THE PROBLEM OF HOMOGENEOUS AND WELL - KNOWN NOUNS IN ONOMASTICS

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ABSTRACT

We know that onomastics is taking shape as a special branch of linguistics within lexicology, and that onomasiological scientific thinking is important in the formation of a semantic structure, and it provides information on how to name a concept that has emerged in our minds. The first stage in the formation of existing words and terms in a language is the onomasiological process. This process is always addressed, and at the same time it is important to understand the identity of the nation.

INTRODUCTION

Man recognizes and studies the phenomena of the external world, perceives some of their internal and external features, and on this basis gives them human rights - form. In this, the phenomena of existence are partially felt.

Because man is not able to perceive every event and all its features in a comprehensive way at once, a complete understanding of things and all their characteristics involves several stages in the development of human thought [1].

It is well known that at the onomasiological level, scientific thinking moves from meaning to form, talking about how to call a concept that has emerged in the mind. The first stage in the formation of existing words and terms in a language is the onomasiological process. Especially in the current context of the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the realization of the identity of

national peoples, the nomenclature, abnormal naming of places, the reconsideration of some of the resulting toponyms, the renaming of some concepts, the national identity of children.

There is a need for this process when choosing a traditional name. Therefore, onomasiological research has become of great theoretical and practical importance these days.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The fact that the branch of onomasiology called onomastics is now considered as a separate branch of linguistics within the scope of lexicology is of great scientific and theoretical importance. Onomastics is a branch of lexicology that deals with the art of naming. From the modern point of view of linguistics, this aspect has the status of an independent branch of linguistics. This section explores the famous horse system, also known as the term mother. Until the 1960s and 1970s, the term onomastics was used to refer to a system of human names.

In writing this paper, we used a wide range of inductive and deductive methods to compare and summarize a wide range of scientific data.

We have also studied the work of many scholars to analyze the roots of ancient lexicology. For example, we have studied the work of Lebedeva (1952), Hasanov (1953), Ripetskaya (1954), Miroslavskaya (1955), Podolskaya (1956), Mikhailov (1956), Mitrafanova (1958), Superanskaya AV and a number of other scientists.

Result:

In the course of this research, we have obtained a number of unique analytical results. Onomastics is a unique heterogeneous system with a number of homogeneous tags. In particular, anthroponymy, toponymy, zoonymy, astroponymy and others [2].

In addition, onomastics includes real names that represent the real names of real concepts in nature and society, as well as famous names of non-real life concepts - mythonyms.

Famous names studied in the field of onomastics have an invaluable pragmatic convenience. Their invaluable pragmatic convenience is that famous horses create a universal opportunity for a person to exist or a natural-geographical object without prior agreement [3;4;5;6].

Fundamental research in the field of onomastics in the linguistics of the former Soviet Union began to emerge in the 1940s. In the 1950s, a number of works on toponymic characterization emerged. The dissertations of Konkashpayev (1948), Lebedeva (1952), Hasanov (1953), Abdurahmonov (1954), Ripetskaya (1954), Miroslavskaya (1955), Podolskaya (1956), Mikhailov (1956), Mitrafanova (1958) are among them.

In 1958, Superanskaya's study of general issues of onomastics was published. A number of dissertations on onomastics have been written in Turkology, mainly since the 1950s. They can be grouped thematically as follows: 1) Toponymic research (Ph.D. dissertations by K. Abdimuratov, R. M. Yuzboshev, A. Abdurahmanov, S. Otaniyozov, D. Isayev); 2) Anthroponomic research (Januzakov's candidacy); 3) Research on hydrominic characteristics (A. Kamolov's dissertation).

Uzbek onomastics has had a "foundation" since the 1960s. In this regard, E.A. Begmatov has a remarkable service. He is one of the first scientists in the field of Uzbek scientific anthroponymy.

The scientist has published a number of scientific works on Uzbek onomastics.

It was also mentioned above that onomastics is taking shape as a special branch of linguistics within the scope of lexicology. Each linguistic field, which gains the right to independence, independence, has its own theoretical issues. When approached from the perspective of the problem, onomastics also has its own theoretical issues that determine its position and status. One of these issues is the relationship between common nouns and the basic unit of vocabulary - common words, related names. Onomastics studies nouns. The types of nouns that are considered onomastic units are different.

It ranges from very simple words that can be understood by those who speak the language, to the most complex ones, the meaning of which is difficult for even the most intelligent linguists to know, and which language the name belongs to. At all stages of development of any language, in the process of naming a subject or object, the names of sometimes modern, sometimes already historical treasures, sometimes imaginary persons, objects are chosen. This is due to the fact that the basic unit of onomastics is the composition of the elements. A famous horse is different from a famous name concept. Famous names may not be famous horses, they may be related horses. In particular, while toponyms, anthroponyms, hydronyms, oykonims, oronyms, and urbonyms are also well-known names, some realonyms, especially ethnonyms, cannot be included in well-known names [7;8].

Famous names are the basic lexical unit of onomastics. It is universally acknowledged. Related names are a lexical unit of the general lexicon of a language. This feature of related names is also widely recognized.

One of the main divisions of the lexicon of any language is the grouping of words in any language. Both groups of words have their own purpose and function. Related horses organize a series of names. Names organized into a category are linked based on common characteristics. Such names represent a generalized representation of objective phenomena. Pronouns are used to name certain objects that belong to a certain group of objective beings.

In addition, Mill admits that famous horses are illegal. Although they name objects, they do not embody any of their properties. Well-known names are related to the concept of individual objects and do not provide any confirmation or denial of them. Therefore, such horses are not translated, nor are they given a superlative name by means of figurative expressions. Mill points out that famous names are like chalk marks on houses. These characters have a purpose, but they don't make sense. The purpose of the names is to denote denotation. Logically, if there are no single objects, there will be no proper names to express them in speech. Unlike famous horses, an object named after a similar horse is vague and unrestricted.

An object named after a famous horse is always clear and strictly limited to others. There is no similarity in science between the name and the common word, that is, the relationship between the common name and their dimension. This is confirmed by some evidence in Russian linguistics. For example, VD Bondaletov's monograph "Russian Onomastics", published in 1983, elaborates on the differences between famous and related names. We find it necessary to quote the views of the three great Russian scholars mentioned in that play, and thus to emphasize the diversity of attitudes to the subject [9;10].

Russian onomasiologist A. A. Beletskaya connects the difference between famous and related horses with differences in their characteristics.

It is acknowledged that atoklinoms act as individualizers as the names of individual events, while cognate words serve as classifiers. The former separates the events of some object in a class, a gang, from the events of another object of the same class in the same class, the latter by combining an event and an object with another object or event of the same sex. shib stands.

Another Russian nominee, A. V. Superanskaya, tries to distinguish well-known names from similar names based on their three characteristics. According to the scientist, there are three signs for related words in well-known names.

Famous names are not given for gangs or groups, but for a particular group or individual. A well-named object does not have the same characteristics as the group to which the object belongs, or other objects in the group.

As the name implies, the event is always clearly demarcated:

A noun does not have a concept, it is not associated with any concept, it does not have a clear and specific connotation specific to the level of the language. According to the scientist A famous name is not connected with a concept. It is in close contact with a specific object in a single description.

V.A Nikonov distinguishes a well-known name from a similar one on the basis of another feature. He uses the 'social stamp' on famous names to distinguish them from related horses.

In the monograph "Essay on the General Theory of Famous Names" published in 1973 by the Polish linguist E. Grodzinski, onomastic units are characterized by similar names: 1) one-syllable; 2) multi-design; 3) think of groups as empty (empty) design. This scientist also admits that the name cannot be directly related to certain specific concepts.

There is another difference between a noun that is a unit of onomastics and a common word: a noun always belongs to the noun category, which is a characteristic of all nouns.

Ordinary words that are not considered onomastic units may or may not belong to the horse family. But the important thing is that in the formation of the well-known name - onomastic units, related names play the role of the base. Because all famous horses are based on the material of the soil of related horses. The naming of names is a post-period phenomenon. There is another reason why famous names belong to the category of horses: when words belonging to another category without a name also become an onomastic unit, it moves to the horse, regardless of which word group it belongs to. For example, Bought (verb) - Sotvoldi (horse), sharp (adjective) - Sharp (horse), beautiful (adjective) - Beautiful (horse), eighty (number) - Eighty (at) and so on. At the same time, it is necessary to clarify the question of whether the onomastic unit always belongs to the famous horse. No, onomastic units can also be related to a horse. For example, Uzbek, Tajik, Russian, Kyrgyz, and Kazakh ethnonyms are onomastic units, but they are not nouns. So there is a difference between a famous horse and a famous name. The famous name is a unit of onomastics. Famous horses are onomastic units written in capital letters. Famous horses are a wide range of concepts: they include horses that are written in lower case.

It should be noted that just as famous horses with "invaluable pragmatic convenience" (Dj. Sirl) originated on the land of related horses, there are also cases of famous horses switching to related horses: "Some signs of denotation" "If the relations between the features remain common and stable, the nouns become related names, that is, the nouns belong to the generalized concept, which includes all the objects to which it belongs".

DISCUSSION:

A.V. When Superanskaya writes about controversial issues of onomastics, they include, among other things, the current problems of Uzbek onomastics.

1) Current and historical aspects of onomastics: 2) real and life names: 3) names that are understandable and incomprehensible to language owners: 4) name issues in language and speech: 5) names in literary language and specific to regional and social groups [11].

Only when these problems are solved together will it be possible to talk about the semantics of nouns and begin to develop a general theory of onomastics. Currently, Uzbek onomastics is studied in the following areas: 1. General theoretical issues of onomastics (theoretical onomastics): 2. Problems of onomastic names and terms used in our classical literature, artistic onomastics (poetic onomastics): 3. Spelling of famous horses , naming problems (practical onomastics).

These three branches of Uzbek onomastics are so interconnected that one of them complements the other, and one of them is inseparable from the other. In particular, onomastic terms used in classical sources serve as a reliable linguistic object in the knowledge of the history, culture, psyche, spiritual world, way of life of the people - their level [12;13].
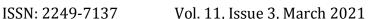
CONCLUSION:

In short, it is obvious that the study of historical onomastics is possible only through the study of scientific, philological and artistic works of historical classification. The lack of historical development of Uzbek onomastics has caused concern among many scholars.

Concerned that this important and topical issue was not included in the study, B. Bafoev wrote: "In the history of the Uzbek language, there is almost no research on words on onomastics in written sources. Personal names and place names, like other groups of words in the language, should be checked phonetically, morphologically, lexically and semantically. However, in the modern Uzbek language there are no works that have studied linguistics in detail. There is still no scientific literature on the names of people used in Uzbek written monuments.

The number of stages in the study of names in the history of the Uzbek language must be determined. In time, it is possible to support the views of scholars dealing with onomastics that the onomastic lexicon of the language of historical works is an undiscovered reserve of Uzbek historical lexicology. Their study is of great historical, geographical, historical-ethnographic, historical-enlightenment and historical-linguistic significance. Indeed, many current problems of Uzbek historical nomenclature await their researchers." Undoubtedly, every effort in this direction can be a good thing for the development of Uzbek linguistics.

Since the 60s of the last century, Uzbek anthropology has made significant progress. Monographs and a number of articles by E. Begmatov (1965), G. Sattorov, S. Rakhimov on the

study of Uzbek anthroponymy, and on the organization of the system of Uzbek toponymy and ethnonymy by A. Ishayev, H. Hasanov, Kh. Doniyorov, B. Orinboyev, S.Qorayev, T.Nafasov, Z.Do`simov, Y.Khojamberdiyev, J. Latipov, Sh.Qodirova, L.Karimova, N.Oxunov, T. Rahmatov, S.Nayimov , H. Kholmuminov, A. Otajonova, A. Turobov, T. Enazarov's monographs and numerous articles appeared. In addition, many linguists have to some extent touched upon the field of Uzbek onomastics.

Our observations show that almost all the works on Uzbek nomenclature are devoted to the study of modern Uzbek language and famous horse materials in its dialects and dialects, and almost all works on Uzbek historical onomastics. not done.

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