressing extralinguistic information in their semantic structure, reflecting the historical, religious, mythological events, customs and traditions of people of a particular language and culture. They are based on popular names of certain languages - celebrities, mythological and religious heroes, images of works of art.

Antonomasias have a very important linguocultural significance in literary texts. makes it easier to understand the text of the work.

Antonomasia can be viewed as spiritual models that have been historically formed and passed down from generation to generation over the centuries. They also acquire new spiritual semantics by comparing, equating, or contrasting in a play of art.. Antonyms have conceptual significance in the text and play an important role in revealing the content of the whole text in practice.

In Uzbek linguistics *Alpomish, Kumush, Otabek, Tomaris, Shirak, Amir Temur, Usmon, Fitrat, Cholpon*; *Alluvial* names such as *Othello, Hercules, Columbus, Yago* are actively used in Western linguistics, including English.

D.Khudoyberganova noted that the study of precedent names also plays an important role in highlighting the specifics of Uzbek linguoculture. emphasizes.

One of the features of modern Uzbek literature is that the names of historical figures and heroes of fiction are widely used as precedent names.

In contrast to Uzbek literature, English literature often cites the names of world celebrities, politicians, military commanders, movie and cartoon heroes as precedent names. This is largely due to the fact that newspapers and magazines regularly publish analytical articles on every aspect of their activities.

The name Lucullus can be mentioned in the antonyms associated with historical figures in English. It is known that Lucullus was one of the politicians of the ancient Roman Republic, who lived from 118 to 56 BC. Throughout history, Lucullus has made a name for himself with his lavish, royal banquets, which he organized mainly. The English phrase *A banquet of Lucullus* (a very luxurious royal banquet) is directly related to its name.

In English linguoculture, the development of its system of anthroponyms was strongly influenced by socio-political and cultural factors from different periods. Most of the antonyms in English go back to the Holy Bible by origin. This can be explained by the fact that Christianity is the main source of faith for the British people. It would be wrong to say that in modern English society, the use of the names of famous theater and film artists in a figurative sense has become a tradition. An example of this is the name *Anna Held*. He is a Hollywood star who has gained fame in America and Europe, and various companies have been trying to name their products in his honor. This allusive anthroponym embodies the concept of popularity.

The name of a historical figure in English linguistics - *Harun Al-Rashid* (*Harun al-Rashid*) is also known to some extent. This historical figure was the caliph of Baghdad in 786-809 AD. Due to his popularity as a generous caliph, he is used in this figurative sense in fiction.

So, there are two important features of antonomasia: first, popularity, the ability to take a firm place in the linguistic memory of language owners; the second is symbolism, in which certain qualities are a combination of qualities. Their linguocultural study is one of the current problems of English and Uzbek linguoculturology. They are the most basic units representing the culture of a nation and are a multifaceted phenomenon that fully reflects the history, way of life, culture, customs, aesthetic views and psyche of nations. Antonomasies contain complete information and



data about philological, socio-historical, and cultural facts.

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