



PERSONAL PROPER NAME IN LITERARY TEXT TO DEPRESENT THE EXTERNAL AND INNER WORLD OF A PERSON

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article gives an interpretation of the term "proper name", defines the types of nouns in the literary text, and examines how the external and internal world of a person is described through the name of a person. Factual material - based on the works of Russian writers, describing a person's appearance through a personal name is an important element of Russian fiction. The analysis of Russian personal names in the texts taken from the works of Russian writers shows that carefully selected names of heroes can serve as an important tool in the development of the inner world, moral qualities and character.

INTRODUCTION

Definitions of the term "proper noun". "The Dictionary of Russian Onomastic Terminology" gives the following interpretation of the concept: "A proper name is a word or phrase that serves to distinguish the object it names among other objects: its individualization or its identification." The "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" gives this term the following definition: "A proper name is a noun denoting a word or phrase intended to name a specific, well-defined object or phenomenon, distinguishing this object or phenomenon from a number of similar objects or phenomena."

Friedhelm Debus identifies the following types of proper names in a literary text [9]:

1) Speaking names are those names whose lexical and (possibly) etymological meaning has a characterizing meaning. Such names are most often nicknames, since they are based on a characteristic feature of the designated object. They were used in literature back in the ancient period, then their use experienced a new flourishing in the era of classicism, but nevertheless they are often found in works of the era of realism. Their semantic clarity does not always lie on the surface, but with a more detailed literary analysis it is quite easy to detect. A subtype of these names are symbol names.

2) Classifying names are those names that determine the belonging of the named object to a certain group according to religious, national, social or other characteristics relevant to a given work. This type of name began to appear more often in texts from the 17th century. The difference between one name

and a group of others on some basis can be of great importance (cf. the names Pechorin, Vera, Bela and Maxim Maksimych from "A Hero of Our Time"). This group also includes names with socially marked suffixes (for example, -ke, characteristic of Slavic or Low German names.)

3) Names with a symbolic sound are those names whose euphony/cacophony is important for the artistic content of the work. In this case, subjective perception plays a very important role.

4) "Real" names are those names that designate really existing objects and real personalities, historical or modern, or the names of literary characters that the author "incorporates" into his work. Thanks to formal identity, a sense of reality of the fictitious world is achieved. Sometimes such names can be slightly changed in order to achieve the effect of "alienation" or language play.

The study of images through a person's personal name and a person's own appearance has ancient roots in Russian literature, history and culture [see: 1; 3; 4; 5; 8]. In ancient times, when writing was rare, people used names and physical descriptions to identify each other. In fiction, characters are often described by their appearance and name. This helps the reader imagine the character.

In literature, there is also a tradition of portrayal through personal name and appearance in various literary genres such as novels, stories, poems and dramas. In Russian culture, there is a tradition of depiction through personal name and appearance in art, for example, in painting, where artists often depict people based on their appearance and name.

Studying the image through a personal name and one's own appearance also allows us to understand the sociocultural and historical contexts in which the events of Russian texts take place.

Describing a person's appearance through a personal name is an important aspect in a literary text that can be used to create images and convey certain ideas. In literature, a description of a character's appearance can be used to convey his character, emotional state, social status, etc. For example, through a description of appearance, you can convey information about the character's age, skin color, body shape, clothing and hairstyle. These details can help the reader imagine the character better and understand him better.

Overall, depiction through a person's personal name and appearance is a powerful tool for creating compelling and memorable images in works of art. In literature, this technique is widely used to characterize characters and create the atmosphere of a work.

In Russian classical literature, such as the works of Denis Fonvizin, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Leo Tolstoy and others, image through personal name and appearance plays a key role. For example, in Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, the author uses detailed descriptions of the characters' appearance to show their social status, characteristics, and inner world. Also in the novels of Fyodor Dostoevsky, the appearance of the characters often reflects their internal state and psychological characteristics. In Russian classical literature, the image through a person's personal name and appearance plays an important role. Here are some examples of famous heroes and their descriptions:

Sophia, Sonya (Софья, Соня) – comes from the Greek word "σοφία" (sophia), which means "wisdom". This name is widespread in many cultures and is associated with intelligence, erudition and deep inner peace. Sophia is the name of many saints, including in Christianity, where it symbolizes spiritual wisdom and piety. In different cultures, the name can have different variations, such as Sophia, Sophie and others. Sophia is one of the central heroines of the comedy "Minor" D.I. Fonvizina. Indeed, the heroine Sophia is a reasonable, smart girl. Sophia has many qualities and charms inherent in a woman: "...you embody the virtues of both sexes...", "...God has given you all the charms characteristic of your sex...". Sophia is a decent girl: "...I see in you the soul of a sincere person..." It is obvious that she is also educated.

She prefers enlightening French works: "...Now she is reading a work... French. Fenelon on the education of girls..." (Francois Fenelon - famous French author). She knows how to appreciate kindness. She especially values her kind-hearted Uncle Starodum: "Uncle! My true happiness is that you are with me. I understand how important this is..." [D.I. Fonvizin. Minor]. And in the novel "Crime and Punishment" Sofya Marmeladova, according to her stepmother, she has kindness, restraint, altruism and generosity: "...she spoke with enthusiasm about the undeniable qualities of Sofia Semyonovna to be her reliable support, mentioning "her kindness, endurance, willingness to sacrifice herself, her generosity and education "... Sonya is a poor but honest and hardworking girl without any special talents, according to her father: "... how much do you think a poor but decent girl can earn by making honest efforts?.. Fifteen kopecks a day, my lord, will not be achieved if she is conscientious and does not have special abilities, even working tirelessly!..." [F.M. Dostoevsky. Crime and Punishment].

Pravdin (Правдин) – has an ancient Slavic origin and means "honest, faithful." Mr. Pravdin is one of the positive secondary characters in the play "The Minor" by D.I. Fonvizina. Pravdin defends the principles of justice. He decides to stop the actions of the Prostakov family for their lawlessness: "... I intend to soon put an end to the anger of my wife and the recklessness of my husband. I have already informed our leader about all the local outrages and I am sure that measures will be taken to resolve them..." Pravdin is a well-mannered, polite person: "...Excuse me, madam. I never read letters without the permission of those to whom they are written...", "...I apologize for leaving you...". He is a man with a deep sense of justice. He never tires of fighting against the cruel landowners: "...at the same time, driven by the impulse of my own heart, I never cease to pay attention to those evil ignoramuses who, having absolute power over their people, use it for atrocities without the slightest compassion... " As a result, at the end of the work, Pravdin deprives the Prostakovs of the rights to manage property, and sends their son Mitrofan to military service, thereby restoring order: "...I have been instructed to take the house and surrounding villages under my guardianship in order to prevent any madness that could harm people under their power..." [D.I. Fonvizin. Minor].

Razumikhin (Разумихин) - this surname comes from the nickname Razumikha, which, in turn, originates in the word "reason," symbolizing "the ability for logical and creative thinking," as well as "intelligence." Presumably, this nickname alluded to the characteristic traits of the founder of the family name, such as rationality, reasoning, understanding and wisdom. Razumikhin is an intellectually developed young man in the novel "Crime and Punishment" by F.M. Dostoevsky. He speaks three European languages at a decent level: "...he knew three European languages quite well...". Razumikhin is an intelligent and logical thinking person, although at times he seems a little naive: "He had a noticeable intelligence, despite his sometimes noticeable simplicity.", "I heard something about some Mr. Razumikhin. He is small, they say, sensible (as his last name shows, he must be a seminarian)..." [D.I. Fonvizin. Minor].

Starodum (Стародум) – the name is formed from a combination of the words "old" and "duma", which implies a person who has accumulated wisdom and knowledge over many years.

Mr. Starodum plays the role of an outstanding noble character in the famous comedy "The Minor" by D.I. Fonvizina. Starodum is distinguished by his reasonableness: "...Uncle is a smart man; he, seeing me in the wrong hands, will find a way to help me out..." Starodum understands people well and does not tolerate ill-wishers: "...And anyone he dislikes is a bad person..." (about Starodum). Mr. Starodum was brought up in a simple way, "in the old way": "...My father raised me in the spirit of his time, and I saw no reason to change myself. He served under Peter the Great. In those days, addressing 'you' was the norm, not 'you'..." This man has a limited education, but has a sharp mind: "...The education given to me

by my father was the best for that century. At that time there were few ways to learn, and they still didn't know how to fill an empty head with someone else's mind..." He is distinguished by openness and directness in communication: "...What is called gloominess and rudeness in him, that is, one effect of his straightforwardness. From his childhood his tongue did not say yes when his soul felt no..." The elderly man acquired his wealth through decent work, avoiding deception and theft: "... I decided to retire for several years to the land where money is obtained, without exchanging it for conscience, without vile service, without robbing the fatherland; where they demand money from the land itself, which is more just than people, does not know partiality, but pays only for labor faithfully and generously..." Mr. Starodum does not strive for titles and wealth. For him, spiritual qualities, honor and convictions are extremely important: "...I left the court without villages, without a ribbon, without ranks, but I brought what I had home intact, my soul, my honor, my rules..." [D.I. Fonvizin. Minor].

Milon (Милон) – This person is imbued with moral principles and believes in the traditional values of honor and responsibility. This is a Slovenian name meaning "darling". He is an open and warm-hearted person. Officer Milon is presented as a worthy young man with "respectable qualities" and "expressed merits" in the comedy "The Minor" by D.I. Fonvizina: "I am very pleased to be acquainted with a person of your qualities...", "... a young man of commendable qualities...". Mr. Milon is distinguished by his modesty and lack of arrogance: "At my age and in my position, it would be unforgivable arrogance to consider everything deserved, with which worthy people encourage a young man..." [D.I. Fonvizin. Minor].

Using names in this way allows authors to convey instructions and a variety of simple characters, as well as display their themes and ideas. This technique also helps readers better understand and feel the characters, making them more vivid and memorable.

Thus, the above stages of work, like carefully chosen names of characters in Russian classical literature, can serve as the basis for revealing their inner world, moral qualities and character of development.

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