

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
MINTAQAVIY BO‘LIMI
XORAZM MA‘MUN AKADEMIYASI**

XORAZM MA‘MUN AKADEMIYASI AXBOROTNOMASI

Axborotnoma OAK Rayosatining 2016-yil 29-dekabrdagi 223/4-son qarori bilan biologiya, qishloq xo‘jaligi, tarix, iqtisodiyot, filologiya va arxitektura fanlari bo‘yicha doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan

**2024-11/4
Xorazm Ma‘mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi
2006 yildan boshlab chop qilinadi**

Xiva-2024

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Xorazm Ma‘mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi: ilmiy jurnal.-№11/4 (120), Xorazm Ma‘mun akademiyasi, 2024 y. – 421 b. – Bosma nashrning elektron varianti - <http://mamun.uz/uz/page/56>

ISSN 2091-573 X

Muassis: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi mintaqaviy bo‘limi – Xorazm Ma‘mun akademiyasi

magistral kanal, ko'llatib sug'ormoq, organik moddalar kabilarni kiritish mumkin. Sanalgan birikmali terminlardan *magistral kanal* birikmasida har ikki a'zo bir-birini taqozo qilsa, *sizot suvlar, ko'llatib sug'orish, organik moddalar* kabilarda so'zlardan biri boshqasini taqozo qiladi. Ta'kidlash lozimki, bir-birini taqozo qiluvchi a'zolaridan tashkil topgan terminlar nominativ yaxlitlikka ega bo'lganligi tufayli qo'shma so'zlarga aylanish potentsialiga ega. Umumtil birliklaridagi bunday birikmalarda esa iboraga aylanish potentsiali mavjud.

Birikma shaklidagi terminlarning bir guruhi, ta'kidlanganidek, a'zolar orasidagi erkin birikuv asosida shakllangan. Bunday birikmalardagi erkinlik a'zolaridan birini almashtirish mumkinligini anglatadi. Shunday bo'lsa-da, terminologik xususiyatlar ularning yaxlit nominativ ma'no ifodalashini ta'minlaydi. A'zolari bir-birini taqozo qilmaydigan birliklardan tuzilgan birikmali terminlar qatoriga *kanal qazuvchi, ko'tarma to'g'on, tashlandiq yerlar* kabilarni kiritish mumkin. Chunki bunday birikmalar tarkibidagi har bir so'zni almashtirsa bo'ladi. Ulardan biri aytilganda boshqasi xayolga kelmaydi. Birikmali terminlar, ular qanday shaklda bo'lmasin, muayyan fan sohasiga doir ilmiy tushunchalarni aniq, mantiqiy tarzda yetkazib berish uchun nihoyatda qulay. U termin ifodalayotgan narsa haqida to'liq tasavvur hosil qilish imkonini beradi. Izohli lug'atlarda birikmali terminlar ko'proq lug'at maqolalarining ichida keltirilganligi ularning shakliy xususiyatlari, bosh so'zning tanlanish talablari bilan bog'liq.

Xulosa va takliflar. Irrigatsiya va melioratsiya sohasiga oid terminlarni struktur jihatdan tahlil qilish an'anaviy tarzda amalga oshirilishi lozim. Umumtil birliklarining struktur tasnifida uchraydigan takroriy va qisqartama birliklarga biz izohli lug'atlarda berilgan irrigatsiya va melioratsiya sohasiga doir terminlar tahlili davomida duch kelmadik. So'z shaklidagi terminlarni sodda va murakkabga, sodda terminlarning o'zini tub va yasamaga, murakkab terminlarni esa qo'shma va juft terminlarga ajratdik. Birikma shaklidagi terminlarni esa ikki, uch uzvli terminlarga ajratish maqsadga muvofiq.

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UDC 8.81.81'22:347.78.034

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANTROPONYMS AND TOPONYMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH FAIRY TALES: A STUDY OF CINDERELLA, SNOW WHITE, RAPUNZEL, AND SUSANBIL

S.H. Akhmedova, Associate prof., Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. Ertaklar asrlar davomida o'quvchilarni sehrlab, o'zlarining rivoyatlarida axloqiy saboqlar, sehrlil elementlar va murakkab belgilarni birlashtirgan. Eng mashhur ertaklar orasida "Zolushka", "qor-oq" va "Rapunzel" bor, ularning har biri o'zlarining hikoyalariga sezilarli hissa qo'shadigan aniq nomlar va joylardan foydalanadi. Ushbu maqolada antroponimlar (shaxsiy ismlar) va toponimlar (joy nomlari) ushbu klassik ertaklarda, ular nafaqat rivoyatni yaxshilaydi, balki madaniy qadriyatlarini, xarakter xususiyatlarini va tematik elementlarni aks ettiradi, deb ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: ertaklar, shaxsiyat, antroponimlar, toponim, kontekst, ism, shaxsiy o'sish.

Аннотация. Волшебные сказки очаровывали читателей на протяжении веков, переплетая в своих повествованиях нравственные уроки, магические элементы и сложных персонажей. Среди наиболее известных сказок - "Золушка", "Белоснежка" и "Рапунцель", в каждой из которых используются конкретные имена и места, которые вносят значительный вклад в их повествование. В данной статье исследуется использование

антропонимов (личных имен) и топонимов (географических названий) в этих классических сказках, доказывается, что они не только дополняют повествование, но и отражают культурные ценности, черты характера и тематические элементы.

Ключевые слова: сказки, личность, антропонимы, топоним, контекст, имя, личностный рост.

Abstract. *Fairy tales have enchanted readers for centuries, weaving together moral lessons, magical elements, and complex characters within their narratives. Among the most notable fairy tales are "Cinderella," "Snow White," and "Rapunzel," each of which utilizes specific names and places that contribute significantly to their storytelling. This paper explores the usage of anthroponyms (personal names) and toponyms (place names) in these classic tales, arguing that they not only enhance the narrative but also reflect cultural values, character traits, and thematic elements.*

Key words: *fairy tales, personality, anthroponyms, toponym, context, name, personal growth.*

In fairy tales, anthroponyms serve as more than mere identifiers; they often encapsulate the essence of a character's personality and fate. For instance, the name "Cinderella" is derived from the French word "cendre," meaning ashes. This name reflects her humble beginnings and the mistreatment she endures, highlighting her resilience and inner strength. The contrast between her name and her eventual transformation into a princess underscores the theme of hope and redemption that permeates the tale.

Similarly, "Snow White" embodies purity and innocence through her name, which directly relates to her character's attributes. The use of "white" symbolizes not only her beauty but also her virtuous nature. The stark contrast between Snow White and her evil stepmother, who represents jealousy and vanity, is evident in their names. By contrasting these two women, the narrative emphasizes the moral dichotomy of good versus evil, a common theme in fairy tales.

In "Rapunzel," the protagonist's name is linked to the rapunzel plant, which signifies her connection to nature and fertility. Her long hair becomes a symbol of her beauty and entrapment, and the act of letting it down for the prince symbolizes her desire for freedom and love. The names assigned to these characters are instrumental in establishing their identities and the thematic undercurrents of the stories.

Toponyms play a crucial role in establishing the setting and context of fairy tales. The names of places in these stories often convey cultural significance and help to create a vivid backdrop for the narrative. In "Cinderella," the kingdom where the story takes place is often depicted as an idyllic realm, filled with opulence and grandeur. The setting reflects the social hierarchy of the time, where wealth and status dictate one's destiny. The palace symbolizes aspiration and the ultimate goal of the protagonist, while the cinders of her home represent her current plight.

In "Snow White," the forest serves as a critical toponym that symbolizes danger and transformation. It is within this enchanted forest that Snow White encounters both her allies and adversaries. The forest acts as a liminal space, a threshold between the safety of her home and the unknown challenges she faces. This duality is significant, as it reflects the journey of self-discovery and the trials one must endure to achieve personal growth.

"Rapunzel" is often set in a tower isolated from the outside world, which serves as a powerful metaphor for confinement and the struggle for autonomy. The tower not only represents Rapunzel's physical imprisonment but also symbolizes the societal constraints placed upon women. The name of the tower itself can evoke feelings of entrapment, while its isolation highlights the theme of seeking connection and freedom.

The utilization of anthroponyms and toponyms in these fairy tales also reflects broader cultural values and themes. The names chosen for characters often reflect societal expectations and the roles assigned to them. For example, the naming conventions in "Cinderella" and "Snow White" highlight traditional gender roles, where women are often defined by their relationships to others—be it as a daughter, a princess, or a wife. This delineation can serve as a critique of the lack of agency afforded to women in many societies, prompting readers to reflect on the nature of identity and empowerment.

Moreover, the geographical settings in these tales often draw from European landscapes, invoking a sense of nostalgia and familiarity for readers. The use of specific toponyms can evoke a sense of belonging and cultural heritage, reinforcing the moral lessons embedded within the stories. As these tales are passed down through generations, the names and places become part of a shared cultural narrative, enriching the reader's experience and understanding of the text.

Professor E.Begmatov found that the toponyms of the language so far, noting that the amount of vocabulary content is a rather significant asset Uzbek linguists Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Fergana regions that he managed to collect about 50 thousand toponyms from his territory writes. Toponyms people's past, experienced over the years preserving the socio-political life, the historical-linguistic wealth of the language the linguo-cultural is a unit. "Hydronym-any (natural and artificial) in water atomic horse of objects (oceanonym, pelagonym, limnonym, potamonym, gelonym) , the toponym type are lakes, seas, streams into the circle of Karayev hydronyms, included the names of streams, canals, tributaries, Straits, waterfalls. N.Okhunov described hydronyms as "water objects i.e. sea, lake, water, ditch, spring, the well is the Singari's noble horse".

Susambil is the name of the country, this toponym is from the difficulties of life in a fairy tale a country in which struggling helpless animal dream of going and living, a delightful holiday represented as land. Toponyms representing the name of the region: in folk tales, the name of the region is the city fairy tales can also be seen, which can be found in the name. An example of this is as the following fairy tale can be cited. *Namangan* is a province located in the north-west part of the republic, with its center named after it. *Panj* is an administrative unit of Khatlon province, Republic of Tajikistan the center was named Sarai Kamar, Buamanabad, Kirovabad.

According to experts, the study of toponyms in the language of fiction, one on the other hand, if it is significant for the toponymic field of linguistics, the second on the side, one of the most pressing issues in linguistics is the language of the work of art and a certain clarification of the writer's problem is indisputable.

In his monograph on the question of studying toponyms in works of art, Gurbanov noted that the importance of collecting and complex analysis of toponyms in the works of Pirimkul Kadyrov is important, such studies are important in determining the skill of a writer, in assigning a classification of place names, in highlighting the lexical-semantic, grammatical nature of toponyms in comparative study, it notes the relevance of place names in the construction of explanatory etymological vocabulary, in the study of etymology and language history in higher educational institutions. Onomastic units in works devoted to the term onomastics it can be met some ideas about terms related to art. Including R. Nuritdinova based on the aesthetic characteristics of Atal horses, the researcher of this issue says that there is an independent way of onomastics, and classifies the self-specific terms of this direction as follows:

1. Scientific approaches to the study of the artistic and methodological features of names, terms denoting methods: literary onomastics, literary-artistic onomastics, fiction onomastics, artistic onomastics, artistic language onomastics, onomastic Stylistics, epic onomastics.

2. Terms referring to the stylistic features of nouns: methodological features of proverbial nouns, style of anthroponyms, "talking names", methodological features of names, colloquial nicknames, "speaking" names, methodological names, methodological-poetic function of the name, poetical" beautiful" names, onomastics of works.

In fiction, toponyms are widely used in characterizing the speech of characters, generating intertextuality, and influencing the spatial individuality of an artistic text. Real toponyms are often used metaphorically in the artistic text to form the idea expressed in the text, as well as to express the artistic content serves to express in the way. The toponym Ichan Castle, is the "meaning" of the human spiritual world. The toponym Kaaba, is disconnected from the outside world in the sense of place, cases such as the use of the toponym Kamchatka „I n the ' meaning ' of a remote and most remote part of a place prove this. In the context of such toponyms „the place" is realized as an artistic form of a particular concept, without the knowledge while maintaining a node of meaning, and acquires the status of a toponym in an artistic text.

In fiction, toponyms exhibit a linguistic nature in relation to context. They are one of the linguistic tools that give scope to the possibilities of artistic expression, increase the aesthetic impact power of the text.

In relation to the field that studies the artistry of onomastic units, onomapoetics applies poetonymy to names applied with a certain artistic intention, as well as anthroponymy to names of person with a poetic load, toponymy terms to names of such characteristic place. Onomastic units in artistic text, mainly onomastic metaphor, allusive a noun performs the functions of an interrogative noun, and they may also represent a subjective assessment or come to be a text-forming tool.

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UO'K 81'373

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA PERIFRAZALARNING LINGVOPRAGMATIK

XUSUSIYATLARI

Sh.P.Allayorova, o'qituvchi, Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti, Jizzax

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida perifrazalarning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari har tomonlama o'rganiladi. Perifraza — biror narsa yoki hodisani boshqa soʻzlar yoki iboralar yordamida bevosita aytmasdan ifodalash usuli boʻlib, turli uslubiy va pragmatik maqsadlarda qoʻllaniladi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillarida perifrazalarning kommunikativ vazifalari, nutq jarayonidagi roli va madaniy kontekstda qanday qoʻllanilishini aniqlashdir. Tadqiqotda perifrazalarning turli kommunikativ maqsadlar uchun ishlatilishi, jumladan muloyimlik, bilvosita ifodalash, kinoya, hazil, ijtimoiy vaziyatga moslashish va madaniy qadriyatlarga moslashish kabilar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Perifraza, lingvopragmatika, funksional stilistika, Ingliz tili, O'zbek tili, kommunikativ vazifa, nutq konteksti, madaniy kontekst, muloyimlik, bilvosita pragmatik konnotatsiya, uslubiy xususiyatlar

Аннотация. В данной статье всесторонне изучаются лингвопрагматические особенности перифразов в английском и узбекском языках. Перифраз – это способ выразить что-то или событие с помощью других слов или словосочетаний, не произнося этого напрямую, и используется в различных стилистических и прагматических целях. Основная цель исследования – определить коммуникативные функции перифразов на английском и узбекском языках, их роль в речевом процессе и то, как они используются в культурном контексте. В исследовании анализируется использование перифраз для различных коммуникативных целей, включая вежливость, косвенность, иронию, юмор, адаптацию к социальным ситуациям и адаптацию к культурным ценностям.

Ключевые слова: Перифраз, лингвопрагматика, функциональная стилстика, английский язык, узбекский язык, коммуникативная задача, речевой контекст, культурный контекст, вежливость, косвенная прагматическая коннотация, стилистические особенности.

Abstract. In this article, the linguo-pragmatic features of periphrases in English and Uzbek are comprehensively studied. Periphrasis is a method of expressing something or an event using other words or phrases without saying it directly, and is used for various stylistic and pragmatic purposes.

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AXBOROTNOMASI

№11/4 (120)
2024 y., noyabr

O‘zbekcha matn muharriri:
Ruscha matn muharriri:
Inglizcha matn muharriri:
Musahhih:
Texnik muharrir:

Ro‘zmetov Dilshod
Hasanov Shodlik
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Shomurodov Jur‘at

“Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi” O‘zbekiston Matbuot va axborot agentligi
Xorazm viloyat boshqarmasida ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan. Guvoxnoma № 13-023

Terishga berildi: 07.11.2024
Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 15.11.2024.
Qog‘oz bichimi: 60x84 1/8. Adadi 70.
Hajmi 25,0 b.t. Buyurtma: № 11-T

Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi noshirlik bo‘limi
220900, Xiva, Markaz-1
Tel/faks: (0 362) 226-20-28
E-mail: mamun-axborotnoma@academy.uz
xma_axborotnomasi@mail.ru



(+998) 97-458-28-18