

## Functional Features of Anthroponyms in a Literary Text

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**Abstract:** *The article states about the study of anthroponyms and the features of their functioning in a literary text. Structural, functional-semantic and stylistic features of the anthroponymicon of a literary text. The statements and reflections of leading linguists on the essence of literary onomastics are also given.*

**Keywords:** *onomastics, literary onomastics, anthroponym, poetonym.*

Linguistic study of the functional features of anthroponyms in a literary text allows, first of all, determining its ideological purpose and, most importantly, to determine the impression it creates in readers in the process of perceiving specific literary anthroponyms in the text of the work. It can be seen that the selection and inclusion of anthroponyms for a literary text is a purposeful process that serves to express the idea intended by the author. The literary text is a unique linguopoetic structure through which the author conveys his worldview and imagination.

It is impossible to study the writer's linguistic personality and methodology without studying his onomasticon, that is, a complex of onyms that reflect the worldview and feelings of the author. The study of artistic onomastics takes a special place in the linguistic and stylistic analysis of works and is based on history, biology, ethnography, linguistics, archeology, geography and geology, so onomastics is combined with all areas of human life and activity.

A.V. Superanskaya says that "onomastics, with its own material and methodology of its study, cannot be an independent science. Linguistic component prevails in onomastics, not only because each name is a word that develops on the basis of linguistic laws, but also because information about each name is "obtained" using linguistic means. However, if onomastics is limited only to the linguistic component, there is no basis for distinguishing it as a separate science. The uniqueness of the subject studied by onomastics is that its linguistic basis includes ethnographic, historical, geographical, social, literary components, which help the linguist to determine the specific characteristics of named objects and traditions associated with their naming" [4]. One of the important tasks of modern onomastics is to restore the original semantics of nouns, because originally nouns were used as nominative lexemes. O.I. Fonyakova in the work "Proper names in fiction" considers the issues of poetic onomastics. The linguist distinguishes 3 aspects of paradigmatic learning of a noun as a unit of the structure of a literary text: 1) the formation of the anthroponymic field of the work, the general structure of anthroponyms in a work of Art; 2) identification of the main function of poetonyms, consistency with appellants; 3) semantics and types of titles in a literary text, their function. [5]

V. M. Kalinkin's monograph "Poetics of Onym" explains the theoretical rules of onomastics. Its subject is considered, problems and aspects of studying the material are described. V.M. Kalinkin presents the sign axioms of poetonym, considers its uniqueness and semanticization [2].

Onomastics of literary texts is of great interest for research. The works of N.K. Frolov are devoted to the analysis of the functions of nouns in the literary work. The linguist considers the main function of poetonyms to be communicative-stylistic, including appellative deictic and nominative-expressive sub-functions [6]. In the literary text, anthroponyms are intended to serve as a nominative sign and an expressive means of character individualization.

The purpose of the functions of poetonyms in general is the embodiment of the author's idea: to create a general evaluative image of the owner of the name through semantic description, expression, and to have an emotional-stylistic effect on the reader [7].

"Poetonym refers to the artistic image of a person who is not real, but exists in the author's mind and is accepted by the reader, has connotations and serves to realize the artistic idea of the writer" [Kalinkin 2008: 97]. A distinctive feature of anthroponyms is the ability to encode information and become a means of embodying the ideological and artistic content of the work.

Anthroponyms contain information about what period a work of art reflects, the national and social belonging of the hero of the work. The specificity of anthroponyms is determined not only by their linguistic position, but also by extralinguistic conditions that affect the creation of the semantic structure of anthroponyms and their functioning.

Both the semantic and stylistic possibilities of anthroponyms come true in the works. The emotional-evaluative meanings of proper nouns are manifested in the inner appearance of the moment, as well as in its structural, phonetic features. "The study of anthroponymic units in a literary text allows not only describing the figurative system and revealing the position of the author, but also to determine the socio-cultural meanings, as well as the connotative-pragmatic meanings expressed by the corresponding names," says K. Yu. Rylova [3].

There is no clear point of view in the linguistic literature that anthroponyms have a lexical meaning. In artistic onomastics, there are different opinions about the presence or absence of lexical meaning in nouns. G.S. Mill, A. Gardiner, A.A. Reformatskys deny that proper nouns have meanings in language and speech. N. Schperberg believes that proper nouns have meaning only in speech. L.V. Tsherba, V.I. Bolotov noted that the proper nouns have meaning both in language and in speech, but differ from the related nouns. A.V. Superanskaya, O.S. Akhmanova admits that there is meaning in proper nouns, but denies their connection with the concept. V.A. Nikonov, L.M. Tshetinin consider that proper nouns have both meaning and understanding.

The meaning of literary proper nouns is complicated by a number of additional semas that arose as a result of the operation of names in a literary text. Proper nouns can have a stylistic meaning, that is, secondary emotional-expressive and meaningful layers defined as onomastic meaning. A. Vejbitskaya stated that "proper nouns mean something not only etymologically, but also from a synchronic point of view. They carry the most important pragmatic meanings that reflect the nature of human relations" [1].

The character's name is one of the means that creates an artistic image; it can characterize the social affiliation of the character, convey national and local color, and if the action takes place in the past, then recreate the historical truth (or destroy it if the name is chosen contrary to the truth).

In conclusion, it is worth noting the encyclopedic importance of the anthroponym, because the linguistic and extralinguistic aspects are connected in the nouns. Under the encyclopedic meaning of an anthroponym, we mean a collection of specific information about the denotation of an anthroponymic lexeme, the uniqueness of which is determined by the ability to reveal the meaning set by the poet in the anthroponyms of a literary work.

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