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POSSIBILITIES OF TRANSITION OF COMMON NOUNS TO COMMON NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Submission Date: May 02, 2023, Accepted Date: May 06, 2023,

Published Date: May 11, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue05-03>

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ABSTRACT

In this article, first of all, what nouns exist in English and Uzbek linguistics, their types, and etymological aspects are introduced. Then, brief information about the methods of the deonymization process of transferring common nouns to similar nouns will be given. The article provides examples for deanonymization, examples taken from existing sources.

KEYWORDS

Noun phrase, proper nouns, common nouns, deanonymization phenomenon, vocabulary system, word formation.

INTRODUCTION

In the Uzbek language, nouns are divided into proper nouns and common nouns. Adverbs are nouns that help identify a specific thing or event. Popular nouns can be found in categories such as names of people,

names of famous places, names of geographical areas, names of organizations, names of celestial bodies, and names of bodies of water. For example, Rahim Mahmudov, Tashkent, Amudarya, Independence Day,

Alisher, Ulug'Bek, Zarafshan, Tashkent, Samarkand, and Marsas [7]. These types of nouns can be distinguished from each other according to their origin and composition. For example, nouns such as Lola, Gozal, Amir, and Gavhar Orol have a simple root, nouns with nouns such as Ilonli, Dostlik, and Pakhtakor have a simple nouns, nouns with nouns such as Ulug'bek, Alisher, Nurato, Nurabad, Koshrobot, Uchkudug are added. Common nouns. Cognate nouns make up the majority of common nouns. But they can also occur based on other word groups. For example, BUltur, and Uvvalboysuch as Asal, Kuvonch, and Pomegranate are derived from nouns, Aziz, Batir, Shirin, and Vali are adjectives, and verbs such as Immortal, Sotiboldi, Turdi, Tursun are verbs, Toksonboy, Oltibekand the like from the number are derived nouns [3].

METHODOLOGY

Names assigned to a specific geographical area are called place names: Fergana, Chorsu, Central Asia. When the names of countries and regions are in the form of compound words, each part is written with a capital letter: Great Britain, Central Asia. The names of the places formed by joining similar nouns are written with the addition: altiariq, yettisuv, aktash.

When words of many categories are used as nouns, they lose their specific nominative character and become lexical units with a wide semantic meaning.

For example, the onomastic unit "Uchquduq" does not mean three wells, but the idea of a city.

Similar nouns are nouns denoting the general name of nouns of the same gender. For example, a notebook, a person, a river, a city, a book. Cognate nouns differ from each other by belonging to the following meaning groups:

Definite nouns are nouns that refer to beings, things, and persons. Definite nouns are nouns that can be seen and counted. For example bird, book, student, tree.

Abstract nouns are nouns that can be sensed, understood, and felt. These types of nouns are non-plural nouns that have different meanings when a plural suffix is added to them. For example love, intuition, sadness, pain, value, and love.

Collective and singular nouns. Nouns that refer to a certain type of thing are singular nouns: such as a book, a flower, or a tree. Collective nouns are singular and represent a group of the same kind of thing: a nation, an army, a multitude, a herd, a community, a forest, etc.

Countable nouns, uncountable nouns. Nouns formed from definite nouns are mainly countable: tree, book, pen. Substance nouns, weight, and liquid size nouns are uncountable nouns and consist of nouns: soil, sand, air, sugar, salt, oil, and rice [4].

Also, there are nouns that are singular and occur in pairs, and they also form a separate meaning type of noun. For example heart, sun, moon, eyes, eyebrows, feet [1].

Who are the horses? Based on the question, what is the person? Based on the question, things are also divided into nouns. The Uzbek language differs from other Turkic languages based on this classification of nouns. Their participation in various grammatical processes also indicates this classification. For example, personal nouns such as "I'm a student", "you are a student", "our student", and "without student" can be used by taking integral denotative affixes. However, object nouns, regardless of their figurative meaning, can only be used in the third person.

It should also be noted that common nouns and common nouns differ in meaning as well as in several grammatical aspects. For example, adjectives are used only in the singular. They have a different meaning when used in the plural than the grammatical plural. In addition, common nouns are transferred to other related nouns and vice versa. For example, A horse with the name Lola, meanwhile, is a kindred horse in the sense of a flower that grows on a mountain. and nouns such as diesel, ampere, x-ray, and bitner are related nouns formed from the noun. Khorezm, rural, Kattakurgan, Tashkent, Andijan Nouns like

In English, proper nouns are words that name specific people, organizations, or places. They always start with a capital letter [5].

1. Every part of a personal name is a proper noun - Lynne Hand, Elizabeth Helen, Ruth Jones.
2. Names of companies, organizations or trademarks: - Microsoft, Rolls Royce, Round Table, www.
3. Animal Given or Pet Names – Lassie Trigger Sam.
4. Names of cities and countries and words derived from those specific nouns –Paris, London, New York, England. English geographical and spatial names -The Red Sea, Alpha Centauri, Mars.
5. Monuments, buildings, meeting halls -The Taj Mahal, The Eiffel Tower, Room 222.
6. Historical events, documents, laws and periods - The Civil War, the Industrial Revolution, World War
7. Months, days of the week, holidays -Monday, Christmas, December.
8. Religions, gods, holy books -God, Christ, Jehovah, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, the Bible, the Torah, the Koran.
9. Awards, vehicles, car models and names the Nobel Peace Prize, the Scout Movement, Ford Focus, the Bismarck, Hoover.

In English and Russian, cognate nouns formed from the names and surnames of famous historical figures and having the category of indefiniteness are quantitatively superior. Most of these units have two meanings: tapestry - patterned wall carpet, images (named after

the tapestry painters); academy - academy (named after Academe, a place near Athens was named after him); hooligan (hooligan) - a hooligan (named after an Irish hooligan, a very noisy person, a character in cartoons who caused problems for neighbours); July (July) - named after the Roman commander Julius Caesar; February (February) - after February, the god of death; March (March) - named after Mars, the god of war; Doily - wool fabric (named after the 17th century London merchant Doily); Gladstone - bag (after the name of the English politician).

As independent units containing the names of famous people, there are three relevant names: bourbon - 1) chocolate biscuit; 2) Amer. reactionary; 3) type of whiskey; Davenport - 1) small table; 2) type of bureau; 3) ottoman (under the name of an English carpenter); guy - 1) scary; 2) a man dressed in a suit; 3) slang. boy (on behalf of Gunpowder Plot member Guy Fawkes).

The following appellations are multi-valued: Tabby cat - 1. tabby cat; 2. cat woman; Tabitha 18th century slang: old maid. Bird-watcher - 1. ornithologist; 2. journalist; 3. Looking at girls. Stuff - 1. thing; 2. property; 3. filling; 4. whiskey; 5. Nonsense. Peeves - 1. Peeves, poltergeist of Hogwarts castle; 2. corn; 3. imp. Dobby - 1. Dobby the house elf; 2. in English mythology, an elf who arranges things at night; 3. working horse. Fudge - Minister of Magic Fudge; 2. Scottish sweet, dessert; 3. Nonsense. Ganges - 1. road; 2. company of craftsmen; 3.

gang. Sartoon - 1. thick paper; 2. drawing on thick paper; 3. Cartoon [2].

Also in English, there are common nouns denoting various objects, and their counterparts have become proper nouns. Among them: berlin - a type of four-seater carriage named after the city of Berlin, which was no longer produced at the beginning of the 19th century. The wagon no longer exists, but its name exists in glossaries; Damascus is steel obtained by forging welding of many thin steel strips or wires wrapped in bundles of different carbon content. Such welding Damascus (Damascus steel) is named after the Syrian city of Damascus, where it was produced in large quantities in the Middle Ages; Marten (open furnace) - a furnace from which steel is extracted. Otherwise - an oven with an open hearth. Named after the French metallurgist Martin; vixen - an evil, quarrelsome woman. he is named after Megara, one of the Erinyes (the goddess of vengeance in Greek mythology), who personified anger and vengeance; she is depicted as a hideous old woman with snakes instead of hair, a long tongue, a torch and a whip.

Most of the toponyms and anthroponyms have a certain suffix before passing to the group of related nouns, with the help of which a new word is formed.

For example, a harlequin (from the Italian "comedy of masks" character, who plays the role of a clever servant and wears a suit of silk triangles and a black

mask) is called a joker, buffoon and. A small pantomime involving a harlequin and other characters is called a harlequinade. Now the word harlequinade means buffoonery, joke. The formation of this word in French was helped by the suffix -ad, and it was transferred to Russian.

The Irish writer Charles Liver was the first to prepare liver meat and named it after himself, just as the English lord sandwich was named after the sandwich he served - two slices of bread with some kind of snack between them. The Earl of Sandwich was so fond of gambling that he did not even want to go out to eat. He ordered slices of bread with cold meat named after the count. Thus, in 1762, the sandwich was born. The Germans found a new name for it - "sandwich" (butter + bread) and put different sausages in butter. And the French added pate with sauce as a filling and invented hot sandwiches. The Dutch put various fillings into a long roll. In Europe, such a multi-layered sandwich is called "Dutch", or is called Dutch. And some sandwiches have already begun to be prepared according to a strict recipe. For example, a club sandwich consists of three slices of bread and two different snacks between them. Thus, the "sandwich" (as the English still call it) became the most popular and popular dish. The opportunity to eat fast in the city without going to restaurants has become attractive to many people, and this demand was fully anticipated and solved by McDonald's, which was founded in the

United States on April 15, 1955. It can be said that every nation came up with its own type of sandwich, and McDonald's company combined them all and even invented its Bik-Mac sandwich, the Big Mac. This means a multi-layer structure with meat, salad, and mayonnaise.

CONCLUSION

Thus, many factors determine the character of famous horses: geographical environment, culture, history and religion of the people. The subject is complex and controversial, and the account given will be brief and schematic; this means that some aspects will be considered. adjectives form a system structured according to criteria that vary in different cultures and give an interpretation of the society they represent. They are referential linguistic objects that point to unique objects that exist in the real world. Like nouns, proper nouns form an open word class and are therefore lexical rather than grammatical; but unlike nouns, they have no lexical meaning. These are some examples that describe and reveal the history and culture of nations. Modern English and Uzbek have hundreds of similar idiomatic expressions closely related to history, geography, literature, myths and legends, religion and culture. They are very interesting for language and cultural studies, as well as for self-study and broadening of the worldview.

From the analysis, it can be observed that the transition of common nouns to common nouns takes place in the following cases:

a) if the meaning of the noun is liked by all speakers of a certain language group;

b) the meaning of a noun is terminated by a certain thing and ends up being characteristic of a large number of objects that are somehow related to each other.

Words are simultaneously separated from one idea and maintain a strong logical connection with other concepts. A kindred horse must learn a certain level of knowledge before such a bond can be made. Its gradual appeal comes from the popular term being overloaded with such information. This process can happen spontaneously (and takes some time) and artificially.

The intended transition is carried out using an artificial method, which includes an act of word formation in a certain lexical area. In each of the above examples, the toponym becomes an appellation as a result of increasing information about it. The name is similar to the original name of the object, and the denotation becomes popular in a particular civilization.

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