

SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF ANTONOMASES IN LITERATURE

Achilova Risolat A`zamovna

Senior lecturer of Bukhara State University

risolat_lola@mail.ru

Tel: 90-637-05-05

Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	26 th February 2021	The following article deals with the given examples of the use of antonomasias in literature . Given opinions about their past and present types and semantic features are described as well. The writers used antonomases in their works for various purposes. The analysis has shown that , the authors tried to avoid uniformity in the text of their poems, trying to dedicate expressiveness, empathy and originality to the content of their works.
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The development of scientific thought in the twentieth century led to a significant change in research, and this was clearly reflected in many scientific works. Addressing the human factor in language has been the most important methodological transformation that has emerged in modern linguistics, which involves the study of language in close connection with man, his consciousness, spiritual and practical activities. This new linguistic paradigm allows for a high level of use of the extralinguistic factor in the analysis of language phenomena.

Nowadays the concept of antonomasia, which is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, has been used only to describe it as a methodological tool, and traditionally antonomasia has been viewed as a metaphor for identifying an object with the original meaning of the name (e.g., quoting Othello instead of a jealous person). In this regard, it is important to consider antonomasia in a broader sense as a process and result of human character activity. Such an approach allows for an in-depth study of the phenomenon of antonomasia in speech and language processes.

Simplifying this we can say that antonymy is a rhetorical way of giving a name or title that belongs to someone or something. For example, when we hear the name *Mahatma Gandhi*, the first thing that affects our minds is the figurative meaning of "Father of the People".

Antonomasia may vary slightly depending on the time of use. In earlier times, antonomasia was used to designate members of society because often people's names were associated with their professions. The names of the epic "Farhod and Shirin" in Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa" are mentioned among the people or in other works as a symbol of true love. In ancient times, antonomasia was used to give strong names to strong warriors or negative names to weak, naughty people. For example, the English writer Shakespeare's "Othello" referred to a very jealous man, or the name "Yago" in this work was described as an evil man.

Antonomasia can be historically divided into two groups:

- 1) The first is antonomases formed and used in the past. Examples include Othello (jealous), Yago (evil), Aristotle (philosopher), Hotamtoy (generous);
- 2) The second is the antonyms that have arisen and are used today: spider man (brave), tarzan (wild).

In works of art antonomases are used to make speech more attractive. The author of scientific works on the stylistics of the Russian language I.B. Golub has studied the phenomenon of antonomasia in detail. The researcher has used the term antonomasia as a special type of metonymy [2]. The author points out that since the second half of the nineteenth century, antonomasia was derived from ancient mythology, and was not widely used in poetry. He emphasized that antonomasia can be the name of both human and abstract concepts. For example, the name *Schumacher* is now used in both speech and language for those who like to drive fast. In Russian, men who treat women well are often referred to as "*Don Juan*", or take the word *Lavilas* in Russian. The origin of this name goes back to historical names. That is, Lavilas is a corrupt surname of Robert Lovelas in the *Clarissa* by the eighteenth-century English writer Samuel Richardson. Don Juan, on the other hand, was formed on the basis of a violation of the name Don Khuan. The character of this name has been perfected in modern European literature. The name has been collectively localized in the works of Tirso de Molina, Moliere, Goffman, Byron, P. Merime, and others, with the name of a man known for his love like Don Juan.

Antonomasia is a type of metonymy that refers to words or phrases that indicate the place of a real name or noun, an important feature of an object, or its relation to something else. Antonomasia is also manifested in the use of a proper noun as a common noun.

Antonomasia has been used regularly in poetry since ancient times. This type of words were used in ancient Greek poetry to include divine expressions, names of Gods or famous heroes, and these sources are one of the first poetic works to use the trop. The Greek poet Theocritus, who lived in the third century BC, made extensive use of this method.

Ancient speakers used antonomasy to decorate speech, to enhance its imagery, expressiveness, and figurative meaning. The use of common names instead of proper names is also associated with avoiding the repetition of a single name, avoiding real names that cannot be named. For example, in the description of the destroyer of Carthage, the name implied by the Roman commander Stsipion - the head of the Roman orators - the famous philosopher Sitceron.

Нынче в Милета жилища спускается **отпрыск Пеана**,
Хочет увидеть он там многих болезней врача, Никия.

(Today the son of Pean descends to Mileta's dwelling,
He wants to see there many diseases of the doctor, Nikiya).

The name used as an antonomasy in this poem is Pean, the name of a famous physician who, according to legend, treated Ares and Aida. Scandinavian poets developed various synonyms not only for the names of gods and heroes, but also for everyday things and events in the surrounding world. Such a metaphor is called "kenning". An example of this can be found in the most famous monument - a collection of songs from ancient Iceland "Elder Edda", the manuscript of which dates back to the 13th century AD:

Then comes the mighty Son of **Hlodyn**:
(**Odin`s** son goes with the monster to fight)
Midgard`s Veor in his rage
Will slay the warm
Nine feet will go **Fiorgyn`s** son

In this poem we can see several phrases pointing to the same sign, namely Thorne, the god of storms, lightning and rain in the Scandinavian country.

When antonyms are used in poems in works, they are always capitalized. Examples of antonomasia are: The name Odyssey for the meaning of "the man in pain" is figurative; the name Achilles is figuratively means "Pelids" or "son of Peleus"; the name Aristotle is literally meaning of "Stagirit" or "Philosopher"; the name Alexander of Macedon has the meaning of "the madman of Macedonia"; the name Margaret Thatcher is for the meaning of "Iron Lady"; Aristotle's name for the word "philosopher" is figurative; the name Winston Churchill for the meaning of "great common man" is figurative; the name Michael Jackson has figuratively meaning of "King of Pop"; Abraham Lincoln's name for "liberator" is figurative; Madonna's name has figurative meaning "Queen of Pop" or "Cultural Girl"; the name Superman has meaning of "man of tomorrow"; the name Muhammad Ali is used figuratively to mean "a great man".

In conclusion, the writers used antonomases in their works for various purposes. Through it, the authors tried to avoid uniformity in the text of their poems, trying to dedicate expressiveness, empathy and originality to the content of their works. It should be noted that this style is very popular among writers of different periods and cultures, and it can be found both in ancient poetry and in modern works. Antonomases are the most important unit of culture, they clearly express the social outlook and thinking, customs, religious and moral views of a particular people. Accordingly, their identification, systematization, classification, disclosure of aspects of occurrence, study in various aspects, analysis are always relevant and important for linguistics. Antonomasia is still a subject to new research.

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