

Onomastic Studies

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Abstract: The article states about the science of onomastics began to study nouns known in linguistics with the goal of a special study of the system of proper nouns of the language. The emergence of common nouns in a certain language, what is the basis for it.

Keywords: onomastics, names, proper nouns, common nouns, onomastic space

Introduction

It is well known that there is no thing or event on earth that does not have a name. Even if a community speaking a certain language leaves a thing or an object without giving a name, this thing or an object can directly or indirectly acquire names such as “nameless”. For example: the “nameless” finger of a person (in Russian and Uzbek), Atsyz¹ from the Khorezmshahs (this was certainly caused by a specific motivation for naming.)

A human child recognizes this world through the names. We believe that behind every name given to every object or person, there is definitely some reason or motivation.

Names occupy a special place in all languages and cultures of the world. Names allow people to talk about individuals, places, certain things, and events without too much description or explanation. Communication without names would be almost impossible.

The question of what a "name" is has interested linguists and philosophers for hundreds and thousands of years. The ancient Indian Vedas, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, as well as the ancient Iranian Avesta, the ancient Icelandic poetic Edda, the Finnish Kalevala, and a number of other ancient mythological stories are full of explanations and definitions of names. They are also typical of Homer's epic poems or Virgil's Aeneid. Greco-Roman historians also dealt with the etymology of nouns. For example, Plutarchus, the author of "Parallel Biographies", tries to separate the names of almost all his characters from common words.

In the dialogue Cratylus, written by Plato around 422 BC, philosophers (Socrates, Hermogenes, and Cratylus) have a heated argument about proper nouns. The role of proper nouns and their function as parts of speech have been studied by grammarians. It is known that Dionysius Thrax first divided words into eight parts of speech in the 2nd century BC, and it was he who first singled out proper names as a special category and defined them as denoting a single whole.

5-6 thousand years ago, in Ancient Egypt, the Egyptians were the first in their writings to distinguish proper names from common nouns, they included the names of their gods and pharaohs in frames or “name rings” (cartouches), and later wrote them with red paint on papyrus .

The cartouche below shows Cleopatra's name written in hieroglyphs.

¹ Ala al-Din wa-l-Dawla Abu'l-Muzaffar Atsiz ibn Muhammad ibn Anushtegin ; 1098 – 1156), better known as Atsiz (اتسز) was the second Khwarazmshah from 1127/8 to 1156. He was the son and successor of Muhammad I.



Since the second half of the 20th century, the science of onomastics began to study nouns known in linguistics. Officially, onomastics has been recognized as a science since 1930, when the first international onomastic congress was held in France. In 1949, an onomastic committee was created at UNESCO, which began to publish the *Onoma* magazine, which is considered the publishing body of world onomastics. At the same time, the *Revue Internationale d'Onomastique* magazine was founded in Paris. In 1955, the journal "Onomastics" began to be published in Poland. In 1951, the non-profit American Name Society (ANS) was founded in the United States. ANS has set itself the goal of promoting onomastics, the study of names, and naming practices in the United States and abroad. ANS organizes annual conferences for scientists and naming enthusiasts. Since 1952, the ANS has been publishing the journal "Names", which publishes articles about names. In August 1978, the XIII International Onomastic Congress took place in Krakow, Poland.

Thus, by the end of the 19th century, linguists took a serious approach to the study of onomastics, began to use the methods of structural and semantic analysis, and on this basis, onomastics acquired the status of an independent science that analyzes material using linguistic methods.

Prior to this, onomastics served as an auxiliary science for historians, philosophers, geographers, ethnographers and logicians. So the key word for us is onomastics, which, like many terms in linguistics, is of Greek origin and literally means "the art of naming."

Onomastics - from the Greek. onomastics is the art of naming. Nouns are individual names of the widest range of concepts, objects, and events. With the help of anthroponymy, proper names are studied, used to refer to people (that is, personal names, patronymics, surnames, nicknames, nicknames) (anthropos - person, onym - name). Geographical objects (countries, cities, districts, villages, mountains, lowlands, etc.) are studied by toponymy. The names of water bodies (seas, rivers, lakes, swamps, etc.) are studied by hydronymy. Cosmic bodies (galaxies, planets, stars, constellations, comets) are studied by cosmonomy. Zoonymy also studies the names of animals, chrematonics studies - the names of material culture, science, technology, jewelry, musical instruments.

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, a number of scientific directions arose in Uzbek linguistics. For example: experimental phonetics, phonology, morphonology, phraseology, stylistics (stylistics), culture of speech, social linguistics (sociolinguistics), areal linguistics, linguistic statistics, etc. Uzbek onomastics is one of the new areas of linguistics that appeared in those days.

During this period, onomastics and onomasiology also went on the path of rapid development, with the goal of a special study of the system of proper names of the language. First, departments of onomastics and even centers of onomastics were opened at the Institute of the Russian Language, and gradually at the Research Institute of Language and Literature of the former USSR. They began to collect and study known nouns in the lexical system of national languages. Articles devoted to the problems of onomastics began to be published, all-Union and regional conferences were organized.

Geographical and ethnographic information about Central Asia, in particular about Uzbekistan was given in the period before onomastics. Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" contains information about names of some people, names of places (city, village, river, bridge, hill, meadow). One of the important sources providing extensive information about the gradual

development of onomastic names is the historical-memoir work "Boburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

Onomastics studies the past and present forms of common nouns. The emergence of common nouns in a certain language, what is the basis for it, and how their speech and graphic form changes over time are studied synchronically and diachronically.

The object of onomastic research is all kinds of proper nouns that are present in the vocabulary of any language, originally characteristic of it or borrowed from other languages.

All proper nouns that exist at a given time among a given people constitute its onomastic space. The onomasticon is not a mechanically compiled list of single concepts, it is a single whole systematically structured in accordance with the categories. Onomastic space is a time continuum that exists in the minds of people of different cultures and is filled in different ways in different eras. In addition to real-life / existing objects, the names of hypothetical objects and subjects can enter the onomastic space.

It is generally accepted that onomastics is a linguistic discipline that studies different types of proper names. Onomastics is defined as "a branch of linguistics that studies proper names, the history of their occurrence and transformation as a result of long-term use in the source language or in connection with borrowing into other languages"

If we talk about the linguistic context of onomastics, then it should be emphasized that it is directly related to such areas as lexicology, semantics, and etymology. Onomastics studies phonetic, morphological, semantic, etymological, word-building and other aspects of nouns. Onomastics is an invaluable source in the study of the history of a language, the reason for this is the preservation of archaisms and dialectics in some nouns, especially toponyms.

However, today there is no consensus on the semantics of nouns. During the 19th century, there were many discussions on this topic, the most important issue was the definition of the original meaning of known nouns. In the last century, this problem was perceived not only as a linguistic, but also as a logical one, so its researchers were mainly logicians and philosophers.

The English logician John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) states that proper names only name objects, but do not carry any information about these objects. In other words, proper names do not have a lexical meaning, they perform only a nominative function, they are special labels or signs that help recognize and distinguish objects. The fact that logicians and linguists did not fully agree with Mill's idea is evidenced by studies conducted in subsequent years. The weakness of his linguistic theory is that it is not broad enough and not detailed enough.

The Danish linguist Otto Jespersen believes that both common nouns and proper nouns acquire meaning only in a certain context. For example, any person's name taken out of context is meaningless. However, as soon as it concerns a specific situation of communication with a certain composition of participants, it already becomes clear what kind of person we are talking about. The researcher notes that this principle also applies to the category of common nouns, in particular, to polysemantic words. The fact is that a polysemantic word in different contexts realizes different meanings.

According to V. I. Suprun, "onyms are quite full-fledged lexical units, therefore their semantics and functions should be considered within the framework of the theory of lexical meaning". In other words, V. I. Suprun believes that proper nouns have a lexical meaning.

Conclusion. It is worth mentioning that the onomastic space of one nation is not in an isolated state, but in constant interaction with the onomastic spaces of speakers of other languages and thus

noticeably enriches itself, there is, so to speak, the migration of proper nouns. But even if we consider the onomastic space in isolation, we can see that it undergoes constant changes over time, proper nouns become overgrown with associations, change or even lose their meaning. As an integral part of the real world, proper nouns are displayed in the fictitious world of fiction.

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