

**LINGUISTIC PRESTIGE AND ANTHROPONYM/TOPONYM USE
AT THE CROSSROADS OF LANGUAGES AND CULTURES**

G.F. Nishonova*

*Lecturer,

Uzbek State University of World Languages,

UZBEKISTAN

Email id: gullola.nishonova@mail.ru

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00283.X

ABSTRACT

The article reveals description of onomastics as a section of linguistics, as well as to the characterization of the position of the proper name in the language. Onomastics is regarded as a linguistic science that studies the essence of proper names, their function a specifics, origin, development and connection with all levels or tiers of language, the the oretical and practical significance of onomastic science itself, as well as its connections with other sciences. The author concludes that productivity model in addition to the name onomastic variety model itself and extra-linguistic reasons explains the essential similarity of terms and proper names. The term and name your own discover similarities nominative function and, therefore, the proper name is a convenient way of naming the special items, resulting in relatively wide use of anthroponomy and to ponoms with in a model of the education of the onomastic terms.

KEYWORDS: *Onomastics, Onomastic System, Proper Names, Motifs Of Nomination, Onima, Toponyms, Anthroponymics.*

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that proper names have been the subject of attention of scientists since ancient times both in the East and in the West, onomastics as a branch of linguistics that studies proper names received the status of a science only in the 30s of the XIX century. The famous Russian scientist-onomast N.V. Podolskaya gives the following definition of onomastics: “onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies any proper names” [1, p. 97].

All proper names that exist at a given time among a given people constitute its onomastic space [2, p. 50]. This space is heterogeneous, it includes many fragments studied by various sections of the science of proper names. These sections of onomastics were most fully described by authoritative Russian scientists-onomasts (see, for example, the works of A.V. Superanskaya, RS. Gilyarevsky, L.A. Vvedenskaya, N.P. Kolesnikov, I.S. Karabulatova, A.A. Isakova, N.V. Podolskaya, Z.P. Komolova and others).

The object of study of onomastics is the history of the origin of the name and the motives of the nomination, their formation in any class of onyms (a set of proper names), transitions of onyms that are different in nature and form, word-building, semantic and typological features of the formation of proper names.

The term onomastics has two meanings. It designates the complex science of proper names and the proper names themselves. Onomastics as a linguistic science deals with the study of the essence of proper names, their functional specifics, the emergence, development and connection with all levels, or tiers of the language, the theoretical and practical significance of the onomastic science itself, as well as its connections with other sciences.

And since onomastics arose at the intersection of sciences, it is distinguished by its extremely complex subject matter. The linguistic component dominates in onomastics not only because the information of each name is obtained using linguistic means. However, if onomastics were limited to only a linguistic component, there would be no reason to single it out as a separate discipline. The specificity lies in the fact that the subject, which is linguistic at its core, also includes ethnographic, historical, geographical, sociological, literary components that help the linguist to highlight the specifics of named objects and the traditions associated with their naming.

Onomastics is connected with all spheres of human life and activity. Wherever selection is required for identification or individualization, a person uses proper names as the most convenient way to select an object.

For onomastics as a set of names surrounding us in any sphere of life and activity, the term onomia is used as a collective term for anthroponymy, toponymy and other sectors of onomastic vocabulary.

Traditionally, onomastics is divided into two large classes depending on the belonging of the object of study.

Anthroponymy is a section of onomastics that studies anthroponyms - the proper naming of people: personal names, patronymics (patronymics or other paternal names), surnames, generic names, nicknames and pseudonyms (individual or group), cryptonyms (hidden names). Anthroponyms of literary works, names of heroes in folklore, myths and fairy tales are also studied. Anthroponymy distinguishes common and canonical personal names, as well as various forms of one name: literary and dialectal, official and unofficial. Each ethnic group in each era has its own anthroponymic register of personal names.

An anthroponym is a word that obeys the laws of the language and is studied by linguistic methods. An anthroponym, especially a personal name, differs from many other proper names (onyms) in the nature of the individualization of the object: each object of the nomination (person) has a name. The second section of onomastics is toponymy. Toponymy is a section of onomastics that studies geographical names (toponyms), their functioning, meaning and origin, structure, distribution area, development and change over time.

Based on the size of objects, two main tiers of toponymy are established:

- 1) macrotoponymy - the names of large natural or man-made objects and administrative associations;
- 2) microtoponymy - individualized names of small geographical objects, especially the local landscape.

Toponymic material, with all the complexity of its phonetic, morphological and semantic structure, is in principle amenable to formalization. Each toponym is a word (simple, complex,

suffixal) or a phrase that functions as the name of a particular geographical object. Thus, a toponym has a sum of fixed features that can be formalized: graphic, structural, semantic, and geographical.

The semantic features of toponymy are manifested in the lexical meanings of the lexemes involved in the formation of toponyms. If the structure of toponyms is determined mainly by intralinguistic factors, then their semantics largely depends on extralinguistic factors. These include the environment (landscape with its flora and fauna), and human economic activity, its cosmogonic ideas and aesthetic values. In general, it can be said that the historical worldview of a person is revealed in the semantics of toponyms. In accordance with this, according to the semantic principle, it is customary to divide all toponyms into two groups:

- 1) names that reflect the physical and geographical features of the object and
- 2) names that are directly related to practical human activities. Depending on the linguistic features of proper names, onomastics is divided into literary (the area of the literary language) and dialectal; real and poetic (i.e. onomastics of literary texts), modern and historical, theoretical and applied.

One of the universal properties of toponymy is the ability to transfer the name of one object to another. As a rule, the names of landscape objects are chronologically older; often these names are left by predecessors. The names of settlements are attached to these well-known landmarks.

The process of transferring the name leads to the transformation of the toponym, although there are no structural changes in the toponym at first glance. In essence, the original model of the toponym is violated. The model that was formed and functions during the entire period of the formation of the Finno-Ugric languages at the appellative level, and then at the toponymic level, ceases to work. In the complex name of the new object, the determinant disappears, i.e. the name of the object. The extralinguistic factor - the transfer of the name collides with the linguistic - the structural model of the toponym. When collecting material on toponymy, it is extremely important to record from informants, if this does not follow from the structure and semantics of the toponym, information about the origin of the toponym. This information will help shed light on clarifying the etymology and motivation of the toponym. Further, they together, like nothing else, reflect folk psychology in an unpretentious, often naive form. Folk etymology testifies to the ideas, dreams, aspirations of the people.

Toponyms are not only signs of objects, individualizing, identifying objects from their own kind. They carry the stamp of the culture of the people, their history, reflect the habitat, landscape, fauna, flora, climatic features. Therefore, in the study of toponymy, along with identifying the role of a toponym as a historical document and a manifestation of folk culture, it is important to establish a correlation between geographical nomenclature and landscape features.

L.A. Vvedenskaya and N.P. Kolesnikov developed a similar classification of proper names. So, they proposed to divide the onomastic space into anthroponyms, toponyms, oronyms, speleonyms (names of caves, grottoes, abysses, wells, for example, the Wishing Well), hydronyms, drimonims (names of the forest, forest, grove), oikonoms (place names, e.g. Seattle), urbanonyms (names of intracity objects: streets, squares, lanes, embankments, avenues, monuments, theaters, museums, hotels. e.g. Hollywood Boulevard, Magnolia Street, Chinese

Theatre), cosmonyms and astronoms, zoonoms , chrononyms, anemones (proper names for natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina or Typhoon Bertha) [3, p. 8 - 12].

A. Bach, in addition to the onomastic units listed above, highlights the names of actions (dances, games); names of thoughts, ideas, literary works, etc.; as well as the names of musical motifs and works, while not offering any separate term to denote the marked lexical units [2, p. 73 - 217].

Onomastics is connected with all spheres of human life and activity. Wherever selection is required for identification or individualization, a person uses proper names as the most convenient way to select an object.

Names and titles make up a significant part of the vocabulary of any language. Proper names in their own way reflect the history, religious beliefs and culture of the country to which they belong.

The emergence and development of proper names as a socio-historical and linguistic category is closely connected with the main stages of the socio-economic development of mankind.

Many proper names represent a layer of international vocabulary, which are often equally significant for different languages. They have properties and characteristics that for the most part remain the same no matter what language they are used in.

There are various theories of the semantics of the proper name. D.I. Ermolovich divides the linguistic concepts of proper names conditionally into three groups:

- 1) "Theory of a distinctive form";
- 2) "The theory of prior knowledge";
- 3) "The theory of linguistic individualization" [4, p. 150].

A proper name can become a carrier of new, additional information under two conditions:

- 1) If it accumulates the meanings of previous contexts (linguistic or extralinguistic) and
- 2) If conditions are created in the text for the reader to perceive these new semantic features. A proper name is characterized by its system of associative links, which reveal the meaning of each specific use of the name.

Proper names are a kind of lexical and grammatical category, which is studied by science in various aspects.

Anthroponymists consider the specifics of an anthroponym as a linguistic category, the structure of its meaning, the degree of motivation of the anthroponym semantics, the functions of anthroponyms in language and speech. The official and unofficial forms of anthroponyms, their stylistic differentiation, productive ways of forming surnames and given names in the Russian language, anthroponymy in territorial and social dialects are considered [5, p. 4].

Proper names as a subject of onomastics are units of language, speech (words and substantiated phrases) that serve to emphasize the specific naming of individual objects in reality and as a result of such specialization, which have developed some features in meaning, grammatical design and functioning. The purpose of the common noun is to express the concept of a certain class of objects and to name one or more specific objects of this class. Appointment of a proper

name to name a certain object, correlating it with a class of the same type or related objects. In the common word in the foreground - the expression of the concept, in the second - the designation of the subject, in the proper name in the foreground - the selection of the subject, in the second - the correlation of the subject with its like.

For a common noun, the designation of a concept is obligatory and optionally the naming of a specific subject, for a proper name, the naming of a specific subject is mandatory and optionally its (subject) conceptual correlation.

For onomastics as a set of names surrounding us in any sphere of life and activity, the term onymy is used as a collective term for anthroponymy, toponymy and other sectors of onomastic vocabulary.

A.V. Superanskaya identifies three features with which you can distinguish between proper names and common nouns: "The main distinguishing features of a proper name are that

- 1) It is given to an individual object, and not to a class that has a feature characteristic of all individuals included in this class;
- 2) Referred to by a proper name is always clearly defined, limited, delineated;
- 3) The name is not directly related to the concept and does not have a clear and unambiguous connotation at the language level. Common nouns are characterized by: a weakened connection with the concept, a designation of a class of objects, a close connection with the named object" [2, p. 177].

N.V. Podolskaya believes that the functional differences between proper names and common nouns are undeniable, but they do not go along the line of generalization - individualization, but along the line of separation - association: "proper names separate their own objects, and common nouns unite them" [1, p. 32 - 33].

The functional approach to the distinction between a proper name and a common noun seems to be the least controversial, since the specificity of a proper name, which is manifested primarily in the features of functioning, determines the features of their semantics.

Unlike common lexicon, which usually has a fairly clear structured character, anthropomic lexicon often does not have such a feature. This is due primarily to heterogeneity in terms of its origin. The naming system of any language includes new and old names created in the given language and borrowed. Thus, it is obvious that the object of study of onomastics is traditionally proper names that distinguish the denotation from the class of others not only naming the object, but also expressing the concept of it.

Onomastic space, that is, the world of proper names surrounding a person, placed together with named objects in real earthly or near-earth space, as well as in fictional or hypothetical space, is a continuous series of imperceptibly changing types. Any non-random set of language units, their structured set can be represented as a field, if we accept the point of view of L.A. Novikov that this term denotes "... some organized space of particles, a set of elements, units, within which the laws of their systematization and functioning are realized" [6, p. 3].

Considering that a proper name is predominantly an anthroponym, and other names are, as it were, likened to it or equated to it, then the central place in the onomastic space (field) should be

assigned to anthroponyms. The perinuclear space (field) is represented by anthroponymic categories (theonyms, mythonyms, zoonyms). Toponymy and cosmonymy have a nuclear-peripheral representation depending on such extralinguistic factors as the size of the named object, the degree of recognition of a proper name.

The productivity of the onomastic model in naming, in addition to the diversity of the model itself and extralinguistic reasons, is explained by the essential similarity of terms and proper names. The term and the proper name reveal the similarity of the nominative function and, therefore, the proper name is a convenient means of naming special objects, which is manifested in the relatively wide use of anthroponyms and toponyms within the onomastic model of term formation.

Based on the similarity of the term and the name, it is possible to single out a number of features inherent in the term and the name formed according to the onomastic model:

- 1) Belonging to a certain branch of knowledge;
- 2) The presence of definitions, which often explain the etymology of the formation of the term according to the onomastic model;
- 3) Tendencies towards monosemanticity, reinforced by the presence of a proper name in the structure of the term;
- 4) Stylistic neutrality and lack of expression, prevailing over the figurative associations that arise when decoding the proper name underlying the term.

Thus, the fundamental features that affect the nature of the functioning and features of a linguistic phenomenon in the field of onomastics are the essence and main features of the object of linguistic research.

Anthroponymy (from the Greek anthropos - a person and onima - a name) - a section of onomastics that studies anthroponyms - people's own naming: personal names, patronymics (names after the father), surnames, generic names, nicknames and pseudonyms (individual or group), cryptonyms (hidden names), anthroponyms of literary works (literary anthroponymy), heroes in folklore, in myths and fairy tales. Anthroponymy distinguishes between folk and canonical personal names, as well as various forms of one name: literary and dialect, official and unofficial. Each ethnic group in each era has its own anthroponymicon - a register of personal names. The set of anthroponyms is called anthroponymy.

An anthroponym, especially a personal name, differs from many other proper names (onyms) by the nature of the individualization of the object: each object of the nomination (person) has a name. The registry of names is limited. Personal names are repeated, which makes it necessary to give additional names. The official naming of a person in a developed society has its own name formula: a certain order of anthroponyms and common nouns (этнонимов, названий родства, специальности, рода занятий, званий, титулов, чиновит. п.). The constant name formula was already known in ancient Rome: praenomen (personal name) + nomen (generic name) + cognomen (nickname, later family name) + (sometimes) agnomen (additional name), for example, Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus major. In India, this formula consists of three (rarely more) components: 1st - depending on the horoscope, 2nd - an indicator of gender or belonging to a religious sect, 3rd - the name of the caste or instead of a pseudonym; for example,

the name *Рабиндранат Тагор* has the following components: *Рабиндра* (Бог Солнца), *Натх* (муж), *Тхакур* (каста землевладельцев). The form of naming a person depends on speech etiquette.

Anthroponymy studies the information that a name can carry: a characteristic of human qualities, a person's connection with a father, clan, family, information about nationality, occupation, origin from any locality, estate, caste. Anthroponymy studies the functions of an anthroponym in speech - nomination, identification, differentiation, change of names, which is associated with age, a change in social or family status, life among people of a different nationality, joining secret societies, converting to another faith, tabooing, etc. Specific features are studied names in the era of socialism due to the introduction of new concepts into the ideology of society, which provided the basis for new names.

The subject of theoretical anthroponymy is the patterns of emergence and development of anthroponyms, their structure, anthroponymic system, models of anthroponyms, historical layers in the anthroponymy of a particular ethnic group, the interaction of languages in anthroponymy, universals. Theoretical anthroponymy uses the same research methods as other sections of onomastics (special conditions, motives and circumstances for naming people are taken into account - social conditions, customs, the influence of fashion, religion, etc.).

Applied anthroponymy studies the problems of the norm in names, ways of transferring one name in different languages; contributes to the creation of anthroponymic dictionaries. The anthroponymist helps in the work of the registry office, in choosing names, in resolving some controversial legal issues of naming a person. Anthroponymy is closely connected with history, ethnography, geography, anthropology, genealogy, hagiography, literary criticism, folklore, cultural studies. Anthroponymy emerged from onomastics in the 1960s and 1970s. 20th century, however, a number of problems are considered comprehensively. Until the 60s. 20th century instead of the term "anthroponymy", many researchers used the term "onomastics" [1, 36-37].

In the modern Russian anthroponymic system, each person has a personal name (selected from a limited list), patronymic and surname (the possible number of the latter is practically unlimited). There were and still are other anthroponymic systems: in Ancient Rome, every man had a *praenomen* - a personal name (there were only 18 of them), a *nomen* - a family name, inherited, and a *cognomen* - a name, inherited, characterizing a branch of the family. In modern Spain and Portugal, a person usually has several personal names (from the Catholic church list), paternal and maternal surnames. In Iceland, each person has a personal name (from a limited list) and instead of a surname, it is derived from the name of the father. In China, Korea, Vietnam, a person's name is made up of a one-syllable surname (in different eras there were from 100 to 400) and a personal name, usually consisting of two one-syllable morphemes, and the number of personal names is unlimited. A special place in anthroponymic systems is occupied by hypocoristics (affectionate and diminutive names - Russian *Машенька*, *Петя*, English *Bill* and *Davy*), as well as pseudonyms and nicknames. [7]

The data of anthroponymy are also essential for other sections of linguistics, sociology, and the history of peoples.

Proper names can be a kind of information markers of an individual and reflect the world in which a person exists. Smolensk philologists explore the history, the formation of structural

models and the role of proper names in the development of Slavic society. The popularization of onomastics - the science of proper names - helps to strengthen domestic historical traditions and foster interest in the history of the Russian literary language and Russian literature.

The value attitude to the Russian language and the possibility of national self-identification are formed by preserving knowledge about folk traditions and customs. First of all, knowledge related to the reflection of history and culture in the language. Onomastics helps to familiarize with traditional universal values and introduces the history of the language and the people. Proper names act as a key to understanding mentality and recreating, on the basis of linguistic information, information about the life of the generation of ancestors. For example, anthroponyms - personal names, nicknames, surnames of people - characterize a person's belonging to a particular locality, his professional hierarchy and, of course, determine his ancestral roots. Toponyms (geographical names) speak of the natural diversity of the region and at the same time contain folk wisdom. So, proper names reflect the ideas and worldviews of the people and their character. [8]

The Smolensk onomastic school was established about 15 years ago on the basis of the Smolensk State University. In 2010, the school was announced as an official association of Smolensk onomasts. Its work is headed by Doctor of Philology, Professor Inna Alexandrovna Koroleva, who back in 2000 defended one of the first doctoral dissertations in Russia on anthroponymy - "The Formation of the Russian Anthroponymic System" at the Moscow Pedagogical State University. Today, within the framework of the Smolensk onomastic school, professors N.A. Maksimchuk, V.S. Kartavenko, L.Z. Boyarinov. Onomasts from other educational institutions of the city, mainly former graduate students I.A. Koroleva and N.A. Maksimchuk, now teaching at the Smolensk State Institute of Arts, the Smolensk Agricultural Institute, the Military Academy, the Smolensk Lyceum named after Cyril and Methodius, the Smolensk Medical University and some other educational institutions: Candidates of Sciences N.V. Bubnova, A.N. Solovyov, N.V. Lange, E.I. Popova, O.P. Aldinger, D.V. Buteev, O.V. Ivanov (they already have their students working on onomastics within the walls of their educational institutions and popularizing the fascinating science of proper names). Within the walls of Smolensk State University, a lot of work is being done with students and undergraduates in terms of onomastic research. [9]

As Professor Koroleva notes, "there are many areas of work, everyone finds their own interests: anthroponymy, toponymy, literary onomastics, onomastics of the Russian-Belarusian border area, work on genealogies, historical and cultural research in the field of proper names. Every year, within the walls of Smolensk State University, an international scientific conference "Onomastics in Smolensk and Vitebsk: problems and prospects for research" is held. The last one took place online in April 2020. A collection of conference materials has been published. Two student conferences were held in 2019 and 2020: "Student onomastics in Smolensk and Vitebsk: problems and prospects for research." The interest of the students is huge: about 50 people took part in the last conference. Student scientific collections are also issued, although they are electronic. Cooperation is conducted with the Department of General and Russian Linguistics of Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherova. Representatives of Mogilev State University named after A.A. Kuleshova. We have been cooperating with Vitebsk University since 2010."

The onomastic search of philologists is based on the following sources: archival materials (mainly business), lexicographic works, materials of monographs, scientific articles, dissertations. For example, in 2018 Professor Koroleva's book "Smolensk nobility in historical, cultural and linguistic coverage" was published, which is completely written on archival materials of various kinds. As the author emphasizes, "all observations and conclusions must be reliable and have a base, and not be taken from the ceiling, which is often the sin of popular onomastic works." [10]

According to the head of the Smolensk onomastic school, Inna Koroleva, "today, in society, attention to the human personality is being updated in various areas. For the person himself, his personal identifiers are very significant. Relatively speaking, markers, signs with which he stands out in society. And these are proper names. First of all, anthroponyms, that is, personal names, patronymics, surnames, nicknames, in Internet communication - nicknames. Toponyms are also significant, that is, proper names denoting geographical names: the place of birth of a person, his small homeland, place of residence, that is, the names of cities, towns, streets, etc. A significant part of Russians began to take an interest in their genealogies, and these are the same generic names (surnames, first names, nicknames) and generic origins in geography (places of birth of ancestors, their migration, etc.). Even not very linguistically trained people have questions: what does my last name mean? Name? How did the village (city) in which I was born appear? Live? How did my street name come about? Why is it called the city garden (square), etc. Examples can be given when public opinion (social survey) determined the renaming or non-renaming of a particular geographical object (ГагаринилиГжатск, ТверьилиКалининидр.). All this is dealt with by a special scientific field of knowledge - onomastics. Scientists-onomasts (or onomatologists, the term is newer and being introduced into scientific use today), taking into account the needs of society, are engaged in diverse onomastic research, both scientific and popularizing work (popular articles, websites, headings in newspapers, programs on the radio, etc.). There are dictionaries of surnames, names, nicknames, both all-Russian and regional. The problem of "fashion in onomastics" is being actively discussed (how to name a child, give a name to a new street, how to write and decline surnames, etc.)."

The scientific interest of Professor Koroleva lies in various sections of onomastic research. For example, in anthroponymy - a system of proper names, the study of which is directly related to the history of the Russian people and the development of the Russian language. Thus, a detailed description of the family system shows that Smolensk surnames can be formed from the names of professions or have dialectal bases, or common roots with Belarusian surnames. In order to understand how the main anthroponymic categories - first name, patronymic, last name - developed, Inna Koroleva put forward a concept about the origin of surnames and patronymics in Russia based on naming names for the head of the family. [11]

The next section of onomastics, which the Smolensk philologist deals with, is toponymic vocabulary (geographical names). According to the scientist, toponyms contain data of the most diverse order, for example, linguistic, historical, cultural, ethnographic. That is, Professor Koroleva considers toponymic vocabulary as a collapsed linguocultural code.

In addition, a separate place among toponyms is occupied by regional hydronyms (in particular, microhydronyms), which also contain linguistic, historical and cultural information.

According to the scientist, “hydronyms and toponyms are practically a single whole, according to large classifications of proper names they are united. Man in ancient times settled along the rivers, these are the waterways to the world, the origins of the economic activity of people. Often villages were named after the names of water bodies. Moreover, both large rivers and small streams are important, the names of which are not on the maps. The Smolensk region is a water region, many rivers and lakes. Naturally, hydronyms are very ancient names, their study greatly enriches toponymy as a field of knowledge.

Toponyms can participate in the disclosure of the main themes of the time and era. This can be traced in literary works, where a writer or poet, through toponymic vocabulary, expresses his attitude towards his small homeland and the country as a whole. Professor Inna Koroleva focuses on proper names in literary texts, in particular in the works of the Smolensk Poetry School.

The versatile research interest of Smolensk scientists reveals the dynamics of the Russian language in the system of various socio-historical phenomena and processes of society. The study of proper names helps to restore the picture of a past life and learn about the culture, life and traditions of ancestors.

The work of scientists from the Smolensk onomastic school confirms that the collected lexical material indicates the possibility of studying the process of language formation at the regional level in the context of the all-Russian and is conditioned by geographical features and patterns of the historical development of the Russian state. Proper names act as evidence of Russian folk culture, reflect the spiritual values of the Russian people.

REFERENCES:

1. Podolskaya NV. Onomastics. Encyclopedia "Russian language". 2nd Ed. In: Karaulov Yu N. (Ed). Moscow: Bustard, 1997.
2. Superanskaya AV. Obshayateorya name. Moscow: LKI, 2007.
3. Vvedenskaya LA, Kolesnikov NP. From own nouns. Moscow: 2001.
4. Ermolovich DI. Proper names in the stock of languages and cultures. Moscow: R. Valent, 2001.
5. Koroleva IA. Business writing as the main source of the study of anthroponymic lexicon: educational specialty on the course "Russian anthroponymy" Smolensk: Publishing house of Smolenskygos.ped.on-ta, 2000.
6. Novikov LA. Semantics of the Russian language. Moscow: 1982.
7. Gilyarevsky RS, Starostin BA. Foreign names in Russian: a reference book. Moscow, 1985.
8. Denisova VV, Bairova RK. Question of the socharismatic function of the name. Moscow, 1985.
9. Isakova IA. Trends in the development of modern nomastics: mechanonymy. Philological sciences. 2006;1.
10. Toporov VN. Space text. Moscow, 1997.
11. Medzhidova HM. Informal otomastic system as a scientific research object. Journal of the World of Science, Culture, Education. Makhachkala, Russia, 2017.