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STRUCTURAL TYPES OF UZBEK LANGUAGE HEMERONYMS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it is given the study of hemeronyms in Uzbek linguistics and the issues of structural types of Uzbek hemeronyms are covered. The title also plays an important role in making newspaper and magazine articles meaningful, educational, and effective. It is clear that newspaper titles perform various functions such as naming, informing, appealing, linking, influencing, and advertising. The newspaper is the core of the three social structures in society that include journalism, which is the fourth largest authority after the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. The content expressed by them is an important stylistic tool, the connotative meaning, that is, the additional expressive meaning. It is possible to achieve a general and concise expression of the meaning by dropping the suffix of the suffix in the compound participle, while maintaining the conciseness of the suffix.

KEYWORDS: *Hemeronym, Media, Newspaper, Magazine, Word-Hemeronym, Compound-Hemeronym, Rumor-Hemeronym.*

INTRODUCTION

A newspaper is a type of mass media that can show the current socio-political, economic-industrial and cultural-spiritual life of a society. Its main tasks are to provide information about the current life of the readers, to be aware of what is happening in the society. The newspaper covers all spheres of public life and reflects the history of this day in all its details. Newspapers give information the readers about the world, raise their consciousness, nourish them spiritually, direct and activates their social activities. The newspaper is a product of universal culture and an important factor in its development. The newspaper is the core of the three social structures in society that include journalism, which is the fourth largest authority after the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. The newspaper is widely used by various classes and parties in a

society to produce current interests and views and communicate them to the public and to fight against opposition groups.

In recent years, it is no coincidence that the state pays special attention to the media, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, as a result most of the republican, regional, district and city newspapers and magazines are active. Newspaper and magazine titles were freed from ideological views, personal attitudes and inclinations, as well as various other negative attitudes.

In the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to ensure the independence of the media and the development of information services of government agencies and organizations" it is showed an analysis of the current state of the media that the challenges in the media space are not being responded to quickly and appropriately, as a result the public's need for timely and comprehensive information on large-scale reforms in the country will significantly increase the work in the field of information, information services of government agencies and organizations, qualitatively new activities of the media to require bringing to the stage¹. It also includes the problem of linguistically studying the names of media outlets. Because the names indicate the subject matter of a particular publication, what type of reader audience it is intended for, and also serve an aesthetic function.

Great importance is paid to the name of media publications. The success of the media and to become a brand in many ways in the future depends on the name chosen for it. The names of the media are almost unexplored in Uzbek linguistics research.

In the dictionary of N.V Podolskaya the term hemeronym means hemero meaning "day", onym (onuma) - "name" which provide information on understanding the names of media publications². In her research, I.V Kryukova notes that media publications are a type of media and radio, television, video and newsreels are also studied under the term hemeronym³.

The title also plays an important role in making newspaper and magazine articles meaningful, educational, and effective. It is clear that newspaper titles perform various functions such as naming, informing, appealing, linking, influencing, and advertising. The word plays an important role in revealing these features of the name. The use of the word as a singular noun depends on the characteristics of the newspaper. The information in the newspaper should be extremely concise, but meaningful and effective.

The word has a wide range of possibilities to express the information expressed in the newspaper material in a concise and fast-acting way, as well as the nominative function of the language. One word also provides emotionality and expressiveness. Advertising, which is important for a newspaper, can also be expressed in a single word.

Newspaper headlines often include one-word headlines. However, we did not find newspaper names consisting of a single word represented by other word groups (e.g., adjective, number, pronoun, adverb and verb). In the names of newspapers, especially, there are many names for one word represented by noun. Hemeronyms in the form of words are usually used in the general consonant of a noun. There are some example: "Ma'rifat", "Sadaf", "Ishonch", "Jamiyat", "Adolat", "Sport", "Bekajon", "Tafakkur", "Darakchi", "Sogdiyona", "Muhofaza", "Humo" and "Erkatoy". Verbal hemeronyms can sometimes be used in a variety of grammatical forms, with the addition of a definite consonant other than the main consonant.

Hemeronyms in the form of a definite consonant usually appear as a specific part of speech. In this case, the suffix not only indicates the syntactic function of the hemeronym in the text, but also expresses the word as a grammatically formed unit, specifying its meaning.

We only came across the word agreement in the name of the "Post". Depending on the structure of the phrase, it consists of simple - two independent words and complex - of three or more independent words. Thus, the number of independent words in a speech unit is the basis for dividing phrases into simple and complex combinations⁴.

Hemeronyms in the form of word combinations are used more and more actively than in the form of word hemeronyms. This is explained by the need to inform the reader as much as possible about the newspaper. Because a phrase is, in essence, a form of expression in the units of speech of the various relations between events and concepts. The semantic-grammatical relationships that describe a combination of words also indicate the relationship between the meanings of the parts of speech (concepts, words, events). The meaning of a phrase is usually richer and clearer than that of a single word. Words are used to create phrases, and phrases are used to create sentences.

Compound hemeronyms are used in various forms in newspaper titles. Flexible compound-hemeronyms. As you know, in the syntax of the Uzbek language, the adaptive relationship is seen in the context of the relationship between the present and the future. In this case, there is a correspondence between the subject and the subject, and with the change of one of the two words, the subordinate clause changes to the corresponding form. Newspaper titles - we can also find a lot of names that are combined in hymeronyms.

From our observations, it is clear that among the word combinations in newspapers, the compound hemeronyms have a special place. These types of hemeronyms are distinguished by their conformity to the nature of the newspaper. The content expressed by them is an important stylistic tool, the connotative meaning, that is, the additional expressive meaning. It is possible to achieve a general and concise expression of the meaning by dropping the suffix of the suffix in the compound participle, while maintaining the conciseness of the suffix. Most importantly, in both cases the meaning can be expressed clearly, concisely, fluently and meaningfully. The names of such newspapers and magazines as "Xalq so'zi", "O'zbekiston ovozi", "Islom nuri", "Qishloq ko'chalari", "Ko'ngil ko'chalari", "Yoshlar ovozi", "O'zbekiston futboli", "Kitob dunyosi", "Bolalar sporti", "Adolat yog'dusi", "Istiqlol umidlari", "O'zbekiston bunyodkori", "Istiqlol odimlari", "O'zbekiston matbuoti", "Salomatlik sirlari", "Murabbiy mahorati" show that the future tense is often used in an indefinite form. Its use in this form is newspaper-friendly, and also serves to ensure compactness.

Adhesive compound-hemeronyms. Hemeronyms are also widely used in the names of newspapers and magazines. In this respect, they lag behind the compounds in the adaptive relationship. Hemeronyms can be used in different forms. The names of newspapers and magazines, such as "Kafiyat", "Jannat Makon", and "Jajji Akademik", are hemeronyms that are joined together.

It is well known that in a managerial relationship, a word in a noun or noun function is related to a verb or adjective, and comes in a certain grammatical form depending on the demand of the dominant word.

This connection occurs both semantically and grammatically. In a managerial relationship, the subordinate component comes with a consonant affix or with an auxiliary.

The names of the journals "Korxonani boshqarish", "Maktabda biologiya", "Maktabda kimyo", "Maktabda geografiya" are examples of hemeronyms created by management.

The names of newspapers and magazines are also given in the form of sentences, which expands the possibilities of expressing the content of the text, conveying information.

Hemeronyms in the form of sentences, although small, are found in the following journals such as "Kuch –adolatda", "O‘zbekiston – islom sivilizatsiyasi markazi".

Gemeronyms are grammatically diverse and have their own characteristics. This is primarily due to the fact that they are compact and concise, used in a variety of forms and shapes.

The structure of hemeronyms depends on the content of the newspaper or magazine. Consequently, the word-gemeronym, the compound-gemeronym, and the speech-gemeronym differ in their perceptual meanings. They are a specific part of speech - a communicative unit, and their structure must, of course, be based on the existing syntactic patterns in the language.

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