

Dilnora CHORAQULOVA,

*Lecturer, Department of Russian Language and Literature,
Bukhara State University*

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF OIKONYMS IN THE SHORT STORIES OF VASILY SHUKSHIN

Annotation. The article is devoted to the linguistic analysis of oikonyms in the short stories of V.M.Shukshin. The aim of the study is to identify the semantic and functional features of settlement names and their role in organizing the literary space. The study examines the oikonyms Srostki, Biysk, Barnaul, Onguday, Chebrovka, Talitsa, and other toponymic units.

Keywords: oikonym, toponym, toponymic vocabulary, literary text, V.M.Shukshin, literary space, chronotope, semantics, regional identity.

Annotatsiya. Maqola V.M.Shukshin hikoyalaridagi oykonimlarning lingvistik tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotning maqsadi aholi punktlari nomlarining semantik va funksional xususiyatlarini hamda ularning badiiy makonni tashkil etishdagi rolini aniqlashdan iborat. Ishda Srostki, Biysk, Barnaul, Onguday, Chebrovka, Talitsa kabi oykonimlar va boshqa toponimik birliklar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: oykonim, toponim, toponimik leksika, badiiy matn, V.M.Shukshin, badiiy makon, xronotop, semantika, mintaqaviy identifikatsiya.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена лингвистическому анализу ойконимов в рассказах В.М.Шукшина. Цель исследования – выявить семантические и функциональные особенности названий населённых пунктов и их роль в организации художественного пространства. Рассматриваются ойконимы Сrostки, Бийск, Барнаул, Онгудай, Чебровка, Талица и другие топонимические единицы.

Ключевые слова: ойконим, топоним, топонимическая лексика, художественный текст, В.М.Шукшин, художественное пространство, хронотоп, семантика, региональная идентичность.

Modern linguistics and literary studies examine the relationship between language, culture, and artistic space. Toponymic vocabulary in literary texts not only designates geographical objects but also conveys historical, cultural, social, and emotional-evaluative information and contributes to the organization of literary space [10: 22].

Oikonyms, or names of settlements, perform nominative, localizing, chronotopic, characterological, cultural, emotionally evaluative, and symbolic functions [7: 20]. In context, they may acquire additional meanings associated with memory, identity, social environment, and attitudes toward space [1: 105].

Oikonymy is particularly important in V.M.Shukshin's prose because his works are closely connected with Altai and the Russian village. Altai and its loci play a significant role in the writer's spatial model of the world [3:158].

The study focuses on the semantics, contextual reinterpretation, and functions of oikonyms in Shukshin's short stories. The material includes the oikonyms Srostki, Biysk, Barnaul, Onguday, Chebrovka, Talitsa and related microtoponyms [14: 288].

The aim of the study is to identify the semantic, functional, and stylistic features of oikonyms and their role in shaping Shukshin's spatial and value-based worldview.

The study analyzes Shukshin's literary and autobiographical texts. The theoretical framework combines onomastics, the linguistics of literary texts, linguopoetics, and geopoetics.

Descriptive, contextual, semantic-stylistic, functional, and comparative methods were used to identify oikonyms, analyze

their meanings and contexts, and determine their functions and role in the spatial organization of the literary world.

Particular attention was paid to contextual semantization, through which geographical names acquire additional semantic and stylistic meanings.

Oikonyms in Shukshin's prose form a functionally organized system and perform nominative, localizing, chronotopic, characterological, emotional-evaluative, cultural, and symbolic functions.

The central example is Srostki, Shukshin's native village. In "Ryzhiy," the phrase "from Onguday home, to Srostki" connects the oikonym with homeland, belonging, and return [9: 28]. Its semantic development can be represented as:

village → native space → home → homeland → memory.

Thus, Srostki becomes a cultural and semantic sign [7: 84]. Onguday, in contrast, represents temporary stay, forming the opposition "away from home – home."

Biysk, presented as "City B." in "First Encounter with the City," represents a new and unfamiliar urban space. Its description and the phrase "How bitter it was for me to leave!" reveal the protagonist's emotional attitude and mark the transition from rural to urban space [12: 35].

Barnaul acquires an emotional and evaluative meaning in contexts of conflict and psychological tension and is characterized as a kind of *locus non gratus* [11:78].

Chebrovka, Talitsa, Onguday, and other regional names form a spatial network that creates the geographical specificity of Shukshin's literary world. Local microtoponyms also contribute to spatial and socio-cultural detail.

The main functions of oikonyms are:

Function	Content	Examples
Nominative	Designation of a settlement	Srostki, Biysk, Barnaul
Localizing	Identification of the place of action	Onguday, Chebrovka, Talitsa
Chronotopic	Linking a place with a specific time and event	Biysk
Characterological	Conveying the character's attitude toward a particular space	Srostki, Biysk
Emotionally evaluative	Formation of a positive or negative connotation	Srostki, Barnaul
Cultural	Conveying regional and local specificity	Srostki, microtoponyms
Symbolic	Transformation of a geographical name into a sign of a broader concept	Srostki as the "small homeland"

The semantic dynamics of oikonyms may be represented as: **nominative meaning** → **contextual specification** → **emotional-evaluative actualization** → **cultural semantization** → **symbolization**.

The results show that oikonyms are significant elements of Shukshin's literary organization. Srostki represents homeland and memory; Biysk symbolizes the exploration of new urban space; Barnaul may express social and psychological distance. Regional oikonyms create a recognizable image of Altai, while microtoponyms reflect the internal socio-cultural organization of the native village.

Thus, the semantics of oikonyms depends on context, and a geographical name may develop from a simple designation of

territory into a carrier of memory, belonging, social relations, and emotional meaning.

Oikonyms in V.M.Shukshin's short stories are not merely geographical names but significant elements of the literary text. They perform multiple functions and participate in the formation of the chronotope, characterization, regional identity, and the image of native space.

Srostki is associated with home, homeland, and memory; Biysk with new urban space; Barnaul with additional emotional-evaluative meanings. Onguday, Chebrovka, Talitsa, and microtoponyms contribute to the regional and socio-cultural specificity of the literary world.

Overall, Shukshin's oikonymic system demonstrates multifunctionality and semantic dynamism and contributes to the representation of the central opposition "village – city".

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