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Agnonym in the works of A.P.Chekhov and L.N.Andreev (Russian writers of the end of xix-beginning of xx century)

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with agnonyms in the works of Russian writers A. P. Chekhov and L. N. Andreev of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. The Dictionary of agnonyms to the works of A. P. Chekhov and L. N. Andreev will be useful for young readers, teachers and all those who are interested in Russian literature.

Keywords: Agnonyms, dictionary of agnonyms, literature, thesaurus, lexicon.

INTRODUCTION

One of the urgent tasks of modern linguistics is the study of the thesaurus and lexicon of a linguistic personality. It is necessary to estimate the real vocabulary of our contemporary, to form scientifically grounded models of teaching Russian language, to create new communicative-oriented dictionaries. The problem of misunderstanding of these words in the works of writers of the past causes many difficulties for us, readers-scholars, and create an incomplete picture of the work and lead to incomplete perception of the author's idea. Rare, little-known, unusual and incomprehensible words we can meet in the works of Russian writers of the late XIX - early XX century. When I read the story "The Bride" by A. P. Chekhov, I met the word "kamilavka", the lexical meaning of which was not quite clear to me: "Above the sofa is a large photographic portrait of Father Andrei wearing a kamilavka and orders . The writer, depicting the picture, illuminates it with the light of an aesthetic ideal. The concept of agnonym is rather complex and polysemantic. Different researchers put different meanings into the concept of "agnonym". Almost all of them agree that these are "words that are incomprehensible to an individual". Thus, we consider the problem of studying incomprehensible words to be topical, since it is a phenomenon in the Russian language, on the one hand, on the other hand - a phenomenon already

widespread. This generates more and more interest in dictionaries focused on this kind of information. Having studied the scientific literature, we realized that the question of the correlation between the vocabulary of society and the vocabulary of an individual belongs to a fundamental, and at the same time underdeveloped area of linguistics. We became interested and decided to conduct our research. In the study, we set a goal: to identify agnonyms in the works of A. P. Chekhov and L. N. Andreev, writers of the late XIX - early XX centuries, and make a dictionary. In the works of A. P. Chekhov and L. N. Andreev, one can find obscure or incomprehensible words and word combinations that actively used in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, but no longer used now. Obviously, every obscure word has a chance to become an agnonym. We adhere to the point of view of V. V. Morkovkin, who proposed the term "agnonym" about 20 years ago. In his work "Russian agnonyms (words we do not know)" to denote words incomprehensible to a linguistic person: "Agnonyms are a combined unit of lexical syntax, which is a set of units of the native language, which are unknown, incomprehensible or poorly understood by many of its speakers (e.g., obobok - underbirch, deboning - separation of meat from bones, etc. There are two prerequisites for the emergence of agnonyms: temporal and social. Some words are unclear because they are not widely used in a given

period. These may be new words (organizer, leasing), which may later become common knowledge. Temporarily obsolete words also fall into this group. The second prerequisite for the emergence of agnonyms is the social environment in which a person grows up and brought up. If a native speaker does not encounter any words in the process of his development, then, therefore, these words are incomprehensible to him. Scientists refer to agnonyms as: Obsolete vocabulary - historicisms, - archaisms; Narrowly used vocabulary - special military, church, medical, theatrical, musical, beekeeping, hunting, hippological, etc., - dialectal, - commonplace; Low-used (low-frequency) vocabulary (so-called "rare words"). Exotisms. In this connection, it is necessary to mention the problem of exotisms; scholars did not introduce the labels, referring archaized exotisms to the obsolete lexicon, and actual ones to the group of rare words (we are talking about lexemes like abbot, burgomaster, gendarme, chancellor, corporal, mameluk, tugendbund, illuminatism. Professional words. Special and terminological words and expressions not explained, their meaning indicated only by the context. The context does not always help to understand the semantics of a word. Words that were part of the commonplace vocabulary of the century before the last century: namednisni, kolotovka, kutsaveyka, rakalya, vpoperech, etc., etc. Low-frequency lexicon (so-called "rare words"). This is the most problematic part of potential agnonyms, as it has an individual-personal character. Such words are agnonyms for some native speakers, while others know them, and sometimes-quite well: The accumulation of research material on this problem will allow not only to define the concept of "agnonym", but also to identify its species varieties. Scientists also distinguish the following semantic classification of agnonyms:

- ✓ evaluation of the interpretation of a lexical-semantic unit in order to establish its suitability for use as a basis for classification;
- ✓ bringing non-standard interpretations to a form convenient for classification;
- ✓ allocation of reference and qualifying semes on the basis of interpretation;
- ✓ Assignment of a lexical-semantic unit to a certain rubric of the Synopsis of the ideographic classification of LORJA. Following E. M. Lignin, we argue that there are

no other ways for agnonyms except direct or indirect reference to the linguistic consciousness of the speaker of a given language

The study of language evolution in Russian literature is of great importance for several reasons: Cultural heritage and identity: Russian literature is an integral part of the country's cultural heritage, serving as a mirror reflecting the evolution of Russian identity. The language used in literary works reflects the essence of social values, beliefs and historical development. Understanding Social Change. Changes in linguistic expression over the centuries indicate social shifts, ideological transformations, and reactions to political upheavals. Language in literature acts as a reflection of social dynamics, shedding light on prevailing norms, ideologies, and cultural paradigms. Literary and linguistic analysis: the study of the evolution of language in Russian literature allows for a deeper literary and linguistic analysis. It allows scholars to trace the development of literary techniques, narrative structures and the evolution of language styles used by writers in different periods. Influence on World Literature: Russian literature has had a significant impact on world literary movements. Understanding the evolution of the Russian literary code contributes to a broader understanding of the world literary landscape and its interconnectedness.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the transformation of textual language in Russian literature from the eighteenth to the twenty-first century. It delves into the different periods, exploring the linguistic characteristics, stylistic innovations and socio-cultural influences that shaped the literary code in each era. The following chapters will examine the 18th century Russian literary code, the transitions in the 19th and 20th centuries, the evolution of language in the Soviet era and the 21st century, and the contemporary literary landscape and conclude with a comparative analysis. In essence, this research article attempts to unravel the complex layers of linguistic evolution in Russian literature by elucidating the profound impact of linguistic change on the fabric of literary expression over the centuries. This introductory chapter lays the foundation for a comprehensive study of the evolution of the Russian literary code and prepares the ground for a thorough examination of linguistic transformation in subsequent chapters.

The 18th century was a turning point in Russian literature, characterized by distinct linguistic features that reflected

the socio-cultural environment of the time. Actually from this moment Russian literature appears.

A. Formality and ornate style. Russian literature of the eighteenth century demonstrated a formal and ornate style of language use. Writers used eloquence, employed complex syntax, sophisticated vocabulary, and elaborate expressions. This sophistication of language reflected the influence of the ideals of the European Enlightenment and the desire to create a cultured society.

B. Influence of Western European Literature. The 18th century saw a significant influence of Western European literature on the Russian literary language. Authors paid attention to European literary trends, adopting stylistic elements and narrative structures from French, German, and English works. This cross-pollination of ideas and language contributed to the enrichment of Russian literary expression.

CONCLUSION

Thus, because of the study we have revealed that agnonyms are obscure or poorly understood words of a particular linguistic person. Agnonyms can be both obsolete, rare and commonly used words. Hence, the hypothesis confirmed. With the help of the dictionary of agnonyms, students will be able to understand the meanings of those words denoting objects that have gone out of use, ceased to apply concepts, expand their horizons, understand the essence of works, and get into the spirit of the era in which lived the heroes of A. P. Chekhov, L. N. Andreev. Agnonyms characterize the speech portrait of society, which formed from the characteristics of the individual lexicon of a person. A significant part of the identified obsolete words, terms, professionalisms, rare words, exotisms of the modern Russian language is perceived by them at the level of partial or false understanding. The point is that the number of agnonyms, and this clearly shown by the experimental study, in the consciousness of each person, including high school students, is very different. Their number depends on the level of reading, general erudition, volume and stability of memory, character of upbringing, value orientations, versatility or narrowness of interests, etc.

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