



LINGUO-POETIC FEATURES OF TOPONYMS IN THE NOVEL "GENERATIONS PASS"

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Abstract

This article analyzes the linguopoetic features of toponyms in the novel "Avlodlar dovoni". It examines their role in constructing historical authenticity of the Mughal Empire period, shaping national and cultural color, conveying symbolic meaning and revealing characters psychology. The study concludes that toponyms function as significant poetic elements within the artistic structure of the novel.

Keywords: Toponym, linguopoetics historical novel, artistic, space symbolism.

Introduction

In the genre of historical novel, the depiction of space is an important poetic component. Toponyms play a special role in the formation of artistic space. The novel Pass of Generations takes place mainly on the territory of India, where it describes the activities of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and his descendants. In the novel text, toponyms such as Agra, Delhi, Panjab become central elements of the narrative system.

The purpose of the research is to determine the linguopoetic task of these toponyms.

Literature Review

Primkul Kadyrov's work is regularly studied by literary scholars. His historical novels, in particular, "Starry Nights" and "Generations Pass", defended his PhD and Doctoral dissertations (DSc). For the first time, they studied literature and literature by Azat Sharafiddinov, Umarali Normatov and Said Ahmad Mirvaliyev. There is no separate major dissertation devoted directly to the onomastics of Primkul Kadyrov's novels. However, issues such as the system of names in

historical novels, the historical function of the names of historical persons, the semantic loading of toponyms are studied within the framework of general historical novel poetics.

Methodology. The following methods were used in the study:

- lingvopoetik tahlil metodi.
- Contextual- Semantic tahlil methodi.
- Historical and comparative method.
- textual analysis.

The functional load, semantic space and methodological function of toponyms are studied on the basis of the text of the novel.

Results

Toponyms such as Agra, Delhi and Panjab give the work the authenticity of a real historical space. They represent the political centers of the Babu Sultanate. The name Kabul, on the other hand, is interpreted as the land of ancestors and a symbol of milk. The concept of a "pass" named after the novel is a symbol of historical test and generational continuity. We will consider the etymology of some of the toponyms found in the work. There are several scientific interpretations about the origin of the toponym of Agra. Most researchers believe that the name Agra is derived from the ancient Sanskrit form "Agravana" or "Agrevan". Agra Sanskrit means "before", "up", "beginning"; And the "valve" is the forest.

On this basis, Agravana-remote meant forest or foreground. Over time, the form Agra has emerged as a result of phonetic contraction. In some historical sources, Agra has been interpreted as a sacred or central area in ancient times. The main scientific view, however, is related to the Sanskrit root. The ancient, dominant meanings of the word agra are linguistically harmonized with the idea of domination and leadership. In the work, Agra is manifested as the heart of public administration. This toponym gives credibility to the literary text, reminiscent of a real historical center. The main node of Sujet is precisely related to Agra. As such, it constitutes the central point of the novel's system of space.

There are several scientific, theoretical, and historical theories about the origin of the name Delhi. The Sanskrit word dehali means threshold, border, entrance. This interpretation relates to the geographical location of Delhi. The city has historically been the gateway to the north of India. Therefore, Delhi is interpreted

as the 'Indian Sari Threshold'. In ancient written sources, the city occurs in the form of Dhillika or Dhilli. The name was applied to the ancient fort and city of the Rajput period. In the novel, Delhi is portrayed as the political center of the Baburid Sultanate. When the name Delhi is mentioned, the palace atmosphere in the work is heightened by a sense of political responsibility and historical baggage. The application of this toponym gives the work a real historical setting and places the events within a clear space-time framework. It is an important artistic tool that shapes the psychology of suspense and obraz. Panjob (Persian: Panj-ab) consists of two components. Panj-five, ab-water. So Panjob means the land of five waters or five rivers. The name is due to the natural-geographical feature of the region, where five major rivers flow: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

This toponym was formed in the Persian-Tajik language environment and later began to be used in Indian and Turkish sources in this form. The name was adopted by the Baburids as a political-territorial unit. The name itself is a reminder of the natural-geographical feature of the region. This gives the text a real historical color. The five units of water are interpreted as a symbol of blessings, fertility, and the source of life. Linguistically speaking, Panjob- is a transitional region. It acts as a bridge between Movarounnahr and India. And this harmonizes semantically with the concept of "pass" in the title of the novel.

Discussion

From a linguistic point of view, toponyms are not simple nominative units in a literary text. They acquire symbolic and conceptual meaning in the process of semantic expansion. Asar "Khanzodabegim, who immigrated to Agra in 935 AH, has been living in India for ten years, but still cannot get used to the strangeness of the seasons here. In his eyes, Agra has no autumn and winter, while spring and summer are year-round. In late autumn, in the Fergana Valley, where the begim spent its youth, the lush palms of Agra bear fruit just like in summer, during the pilgrimage when the leaves of the trees are blown away..... begins with sentences. As we have seen, the climate and nature of India are also of special importance. For the first time, the Baburi dynasty was founded in 1444. From his youth, Humoyun's accession to the throne, his battles with Sherkhan, and his contradictions are revealed. Showing historical reality, Primkul Kadyrov also created a woven object named Nizom. Nizam wins everyone's attention for being



an open-hearted, loyal guy. He saved Hummy from death. Because of her honesty and selflessness, she also gave up her love.

Conclusion

According to the results of the study, we can see that Roman toponyms animate historical reality. Toponyms acquire symbolic and psychological meaning. It manifests itself as an important linguistopoetic unit in the ideological-artistic system of the work.

As we analyze the toponyms, we also get to know the history of India directly. If we could convey to the reader the origin and significance of place names in the life of the country, we would have achieved our goal.

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