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ISSUES OF CLASSIFYING POETONYMS IN LITERARY WORKS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the issues of classifying poetonyms used in literary works. It examines the place of poetonyms within the structure of a literary text, their stylistic and aesthetic functions, as well as their significance in expressing the author's ideas. Furthermore, within the framework of poetic onomastics, the types of poetonyms and the principles of their classification into groups are analyzed on the basis of scholarly sources and examples from literary works. The results of the study contribute to expanding the possibilities of the linguopoetic study of poetonyms, identifying their classificatory features, and applying them effectively in the analysis of literary texts.

Keywords: poetonymic anthroponyms, poetonymic toponyms, poetonymic zoonyms, poetonymic astronyms, poetonymic chrematonyms and poetonymic theonyms, augmentative, diminutive, and pejorative poetonyms, etc.

Introduction. The issue of studying poetonyms in a literary work is problematic, because although the number of proper names in a given literary work is limited, carrying out their analysis is of a specific complexity. This is often clearly visible in classifying the poetonyms in a literary work.

Research methodology. In this article, a number of scientific research methods were used in studying the classificatory features of poetonyms occurring in literary works. The theoretical basis of the research was constituted by scientific views related to poetic onomastics, linguopoetics and onomastic studies. In the course of the work, poetonyms identified in literary texts were collected and analyzed according to their content, formal and functional features.

As a result, the place of poetonyms in the literary text, their participation in creating imagery and their importance in expressing the author's aesthetic intention were scientifically substantiated.

Results and discussion. In classifying poetonyms, researchers mainly pay attention to the classifications of A.V. Superanskaya [1] and O.I. Fonyakova.

The main difference between the classifications of A.V. Superanskaya and O.I. Fonyakova lies in the fact that, first of all, the classification of A.V. Superanskaya is more complete and includes groups of proper names that O.I. Fonyakova does not include in her classification — phytonyms, astronyms, phaleronyms, names of documents, names of spirits. At the same time, the classification of O.I. Fonyakova contains a group of proper names such as mythonyms (names of mythological personages), which is not present in A.V. Superanskaya's classification.

Another difference lies in the interpretation by O.I. Fonyakova and A.V. Superanskaya of proper names denoting cosmic objects. Whereas O.I. Fonyakova proposed using the term

"cosmonym" for the names of all cosmic objects, A.V. Superanskaya uses two terms for such proper names: "cosmonym" (names of zones of the universe) and "astronym" (names of celestial bodies). In addition, O.I. Fonyakova noted that proper names in a literary work are divided into literary anthroponyms, literary toponyms, literary cosmonyms [2] and others.

Furthermore, in his work devoted to onomastics, E.A. Fleisher proposes a classification comprising 19 groups of proper names: anthroponyms, astronyms, charactonyms, chrematonyms, endonyms, ergonyms, ethnonyms, exonyms, godonyms, hydronyms, nicknames, metronyms, oykonyms, oronyms, patronyms, theonyms, toponyms, zoonyms [3].

In this classification, godonyms, hydronyms, metronyms, oykonyms and oronyms are assigned to separate groups, whereas A.V. Superanskaya includes them among toponyms. Moreover, this classification includes groups of proper names such as endonyms, ergonyms, exonyms, ethnonyms, metronyms, patronyms and teknonyms, which are not present in the classifications of A.V. Superanskaya and O.I. Fonyakova. Some groups of proper names given in the classifications of A.V. Superanskaya and O.I. Fonyakova are absent in the classification proposed in E.A. Fleisher's work. These are phytonyms, phaleronyms, chrononyms, names of documents, names of spirits and mythonyms. The names of cosmic objects in this classification are united, not in the group of cosmonyms as in O.I. Fonyakova's classification, but in the group of astronyms.

In onomastics, M.V. Sokolova proposes another interesting approach to classifying proper names. She examines a group of proper names such as anthroponyms and proposes two variants of their classification [4].

Thus, we have examined the researchers' views on what the classification of proper names should look like. We became convinced that at the present time no universal classification of proper names exists.

Researchers even encounter disagreements about what to call a given group of names. In the classification given in E.A. Fleisher's work, poetic names with a poetic load in literary works are called charactonyms, in A.V. Superanskaya's classification — fictonyms, and in O.I. Fonyakova's classification — literary names. It should also be noted that only O.I. Fonyakova proposes dividing names in literary works into smaller groups in classifying proper names: literary anthroponyms, zoonyms and others.

It is stated that poetonyms, in connection with the objects they denote, are united into the following thematic groups: poetonymic anthroponyms, poetonymic toponyms, poetonymic zoonyms, poetonymic astronyms, poetonymic chrematonyms and poetonymic theonyms and others [5].

According to N.V. Podolskaya's "Dictionary of Onomastic Terminology", a poetonymic anthroponym is any name used in literary works, and the following are included among poetonymic anthroponyms: a person's first name, patronymic, surname, nickname and pen name (takhallus) [6].

All types of such poetonymic anthroponyms are used by the author in the texts of literary works [7]. However, among poetonyms, those with a subjective-evaluative function stand apart. Such poetonyms include augmentative, diminutive and pejorative poetonyms [8].

N.V. Podolskaya calls augmentative poetonyms "the meaning-enlarging, intensifying aspect" of personal names [9]. In Russian linguistics, augmentative poetonyms are expressed with enlarging suffixes. For example, Tamarisha, Urblyudishche.

In Uzbek linguistics, augmentative poetonyms may be expressed by combining qualities such as tallness and lankiness with personal names, or by the nicknames "daroz" (lanky) and "uzun" (tall) without mentioning the person's name. For example, Jo'rabek daroz, uzun Mahmud, Ali-laylak.

Diminutive poetonyms are poetonyms expressing the meaning of smallness. In Russian linguistics, diminutive poetonyms are expressed with diminutive suffixes. For example, Shurochka, Katyusha, Mishenka and others.

In Uzbek linguistics, such poetonyms, like augmentative poetonyms, may be expressed by means of certain words, or rather diminutive suffixes. For example, Yulduzcha, Olim pakana.

Pejorative poetonyms are poetonyms possessing a negatively evaluating meaning. In Russian linguistics, pejorative poetonyms are expressed with expressive suffixes. For example, Vovka, Mashka, Gonka and others.

In Uzbek linguistics, pejorative poetonyms are formed through words possessing meanings such as disparagement, criticism and hatred. For example, Nurmat-tajang, Naima shayton.

"Speaking" names are also included among poetonymic anthroponyms. N.V. Podolskaya regards such names as those created by the author to describe the object of nomination and emphasizing the qualities of this object [10]. The name of the hero bearing this name in Abdulla Qahhor's story "Jonfig'hon" can serve as an example of "speaking" names.

Pen names (takhalluses) are also included among poetonymic anthroponyms. Numerous takhalluses occur in Abdulla Qahhor's novella "O'tmishdan ertaklar" ("Tales from the Past"): "Among the progressive boys, Sotiboldi Fuzuliy and Hatam Xo'jahofiz took lessons from Tursunqul Bedil; when the teacher gave them lessons, he would call me and seat me beside him" [11].

By poetonymic toponyms, A.G. Krylova means the names of any geographic objects in literary works. Among poetonymic toponyms there are types that describe toponyms and types that call toponyms by an informal name. Poetonyms describing the features of toponyms are also called "speaking" toponyms. For example, in Abdulla Qahhor's story "Maston", the name of the "Cho'gi bo'ri" valley ("Valley of the Lone Wolf") expresses the meaning "lone wolf". Poetonyms that call a geographic object by an informal name alongside its main name include the name "Kichik daryo" ("Small River") in Abdulla Qahhor's story "Xotinlar" ("Women"), which is an informal name given by the local people.

Poetonymic zoonyms are the nicknames of animals used in literary works. According to their origin, zoonyms are divided into anthropozoonyms and topozoonyms. Anthropozoonyms include the names of animals derived from personal names, while topozoonyms include the names of animals derived from the names of geographic objects. Among poetonymic zoonyms there are also "speaking" poetonymic zoonyms. These types of zoonyms do not occur in Abdulla Qahhor's stories and novellas.

Poetonymic astronyms are the proper names of individual celestial bodies (stars, planets, asteroids) used in literary works.

By poetonymic chrematonyms are meant the names of objects of material culture used in a literary work or created by the author for the purpose of showing the importance of this theme for the character. For example, the game "Buvaqovoq", the "Zinger" sewing machine and others in Abdulla Qahhor's novella "O'tmishdan ertaklar".

Conclusion and suggestions. Poetonyms within the composition of a literary text are considered important linguopoetic units that are not only a means of naming, but also express the author's aesthetic views, artistic intention and individual style. The results of the study showed that poetonyms are diverse in content and function, and that classifying them on a single criterion is a complex process. For this reason, in studying poetonyms it is necessary to take into account their semantic, structural and artistic functions in a comprehensive manner.

As a result, it was concluded that improving the scientific foundations of classifying poetonyms contributes to the development of the fields of poetic onomastics and linguopoetics and expands the possibilities of deeper analysis of literary texts.

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