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Study of Naming Process of Literal Works

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Article History	*Abstract*
	This article covers the general issues of studying the process of naming an artistic work today. In addition, an attempt is made to analyze and research Uzbek anthroponyms and phrases, similes and metaphors as a linguistic and cultural object of science. In modern linguistics, paremiologists study the cases where the interpretation of the nominative process is mutually adequate (similar) according to its semantic characteristics, and some cases are proportional not only in terms of content, but also in terms of external structure and form.

1. Introduction

During the years of independence, a stable system of organization, management, management and financing of research activities was created in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Multidisciplinary scientific-organizational infrastructure in the form of potential scientific schools, scientific laboratories and departments, higher education and research institutions, ministries and agencies, as well as republic-wide scientific-technical and expert councils is functioning in the country.

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific and research works is a logical continuation of the work in this direction and is important in solving the existing problems in the field In fact, it is difficult to imagine the country's development without science. Fundamental researches play an important role in the development of science. It is through them that new knowledge is acquired and theories are formed, and a solid foundation is created for future practical research and innovative developments.

It is no coincidence that the development of scientific research and innovation activity is reflected in the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. After all, this field will gain priority in state policy within five years.

Based on the above decisions of the President, it should be noted that the period of development of modern linguistics is characterized by an increasing interest in comparative-typological research. This is the law of nature, based on the nature of the use of languages, social life, the interdependence of languages and their interaction with each other.

Therefore, every research devoted to comparative analysis is of scientific and practical importance. Within the framework of modern linguistics, the comparative study of languages is expanding and all structural levels of languages are being covered. The study of word semantics focused on the analysis of the scope of content of lexical units based on the doctrine of F. de Saussure is becoming the object of special and comparative-typological research. J. Boronov, M. Abdurazzakov, O. Yusupov, M. Umarkhojayev, A. Mamatov, D. Ashurova, Sh. Safarov, A. Sheremetova. Words and art related to the research of M. Rasulova, G'. Hoshimov, L. Tener, L. Elmslev, R. Meyer, W. Porsig, L. Weisgerber, S. Ulman, ILrir and others the understanding of the semantic structure of the words used as a name has been developed in different directions.

3. Results and Discussion

At the same time, despite the fact that there are significant shortcomings in the study of the names of works of art, modern semasiology, including comparative semasiology, explores systematic relationships, i.e., the semantic unification of the classes that are part of the name-theme, semantic

groups, entering into the course of research, semantic identifying groups, studying their internal connections and relationships from the point of view of internal and external interlinguistic relations, revealing the hierarchical relations between the components that make up their semantic group, clarifying their systems, semantic components that make up a single meaning group it is of great importance to identify and, of course, reveal the similarities and dissimilarities of the languages that are compared on their basis.

The process of naming is an activity of dichotomously contrasting all phenomena in the real unity and studying their dialectic relationship with concepts in personal thinking.

1. The act of concretizing the difference between things and events in existence is seen in attributive constructions and word combinations

2. The act of integration, general abstraction between things and events in existence is reflected in language predication, that is, in predicative constructions, more precisely, in sentences.

You, phrases and sentences are characterized by very general and universal constants in the languages of all human societies. But this happens in many different types, forms and variants in terms of structure in concrete languages.

Interpretation of text creation as a type of discursive activity requires paying more attention to the dynamic features and process signs of this phenomenon. It is impossible to imagine the text as an unchanging, motionless, stable phenomenon. In order to determine the status and categorical features of the text, it is necessary to pay more attention to its aspects related to conscious discursive activity. As a result of a new approach to the interpretation of linguistic phenomena, the purpose of the research is to determine the aspects of text creation related to the human cognitive ability. The subject's ability to create a text in accordance with the rules and norms of the communicative-social and language system and to perceive it meaningfully is one of the main factors that ensure the effectiveness of speech thinking activity.

The linguists who tried to determine the tasks of cognate linguistics and its main principles emphasize the importance of distinguishing the principles of "cognate alternative" and "direct alternative" in the analysis of this direction. "Cognative alternation", according to the scientist, means how this unit is perceived when imagining or thinking about a unit and to what extent the concept corresponds to the cognate reality. This principle is contrary to the situation of "direct alternative". Therefore, according to the last principle, the content of the elements of linguistic reality corresponds to the essence of the events in reality.

Perception of reality requires a person to fully imagine its essence, in other words, to be able to "digest" or understand it correctly. Only then will a clear and complete text be created. So, the text can undoubtedly be the object of analysis of cognate linguistics, and within the framework of this direction, the internal features specific to its content, the structure of the mental pattern formed in the process of conceptualization are studied.

Recognizing the text as an object of cognate analysis will almost certainly change your perception of its nature to a certain extent. As a result, I.P. Susov's Despite the fact that interpretation that text nature has two aspects (tekst dvuluk po cvoey priroda) was accepted at his time (80s of the last century), this view does not satisfy researchers today. At a time when it is constantly emphasized that the text is a multifaceted and multifaceted phenomenon, we would like to add another nation to the chain that describes the place of the text in the linguistic reality, and this nation is about reality. reflects the conceptualization of imagination.

The application of specific research methods of cognate linguistics to text analysis is primarily related to the recognition of the text as a communicative system and the main element of human knowledge of existence in general. Such a recognition, in turn, causes researchers to shift their attention to the process of creation and content perception (acceptance by the recipient) of the text, its internal structure, structural features.

E.S. Kubryakova, who considered the main task of cognate linguistics to be "the study of linguistic processes, linguistic units and categories in their relationship with memory, imagination, perception, and consciousness", later defined this task as "illuminating the constant alternative that exists between linguistic structures and the structure of knowledge. " expanded to the level. The text, in addition to being the most important linguistic structure, serves as the basis for the separation of any other structure, it can also be the main "testing ground" in cognate-discursive analysis. In fact, during the development of text linguistics, the concept of "text" was interpreted in a rather narrow sense, and the researchers'

attention was mainly drawn to its material aspects. The need to imagine text creation and perception as a continuous process became clear only in the conditions of the "cognate revolution" that occurred in the field of linguistics.

It is known that communicative statics and dynamics, process and result are opposite and common. We can recognize the text created in the same system of contradictions and relationships as a real communicative unit and talk about its categorical features. In this regard, the claims of some linguists that "the text has an extremely abstract character and can be separated from the communicative activity" are, in our opinion, unnatural. At first glance, this claim of the scholars dealing with the content characteristics of small texts seems reasonable, because the written (especially artistic) text, which has the possibility of repetition and reading, does not seem to have the characteristics of a direct relationship with the speech situation. But it seems the written text never loses its relation to the communication situation.

It is known that situationality is one of the permanent categorical features of the text, and we can clearly see the proof of this in the fact that the text retains its main communicative content in the conditions of its repetition. The value of the information transmitted by means of text is preserved in any communication conditions, because the main requirement for the transmitted information is its novelty and importance for this communication condition. Of course, it is necessary for the author of the text to find the best way to convey information, and it is also important for the recipient to be able to intelligently understand what kind of information the author intends to convey, based on the structure of the text.

It should not be forgotten that the attitude of the participants of the communicative activity is also important for obtaining the text status of speech structures. According to A.A. Zalevskaya, any line of speech can be a text only if it is activated in relation with the author or recipient. The text is created and perceived by a person; the text imagined without the participation of a person takes only the appearance of a "material body". Although we would like to completely agree with the opinion of the well-known psycholinguist A.A. Zalevskaya, we have the opportunity not to express one small objection. In fact, the executor (author or recipient) of the activity that gives meaning to the text will not have any value (in the words of the scientist - "internal power"), but the text itself exists as a separate "body". It seems that the scientist has forgotten that it is difficult to imagine. Perhaps, this is due to the fact that he could not completely abandon the tradition of sharply contrasting text and discourse phenomena, which is still dominant in linguistics. those who try to connect it with resistance try to describe the text as a product of written speech, and discourse as a product of oral communication.

The interpretation in this direction, without a word, encourages to imagine one of them (the text) as a material product, and the other (discourse) as an immaterial result.

4. Conclusion

It has been recognized by our linguists that the issue of the relationship between text and discourse and their interpretation as conflicting phenomena may create unpleasant situations for the development of text linguistics. We fully acknowledge the existence of the text in written and oral form, supporting their opinions.

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