

THE CONCEPT OF DEOPOETONISM IN NATURAL SCIENCE

Umarova Madinabonu Bahadir qizi

Doctoral Student of Bukhara State University

Abstract:

The article describes the history of the term deopoetonym, types of poetonyms, their classification, similarities and differences, their use in artistic works, the role of deopoetonyms in the Uzbek and French languages.

Keywords: poetonym, topopoetonym, hydropoetonym, hagiopoetonym, theopoetonym, antromitopoetonym, astropoetonym, zoopoetonym, urvapoetonym...

Introduction

The term **poetonym** (derived from the ancient Greek words *poiētikē* - "art" and *δωμα* - "name"), to provide aesthetic impact in an artistic text, used for words used to enhance poetics. In linguistics, a special department that studies poetonyms is called "**Poetonymology**". This term was first used by V.M. Kalinkin used it and introduced it into linguistics. However, the use of terms such as "poetonymology" and "deopoetonym" was hardly observed in Uzbek linguistics. Instead, the term "artistic onomastics" is more commonly used. Because these two terms can be mutually synonymous according to their meaning.

There are several types of Poetonyms. Among them, the following can be listed:

Anthropoetonyms (from Greek *avthpōpos* - "man, human being" and poetonym) are the names of lyrical or epic heroes, characters used in the text of an artistic work. At the same time, anthropoetonyms themselves are divided into several internal forms: 1. **Agiopoetonym** (from the Greek words *agios* - "holy" and poetonym). They are the names of saints and prophets (such as Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Jesus) used in the work of art.

2. **Theopoetonym** (from Greek *Theds* - "god" and poetonym). In monotheistic religions such as Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, it expresses the names of God. (Like the One Who is, the Creator, the Almighty).

3. **Antromyphopoetonym** means the name of deities in human form, mythical heroes, mythical characters who move like humans (such as Zeus, Khizr, Mithras). Also, the names that arose due to the personification of natural phenomena and natural forces are considered antromyphopoetonyms (such as Chuy momo, Sust xotin).

Astropoetonym (from the Greek *astēp* - "star", "planet", "sun" and poetonym) is the name of a certain cosmic object, such as a planet, sun, moon, star, in literary texts. The use of the names of constellations and galaxies in works of art is called cosmopoetonymy. (Like Star of Venus, Milky Way, Seven Pirates).

Topopoetonym (from ancient Greek *tōpos* - "place" and poetonym) - place names related to the real geographical area mentioned in literary texts. The following are internal representations of toponyms:

1. Hydropoetonym (from the Greek *ydōp* - "water" and poetonym) is the name of water bodies mentioned in the literary text. (Glass, like Niagara Falls). They are one of the most common forms of toponyms.

2. Urbapoetonym (from Latin *urbamis* - "city" and poetonym) - the name of a city or objects within a city that exists in real life, used in an artistic work. (like Poykent, Shahrikhan, Orda).

Zoopoetonym (from Greek *zōov* - "animal" and poetonym) - names of animals mentioned in a literary text. (like Mosh, Tiger, Karanor).

Ornitopoetonyms are the names of birds mentioned in the literary text. (Like nightingale, falcon, crow).

Phytopoetonym (from Greek *phytōv* - "plant" and poetonym) is the name of trees and plants used in literary texts. (Like maple, poplar, tulip, rose).

Mythopoetonym (from Greek *mythos* - "myth", "myth" and poetonym) - names of mythical characters, gods, goddesses, creatures, mythological heroes and warriors. Mythopoetonyms consist of several internal forms:

1. **Zoomyphopoetonyms** mean the names of mythical creatures or the symbolic names of 53 animals. (like Sphinx, flying horse, stag with golden horns).

2. **Ornithomiphopoetonyms** refer to the names of mythical birds with a mythological interpretation or symbolic names of birds. (like Bulbuligoyo, Semurg, Anko, Humo).

3. **Phytomyphopoetonym** - the name of a mythical tree, plant or flower used in a work of art. (Like the tree of life, the garden, the flower of paradise).

4. **Myfodeopoetonyms** are names that arose due to the personification of natural phenomena such as wind, rain, lightning, death, etc. (like Haydar, A'yamajuz, Chuy momo).

5. **Mythopopoetonyms** are place names that do not exist in real geographic space. (Like heaven, hell, underwater world).

6. **Hydromyphopoetonym** is the name of water bodies that are mentioned in fiction, but do not exist in real life. (Like Havzi Kawsar, Spring of Hope).

7. **Urbanmyphopoetonyms** are the names of cities and urban objects that do not exist in real life. (like Eldarado, City of Happiness, City of Bread).

8. **Pragmamifopoetonym** - the name of legendary, material and cultural things-events used in the text of a literary work. (like flying saucer, flying hoe, time machine).

Pragmapoetonym (from the Greek *nrayma* - "works" and poetonym) is the name of material culture, production, trade objects, means of transportation used in the text of a literary work.

Ideopoetonym (from the Greek *idea* - "idea" and poetonym) is the naming of an author's work (artistic or musical work, painting, sculptural work) based on imaginary or real concepts. In pagan mythology, it is included in the list of mythopoetonyms as it refers to the names of the supreme gods.

Terasonym (from Greek *tepas* - "creature" and *onim*) - the name of various wild creatures, monsters. (Like a dragon, a giant, a vampire). Bibliopoetonim (from the

Greek bibliov - "book" and poetonim) - a book used in an artistic work, if it is the name of an artistic work (such as the novel "Girdob" by O. Usmonov, the short story "Architect" by Mirmukhsin); 54 bibliochronopoetonim (from the Greek biblio - "book" and the words chronopoetonim) - means the name of a literary work created in a certain period of history, presented in the form of a book. (such as the novels "Avesta", "Babur", "Treasure of Ulugbek").

Chronopoetonym (from Greek Xpdvo - "time" and poetonym) is the name of a specific period or historical event used in a work of art. (Repression period, Jadidism, etc.). The author may also have a chronopoetony. It is used in fiction, but not actually recorded in real onomastics, it is often the name of some temporary, passing period, which can be comparatively determined in relation to some historical reality. (This can be observed in the example of Fitrat's drama "Indian Revolutionaries", O. Hoshimov's novel "Late Lives in a Dream", Shukrullo's short story "Buried without Shrouds").

Ekklesiopoetonim (from the Greek ekklēsia - "church" and poetonim) - the name of a prayer, a place of pilgrimage and objects, sacred things that are worshiped, used in a work of art. (Such as the Shrine of the Unforgiving Father, the Mysterious Mulberry, the Tree of Dreams). The author's ekkleziopoetonym is a derivative of the artist's artistic fabric.

Deopoetonyms are also one of the poetonyms, and as we mentioned above, they mean the names of natural phenomena used in works of art. Like all poetonyms, they are divided according to their presence in language or speech:

1. Artistic names that exist in the field of onomastics of the language.
2. Poetonyms of the author created through the poetic thinking and skill of the author. These are actually 55 names not recorded in onomastics. For example, the author's toponym is the name of a place that does not exist in a real geographical area, used by the author as an artistic texture or used in a certain figurative sense. For example, the street of the heart, the land of magical melons (used as the name of one of the works of the children's writer H. Tokhtaboev) are among them.

Hydropoetonyms can be both real and author hydropoetonyms. For example, "spring of hope", "sea of heart", "river of love" are hydropoetonyms of the author and cannot be observed in life as real objects. Also, the author's urbapoetonym is the name of a city or an object within a city that does not actually exist in real life in a work of art used by the creator. For example: "The Garden of Lovers". Sometimes there are even mythopoetonyms created by the author. Although the mythopoetonyms of such an author are names that do not exist in real mythology, they gain a place in the reader's trust in terms of their relevance to the mythological worldview in a broad sense. For example: like an ice cream mountain. From this it is understood that the meaning of poetonyms is mainly understood through the text field. Therefore, the artistic text is the real living world of poetonyms, and their specific meaning emerges through the connection with other words in the text.

In short, deopoetonyms are the derivatives of the names of natural phenomena and natural disasters in artistic speech. Therefore, they acquire artistic and aesthetic tasks. The names of natural phenomena appear in denotative, connotative or functional terms.

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