

## THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF CHRONONYMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00743.1**

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes such issues as the fact that the semantic structure of Chronicles is completely unique, in some cases words begin to perceive the meaning of collective, mass action, and not individual horses, which are used together with possessive nouns, moving away from the specialized meaning, losing its broad meaning, including the fact that chrononyms related to.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Chrononym, Names, Place, Time, Gender Nouns, Toponyms, Time Names, Holiday Names, Uprising, Battle, War, Invasion.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, a number of areas that study language from a practical point of view are being formed. At its new stage, Uzbek linguistics is moving from "linguistics to speech studies" and has started to deal with problems that are solved on substantial bases such as "language and society", "language and culture", "language and personality", "national language and national thought". As a continuation of the structural direction in world linguistics, the cognitive direction, which was formed at the end of the 20th century and is developing rapidly, is also conducting research on these problems.

In modern linguistics, there are many definitions of the meaning of the word, which are related to its complex, functionally diverse and dynamic nature. Meaning is understood as: concept, "formal concept", "simple concept"; the object represented by the word; word use, lexicosemantic variant; immutability of information or verbal information; a set of differential semantic features, human response to words, minimal formulas for word distribution.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The term "*chrononym*" is derived from the Greek word "*chronos*", which means "time", "period" in Uzbek, and is used as a term for events that happened in a certain place and time, which are important for human society. It can be translated as "the name of a historical reality". A chrononym is the name of a historical event. Chrononymy is a collection of names of historical events. Chrononymics is a department that studies the names of historical events [1, pp. 120-130]. For example, such nouns as *Ikkinchijahonurushi*, *Loy jangi*, *Sariqro'mollilarqo'zg'oloni*, *Zarg'aldoqinqilobi*, *Boston choyxo'rliqare* among them. Also, chrononyms include names of holidays and commemorative dates. Examples include *March 8* (Women's Day), *May 9* (Remembrance and Appreciation Day), *September 1* (Independence Day), and *December 8* (Constitution Day).

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The socio-historical factor plays a special role in the creation of chrononyms. First of all, chrononyms arose as a result of the need and need to perpetuate the names of important events of mankind or members of a certain society, to pass them on to generations. That is why they are recorded separately in the history. When talking about the past, chrononyms are used as active units and appear with their nuclear essence in the evaluation of the period. In fact, human history is not just a sequence of centuries or eras, but a set of historical realities. Without historical reality, the past does not leave a significant mark on the consciousness of the human society.

The appearance of chrononyms in the language also has a cognitive-logical essence, and appears as a base of a chain of human knowledge about history.

The meaning of the word is a complex and portable ideal phenomenon, there are many definitions that distinguish its various aspects, including what is necessary. But for all its mobility and versatility, the meaning of the word has a well-known set of "times of identification" that do not destroy its unity and reflect the connections inherent in the word with the reality expressed by the word. And there is no reason to assume that every application of the word will realize all the ideal structures assigned to the word as a sign.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The meaning of the word may have arisen as a result of communication practice and may have been present in the word from time immemorial. For a word, their formation and consolidation does not occur simultaneously, but in the process of actualization under the direct influence of real facts, communication tasks. An image is a definition of a concept, a class of objects corresponding to them, stylistic or emotional features of a word, shades of meaning, etc. They can be based on one or more words. However, it is impossible to actualize these derivatives in the word at the same time, to use it in its own way.

Vandries says: "...regardless of its use, the word with all its meanings is present in the mind, a hidden phenomenon, ready to emerge for the first time" [2, p. 409].

As noted in the scientific literature, the meaning of a word is not equal to a concept, but includes other mental structures, concepts, has a mobile character that performs various functions in speech, but its main defining aspect is a generalization, a concept representing a wide "semantic field" gathered on the basis of specific features is that Depending on the use of the word in the semantics, there are regular categorical shifts, changes, which, together with other signs, constitute the uniqueness of the lexical meaning in relation to the concept as a logical form of our thinking. It is a phenomenon that is related to each other in different conditions of word use, and differs from each other, but occurs in different semantic tasks. In this case, the concept turns out to be a limiting semantic function of the word, which must be based on a mental scheme that contains more semantic functions of the word.

To analyze the lexical meaning and its semantic functions, let's take a name that has a separate semantic and grammatical place in the language system, that is, chrononyms.

Learning the meaning of a word should be linguistically specific. As V.V. Vinogradov noted, the meaning of a word depends on the characteristics of the part of speech to which it belongs, and within it - grammatical categories and grammatical forms [3, p. 320]. Taking into account these and other linguistic factors helps to bring the study of the meaning of the word closer to the real state of things, to discover its real features.

The meaning of the word is objectified in the form of the word. A word form is a unit in which lexical and grammatical meanings are expressed. It implements and applies only certain aspects of the sign in accordance with the specific task of reflecting this or that aspect of the specified fragment of reality.

Opening the inner side of the lexical meaning requires specific analysis and generalization of the meanings of word forms, their typical usage. At the same time, the analysis should be both semantic and onomasiological. In onomasiological terms, the analysis of the word paradigm describes the real space covered by the word. It defines the boundaries and aspects of the reflection of reality, and thereby determines the relationship and relationship of a certain order with the main semantic functions of real meanings.

First of all, objects serve as a symbol, a name, for example, a generalization, defining a specific object of a certain class or their various aggregates, objects designated by the object or name class, etc. relations, are characterized by a number of tasks. The language "simplified" the representation of these functions. They are carried out with the same word in different forms and under different conditions of use without breaking its paradigm, without breaking the unity of its meaning, thereby modeling the existence of real objects of a certain class and their entry into human experience. In the modern language, a word is a sign with a complex semantic structure, which is the result of a long evolution of language and thought, and which reflects the strict relationship between a person and reality, developed in the practice of communication in this evolution.

Functional mobility of meaning is natural, that is, the expression of internal categorical semantic relations. And in this regard, it should be considered isomorphic to the existence of objects of reality. A separate topic and a class of related topics defined by the same word are like poles in speech semantics or its speech meanings. In fact, their reflection in thinking forms an organic unity and serves only separate functions of meaning. This unity corresponds to the dialectical nature of the existence of real objects. An object has common properties that unite it with certain objects and has individual properties that distinguish it from all other objects of this order. An object exists in its concreteness, in its identity, but it can also act in relation to other or other objects.

Chrononyms in the Uzbek language are distinguished from chrononyms in other languages by their uniqueness [4, p. 576], just as chrononyms differ sharply from names in terms of structure. In terms of formal and semantic structure, grammatical formation, chrononyms in the Uzbek language have a different essence from such names in Russian and other European languages.

Not all events leave a mark in history. For example, riots. The past is a witness that there are as many nations, as many memories, as many peoples, each of them had efforts to live freely. When necessary, popular uprisings took place. True, they may have been defeated, but standing up against tyranny and tyranny with the will of the people, giving their lives, becoming martyrs - these are events that history will not forget. They are called chrononyms in linguistics, in existing explanatory dictionaries, encyclopedias, chrononyms representing the name of the following uprising are found:

## **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

The semantics of chrononyms can be characterized as a system that distinguishes different levels (denotative, motivational, connotative, pragmatic), components of meaning (evaluative, ethno-

cultural and ideological), as well as meanings arising in chrononymic microsystems (comparing the motivational properties of interrelated chrononyms).

Analyzing the chrononyms, we saw that events such as earthquakes, uprisings, and movements are related to events that occurred in the history of the Uzbek people. However, the absence of chrononyms ending with the words "war" and "invasion" shows the culture, mentality, tolerance, humanity, and justice of the Uzbek people. However, such words related to other nationalities are often found as chrononyms:

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According to their denotative meaning, chrononyms can represent calendar points and periods. Such as, "Toshkent zilzilasi", "Andijonvoqealari", "Dukchieshonqo'zg'oloni". **When you think of the "Tashkent earthquake", the year 1966 comes to mind. Therefore, chrononyms represent the time associated with an important event.**

TABLE 1

Chrononyms with the "revolt" component in the Uzbek language	Chrononyms with "revolt" component referring to foreign nations
Abro'y qo'zg'oloni	Patrona Xalil qo'zg'oloni
Po'latxon qo'zg'oloni	Pugachev qo'zg'oloni
Andijon qo'zg'oloni	Alban qo'zg'oloni
Samarqand qo'zg'oloni	Razin qo'zg'oloni
Sarbadorlar qo'zg'oloni	Rofe ibn Lays qo'zg'oloni
Bobo Ishoq qo'zg'oloni	Samarqand qo'zg'oloni
Bobo Mirak qo'zg'oloni	Bobiyilar qo'zg'oloni
Muqanna qo'zg'oloni	Sikxlar qo'zg'oloni
Jizzax qo'zg'oloni	Sisiliyadagi qullar qo'zg'oloni
Botir Srim qo'zg'oloni	Sovmak qo'zg'oloni

During the analysis of the available materials, it was determined that the names of the rebellion appear in the context of names of famous places.

The semantic structure of chrononyms is completely unique, and in some cases, words lose their broad meaning and move towards a specialized meaning. Relative nouns used together with nouns begin to mean a collective, mass action, not an individual. For example:

1. Abro'y qo'zg'oloni
2. Abu Muslim harakati

It should be noted that the chrononyms related to the war are very numerous, and it can be said that personal names and place names have gained priority:

**TABLE 2**

Austria-Germany Treaty - 85	The First World War - 51
Austro-Italian War - 85	
Austro-Italian-French war - 86	Bobak rebellion- 72
Austro-Prussian War - 86	Uprising of the Babis - 72
Austria - war - 86	The movement of Babis - 72
Austro-French War - 86	Bobo Ihaq uprising - 78
Peace treaty of Adrianople - 136	Bobo Mirak Uprising - 78
Treaty of Aygun - 156	Bobobek's courage - 78
Ackerman convention - 175	Bobon uprising - 81
Albanian uprising - 196	Baku Commune - 122

Most of these chrononyms used in the dictionary are characteristic of the Uzbek language. Because many natural disasters, battles, and social and political events have occurred in Uzbekistan since ancient times. Especially Central Asia, especially our country, has seen various invaders, fought against them to the best of its ability, raised a rebellion, and when there were oppressions, heroes emerged among the people and went to the defense. These processes began to be reflected in the language as chrononyms.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis shows that chrononyms with the "rebellion" component are mostly attached to nouns, and chrononyms with the "battle" component are mostly attached to nouns representing place names. When an uprising takes place on the initiative of a certain person, its name is given to this uprising, and the battle is organized in an agreed position between the troops, and in most cases, the name of the place where the battle took place or a predetermined place is included in the language and history. The semantic structure of chrononyms is completely unique, and in some cases, words lose their broad meaning and move towards a specialized meaning. Relative nouns used together with nouns begin to convey the meaning of a collective, mass action, not an individual. For example, it should be noted that the chrononyms related to the war are very numerous, and it can be said that personal names and place names have gained priority.

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