

General Issues Of Nomenclature Processes Of Determining The Goals And Means Of Naming Works Of Art

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Abstract. In this article, the general issues of the nomination processes of creation of the goals and tasks of the naming of works of art are explained. In addition, an attempt is made to analyze and research anthroponyms and expressions, similes and metaphors in the Uzbek language as linguo-cultures that are the object of science. Paremiologists study cases in which the interpretation of the process of nomination in current linguistics is mutually adequate (similar) according to its semantic characteristics, and some of them are proportional not only in terms of content, but also in terms of external structure and form.

Keywords: linguoculturology, paremiology, anthroponym, adequate, metaphors, analyze, created, associations.

Introduction

Any phenomenon of existence, whether it is a living person, representatives of different social groups, events and relationships, thoughts and emotional excitement, moods, natural scenes, and images created for imagination, in social or personal life, can be artistic images.

Along with the subject, the artist's interest can serve as the subject of the generalizations and ideological assessment created by his knowledge.

This issue has been studied since the emergence of world linguistics, literary studies and literary theory, and has been studied by scientists of the USA, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia in a number of directions, more specifically, in nations it is criticized for having a universal character, for things and events in existence to be reflected not in concepts, but in images, and dividing these images into types, in their creation, the diversity of thought and culture of the people who speak this language, and the use of colors in different ways.

In Uzbekistan, this thing has been analyzed to one degree or another, but the subject of the work of art has been studied more from the point of view of literary studies.

But the linguistic aspects of naming have been neglected by scientists.

In the above works, the issue of naming in the artistic discourse was partially considered as a side phenomenon, not a deep surface, not an object of research. The masked situation shows how relevant the research is being conducted in this direction.

II. THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the world, the process of geographical globalization has brought great changes in all spheres of culture, medicine and science. At the same time, the greatness of the general issues of the nomination processes of creating the goals and tasks of the naming of works of art was revealed.

The value and importance of a work of art is determined when science breaks through the territory. The masterpieces of world literature are so great that they are equally accepted and protected by almost all peoples. In the process of geographical globalization, distance has an edge related to nationalism in the matter of mastering a work of art. At this point, his tongue comes to the fore. The language in which the work is written, the mentality of the nation occupying it is a phenomenon related to the success of the work. However, at the time when international communication has reached its peak, the national mentality is becoming a universal character.

This case proves that regardless of the language in which the works of art are written,

works of art can be accepted by other nations as a source that raises universal international problems.

Translation serves to make new waves of artistic thinking created in one language sound more attractive in the second language.

The Uzbek school has its ancient traditions and great figures. As an integral part of Islamic culture, along with Arabic and Persian literary traditions, Indian, Chinese and other cultures and their examples have enriched the art treasures of Uzbek readers. Contemporary literature is directly related to the development of European culture and worldview. As new centers of culture of the world, examples of literature of England, France, Germany, Spain, and Russia managed to become a school of skills for other nations. The works created in these languages are read by almost all peoples of the world. Uzbek is also widely referring to books created in these languages or copied in these languages as a symbol of modern literature. It's natural, of course. Today's reader is primarily interested in life and social psychology in the developed countries of the world or, more precisely, in countries that have passed to European civilization. In this place, Bezavol and Beminat will act as a resource. Since the work of art is a field of the mind, all intellectuals of the nation have a very high responsibility for its transformation into public property. It is necessary to serve as a carrier that conveys the soul and heart of the nation to the second nation. His joyous work is to find its value. After all, the culture and literature of every nation finds its place on the world stage precisely as a means of enrichment.

- Literary translation should not be limited only to knowing the language, but should also convey the feeling that reveals the inner spiritual forgiveness of the heart of the nation.

A creator is a creator of a unique artistic discovery. In the field of artistic discovery, in the field of discovery in general, first of all, it should be considered that the human mind, intelligence, is formed on the bright basis of the rays of the great truth. However, the light that leads to that truth is manifested in different ways. In particular, according to materialists creativity is the result of many years of work, experience, knowledge and

skills, and at its core lies the result of human intellectual labor accumulated over centuries. In the same way, we understand the presence and light of a huge and bright planet in the distance only by determining the amount of its rays. Therefore, a new discovery or a new idea is created as the end point of these thousands of associations.

These situations show the diversity of the various aspects of the search for artistic discovery, and emphasize the uniqueness of the destination and the goal. However, only a creative bright owner can find the closest and correct way to this destination. A bright light at a great distance, a divine light that sweeps away the discovery of a single shining light. The bright shining light does not travel step by step, on the contrary, it does not pass uniformly. In this case, he divides his people into brave and tenacious people. Talented people are the owners of this divine cycle. Such people can also be included in the group of intragenes. Intragens are people who live with inner feelings. He expresses his goals and feelings through an internal monologue and hides his dreams. If the speed in their mind was the result of experience, this score would be considered clear materialism, realism. However, talent is often manifested in the work of the young generation, young people. Experience, education, knowledge, intelligence, perception, skills fall to the second level. In the Middle Ages in Europe, a practical necessity for the development of science first arose. Or, more precisely, practical needs, practical technical tools, technical progress (steam vehicles, trains, automobiles, bicycles, etc.) in some sense created a completely new world of human outlook and thinking. Consequently, they, in turn, opened the way to unimaginable scientific discoveries. As a result of the same necessity, there was a need to thoroughly study the specific aspects of the development of natural sciences, exact sciences, and sciences based on exact calculations.

Here it can be said that "it is absolutely impossible to perform the arithmetic of a work of art without a perfect analysis of certain features of the artistic language. In this regard the process of creation of the work, literary type, genre, style, orientation, theme, and character aspects cannot

affect the language of the artistic work, the state of correct understanding of its essence.

The nature of the sample, i.e., its literary type, genre, style (method), theme, motive, character, direction, etc., determine the direction of the certain ideological state of the work.

The idea conveyed by the work is closely related to its above features. However, in order to understand them correctly, in order to correctly determine the essence of the issue, not only the creator, but also the direct reader should be aware of these norms of the artistic language, that is, the features of artistic creation related to artistic hermeneutics. The study of the work, the assimilation of the features of the text, which reflect its content, is carried out through a number of psychological processes. In it, the inner world of the artist, the mentality of the people belonging to him, and various national and social opportunities collide. The reader can create as many artistic details as he likes from the presented text through ephemeral fantasy. However, their authenticity or their effective ability to shape a person's aesthetic or individual outlook is evaluated differently.

Fiction as a field of social consciousness has penetrated into all veins of society. That's why social psychology, scientific achievements, economic criteria remained among the aspects of expression of artistic thinking.

Mythological thinking in ancient literature formed the mixed criteria of realistic scenes in the Middle Ages, and romanticism and realistic painting methods in the modern era. In the literature of the 19th century, it was a poetic image of the inner world of a person. Finding the individual aspects of the human inner world, discovering its new histories, and, consequently, forming new principles of social psychology excluded the status of fiction and thought as only a philosophical-aesthetic phenomenon.

In the 90s of the 20th century, humanity experienced two great revolutions. The first of these was done in politics, the second in technology. The political revolution destroyed the socialist camp, opened the borders or loosened the discipline. It created conditions for people to roam freely around the world. The entry of scientific

results into the international revolution through the human factor or mass publication, book has accelerated. The rise of communication has removed territorial barriers to new artistic works and the assimilation of new literary views. Here, the second revolution in the field of technology has a great role and importance. Through computers and mobile communication tools, people have the opportunity to be aware of the news that happened, is happening, or may even happen in different parts of the world in a short period of time. The expansion of possibilities is the human mind, made great changes in his thinking, artistic and aesthetic view. As a result, people began to look at existence, life and society with completely new eyes. Earlier, the economic, political and social factor played a leading role in the human mentality, but now it is more important to study the inner world of a person, individual psychology, its landscapes, to discover new colors of existence and society through this: the work is also an example of art, a socio-aesthetic first. The possibilities of finding, creating and forming new colors of the psychology of society, which has used the opportunity in the activity of the example, are at the basis of hermeneutics. A person can see the landscape of life reflected in the work to the extent of his ability. can accept in accordance with the mentality.

Literary language is a specific standardized form of the national language, which covers all its linguistic features and is manifested in fiction in all its aspects. However, it would be wrong to consider any work of art as an example of literary language, because this excludes the fact that the work of art is an example of individual creativity. A poet (creator) accidentally discovers unexpected ideas and concepts in his works, sometimes humorous, sometimes deep philosophical thoughts. The artist's artistic fantasy is his linguistic capabilities, how much he enjoys the vernacular and the language he owns.

It is how skillfully he can use his features in the artistic text. However, knowing and using it alone is only a limited possibility of the author, therefore, he is a creator and must create and create new artistic possibilities of the language. In this same place, the artist creates functional situations, creates artistic fantasy, forms new aspects of

artistic thinking. Therefore, it expands the possibilities of human creativity. The lexical-semantic potential of the language, the reader-reader mentality and its creative preparation under such conditions are based on the hermeneutic interpretation of the possibilities of textual expression.

However, this score is not at the level of any artist's ability. To contribute to the development of social consciousness, artistic thinking, to ensure its refinement, belongs only to the classics. Because a classic is such a creator that a person learns from him the horizons of existence that he has not yet realized, his new aspects. From this point of view, studying the text of Tajwi work and the artistic world of the artist reflected through it is on the one hand very complicated, but on the other hand it is extremely important. In this regard, a number of serious studies of the world and, in particular, of the Uzbek artistic-aesthetic worldview were carried out in the following periods. Human art-aesthetic outlook requires a special study due to its unique form. The function of the language of a work of art does not correspond to the function of a simple, common language, it forms its own symbolic complexity. The language of poetry is a complex language, in which concepts are defined by means of homogeneous symbols, explained in other symbols, and concluded with others. The peculiarity of the text is that it awakens a new, abstract imagination-illusion through these symbols. At the same time, poetic figurative words are perceived as a separate function of real, existing words, because Sharia itself is a special perception of the objective existence that surrounds us. The poet takes one concept from the vernacular and compares it with another, or combines one concept with another, resulting in a synthesis-third, new idea.

Stylistics plays an important role in the text of a work of art, because words with one meaning in ordinary speech acquire a figurative meaning in sharia, which is done statistically. No matter how important stylistics is in sharia. The language of idea, meaning-essence is always in the leading position, because the purpose of the poet's stylistic style is to express an original idea.

The text of a work of art not only embodies certain forms of the language, but also primarily reflects the idea, meaning and emotion expressed in the language.

The study of the literary work-text, linguopoetics of the literary text has its own history. The works of Abu Nasr Farabi are important in the study of the text of artistic works in Oriental science. In his works on the art of poetry and the laws of poets' art of writing poetry, he expressed valuable opinions about the text, style of lyrical works and their analysis from an artistic and aesthetic point of view. Of the works devoted directly to the genre weight and other poetic features of Turkish literary monuments, as well as the features of the text and artistic language, Navoi's "Mezon ul-Avzon" and "Majolis un-nafois" are important. In his work "Mukhtasar", Babur expressed valuable opinions about the literary-linguistic and textual features of the lyrical works created in the old Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages. In the following periods, large-scale creative researches were carried out on the study of textual and poetic features of Uzbek fiction, and the hermeneutic possibilities of the works of Navoi, Babur, Muhammad Salih and others, well-known figures of Uzbek classic literature, were the focus of many studies.

After Uzbekistan gained national independence, opportunities were created to develop new areas, which were previously prohibited. Fundamental reforms were also observed in literature and the development of literary consciousness.

Creation, study and social-political analysis of literature, which is an integral part of the national culture, requires special attention in the current conditions where new features of the national culture are defined. In this case, it is necessary to study and analyze foreign language literature and literary studies from the same position, having thoroughly studied the society, language, and national psychology. This necessity serves to deeply study the language, worldview and national psychology of that nation, and opens the way for him to penetrate into the nation.

Conclusion

We can come to the following conclusions after considering the general issues of nomination process of creating names of works of art.

1. In order to know things or events in existence, a person must first name them. Before creating a similar work of art, the author is modularized in his mind, and when the work is ready, it is necessary to give it a name. The name informs about the completion of the work, and for the naming of the works of art, information is required about the size, purpose of the genre and the signs of the gathering audience. One of the most important factors is the target audience of the book or work. In this case, it is taken into account that the book is divided into children, teenagers, adults, the elderly, women or other social groups.

2. Naming requires knowledge about an object or event. If the naming of the work is done incorrectly, if the naming of the work is done incorrectly, this indicates the inaccuracy of the author. If the writer is incompetent, it is considered unnecessary to read his work. The work will not be marketed, poets will not publish such a work. So naming is not only a semiotic or linvoculturological thing, but also a phenomenon that can lead to material consequences.

3. In order to name a work, the author must have a certain imagination, if the name of the work appears in the form of concepts as an imagination, it is expressed in the form of words in the language of concepts.

4. Human thought invented the term "secondary nomination" to overcome this difficult situation. For example, English and Uzbek there are many works in the sense of horizon in literature. All of them are metaphorical horizons. Because horizon is originally a geographical term with a primary meaning, the name of Said Ahmad's treology "Ufq" is also a name created on the basis of the secondary nomination of the words denoting the geographical horizon.

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