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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is subjected to studying the scientific literature on the study of proper names and to determine the principles of categorization of words. Despite the fact that different disciplines have addressed their own questions, the central question about proper names is how to delimit and characterize the class itself, and in this article, these matters are illustrated with relative examples.

KEYWORDS

Proper names, proper nouns, homogeneous, the socio-historical approach, dialectology, geography, lexicography, toponymy, ethnonymy, economics, homonymy.

INTRODUCTION

The study of proper names has a long history, and during its periodicity, researchers have focused their attention on the ontology of names and questions of their function. Interest in the names of representatives of different levels of scientific knowledge is due to the constant connection with the human name, and the possibility of including names in the mind of the individual and at different stages of social life.

In recent years, in the development of proper names, including Uzbek proper names, scholars such as A.P. Dulzon, E.M. Murzaev, V.N. Toporov, O.N. Trubachev, B.A. Serebrennikov, A.K. Matveev, V.A. Nikonov, Yu.A. Karpenko, A.V. Superanskaya, A.I. Popov, B.M. Pospelov, V.A. The influence of the ideas of a number of scientists, such as Yuchkevich, was significant. At the same time, much attention was paid to the study of the

toponyms of the Turkic peoples, including the names of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Bashkortostan, Kyrgyzstan, and Karakalpakstan. In this regard, D.G. Kiikboev, T. Yanuzakov, D.Kh. Karmysheva, G.K. Konkashbaev, A. Abdurakhmonov, G.I. Donidze, M. Mametov, S. Ataniezov, and A.A. Kamolov devoted their research to the study of Turkic linguistics.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

At the turn of the 21st century, the boundaries of proper names, especially proper names, expanded due to anthropocentric changes in science. The main focus of anthropocentrism was the orientation toward the need for active interdisciplinary research. The study of personal names as a special group of words, designed to distinguish an object from a number of homogeneous ones, has given way to studies that study these linguistic units through a cultural prism in the form of concepts and information entities. Currently, T.A. Burkova, S.I. Garagul, D.B. Gudkov, Yu.N. Karaulov, O.A. Leonovich, V.S. Mukhina, E.A. Nakhimova, V.A. Nikonova As reflected in the works of S.M.Pak, V.N.Toporov, and many other researchers, famous horses have an active interaction with disciplines such as philosophy, social ethnography, cultural studies, psycholinguistics and psychology [Borzenkov 2007; Vuketich 2012; Huseynov 2007; Zobova 1994; Kravchenko 2013; Nozdrina 2009; Orudzhev 2006; Popper 2012; Vollmer 1989; Khomyakova 2003; Yudin 2007].

In the field of Turkic studies, more effective work has been carried out to study the proper names. MM. Ginatulin, V.G. Naumov, N.V. Ph.D. thesis by Danilina, V.G. Makhpirova "Ancient Turkic proper names", V.E. Onomastic lexicography of Shtaltmanen, I.V. Dron and S.S. These include "Modern Gagauz Toponymy and Anthroponymy" by Kroglo. In addition to the collection "The Sociolinguistic Aspect of the Proper Name" (M., 1984), which reflects the problems of studying proper names, since 2004 the journal "Issues of Onomastics" has been published in Yekaterinburg. In the first issue of the journal, its goals, objectives, and directions were announced. In Uzbek linguistics, some work has been done to study the famous equestrian system and its different types. In particular, dissertations on the study of toponyms and anthroponyms were defended, and monographs and dictionaries were created.

In Turkology there are a number of works devoted to the study of proper names. Academicians V.V. Radlov, V.A. Gordlevsky, N.A. Baskakov, G.F. Sattorov, T. Dzhonuzakov, E. Abdiev, Kh. Bektemirov, I. Khudoiberdiev, and other scientists worked effectively in this area. In particular, N.A. Baskakov proved that the names of more than a hundred people actively used today in the Uzbek language are of Turkic origin [Baskakov. 1970: 98-103].

The socio-historical approach to the study of proper names was an important area of onomastic research in the last century, and V.D. Bondaletov, N.V. Podolskaya,

A.M. Selishchev, A.V. Researchers such as Superanskaya have done remarkable work in this direction. A.F., who also played an important role in this area. Losev, V.N. Toporov, T.V. Toporova, L.V. Uspensky, P. Recognizing the philosophical works of Florensky and others, we can say that the focus of all such works is the study of Man and his name, the influence of the name on the inner world of man and the definition of the interaction of man with the universe.

XXI at the turn of the century, the boundaries of proper names expanded due to anthropocentric changes in science. The main landmark of anthropocentrism is interdisciplinary active research [Borzenkov 2007; Vuketich 2012; Zobova 1994; Kravchenko 2013; Nozdrina 2009; Orudzhev 2006; Popper 2012; Vollmer 1989; Khomyakova 2003; Yudin 2007] should have focused on the need. As a result of the change in the common plural, the study of nouns as a specific group of words designed to distinguish an object from a number of homogeneous ones has given way to studies that explore these linguistic units through a cultural prism into the form of a conceptual and informational entity. Currently, S.I. Garagul, D.B. Gudkov, Yu.N. Karaulov, O.A. Leonovich, V.S. Mukhina, E.A. Nakhimova, V.A. Nikonova, S.M. Pak, V.N. As reflected in the work of Toporov and many other researchers, famous horses actively interact with

disciplines such as philosophy, social ethnography, cultural studies, psycholinguistics, and psychology.

When studying nouns known in the West, mainly J.S. Mill's ideas dominate, and proper names are often understood as semantically meaningless characters, which J. Butler [Butler 2012] argues negatively affects the development of science. At the same time, it is worth noting that the socio-historical approach to the study of names has been studied quite deeply, with an emphasis on the origin of names and their meaning in society (R.D. Alford, R. Dunkling, S. Clark, E.D. (Lawson, R. McKinley, H. E. Wilkinson, A. Fowler, P. Hanks, S. J. Harrison).

In Turkology there are a number of works devoted to the study of proper names. Academicians V.V. Radlov, V.A. Gordlevsky, N.A. Baskakov, G.F. Sattorov, T. Dzhonuzakov, and other scientists worked effectively in this area. In particular, N.A. Baskakov proved that the names of more than a hundred people, now actively used in the Russian language, are of Turkic origin. [Baskakov 1970].

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of anthroponymic issues of famous hors proper nouns and their scientific research have their own history. S.Ibragimov, E.Begmatov, R.Kungurov, A.Mukhtorov, D.Abdurakhmonov, E.Kilichev, G.Sattorov, and others have published a number of articles and monographs in this area.

Interest in studying the linguistic features of Uzbek anthroponyms arose mainly in the 1960s. First, D. Abdurakhmanov's article "Naming" was published [Abdurakhmanov 1960]. Then prof. F. Abdullaev published valuable materials on the features of the reduction of names in the Khorezm dialects and scientifically substantiated them [Abdurakhmanov 1980]. It was during this period that A. Ishaev "On nicknames in the Mangit dialect", S. Ibragimov and N. Mamatov "On the spelling of names and surnames", Kh. Bektemirov "From the history of the study of names" [Bektemirov 1969].

In particular, the article "Actual problems of the Uzbek historical nomenclature", written under the guidance of E. Begmatov, sets specific tasks for researchers involved in Uzbek anthroponymy, which is currently one of the most proper names in the Uzbek language.

Anthroponymy is a branch of anthropology that studies the names of people. Anthroponymy is developing as a field of study of the origin and development of names, the nominal properties of names, the motivational basis of naming, and the role of linguistic and non-linguistic principles.

The word anthroponym comes from the Greek *ánthrōpos* - a person, and *ónyma* - a name, the sum of the meanings of nouns. Anthroponymy is the study of names, surnames, nicknames, nicknames, and cryptonyms (nicknames) of proper names. The ethnic

groups that existed in each period have their own anthroponymic, that is, a list of names. All anthroponyms together are called anthroponyms. While theoretical anthroponymy deals with such issues as the laws of the emergence and development of anthroponyms, their structure, system, models of anthroponyms, historical layers in the belonging of anthroponyms to an ethnic group, the interaction of languages in anthroponymy, the principle that practical anthroponymy should follow methods of giving in several languages, as well as the problems of compiling anthroponymic dictionaries.

As the well-known linguist V. N. Nikonov noted: "Anthroponymy is happy with the presence of inseparable practical and theoretical tasks" [Nikonov 259]. Hence the interest in anthroponyms, the study of which has an ancient history. Thousands of works have been written in his honor over the centuries. As a result, anthroponymy arose - a separate branch of linguistics that studies human names. This science is an integral part of such proper names as toponymy, ethnonymy, economics, homonymy.

Names can give specific information about their object. Professor A. V. Superanskaya notes three types of this information: 1) language; 2) speech; and 3) encyclopedia. As a unit of language, they serve to designate individuals, to separate individuals from one another. Verbal information expresses the attitude of the speaker to the name. For example: "When I hear

Hitler's name, I get angry." Although the speaker did not have a clear idea of the personality of Hitler, it is easy to see that he had a negative attitude towards his name [Superanskaya 2004].

Studies of anthroponyms are focused on the essence of motivation, the semantic structure of the word anthroponym, the etymology of anthroponyms, the structure of proper names, the causes of names, needs, desires, and other features, the semantic and contextual meaning of the word. names, the relationship of names to the era. The appearance of famous horses is associated with many linguistic and non-linguistic factors. For this reason, the well-known researcher of nouns is required to use the scientific methods of disciplines other than linguistics, its achievements, in the analysis of names. This creates a connection between the field of anthroponymy and other social and natural sciences. This connection can be seen in the following: anthroponymy and lexicology, anthroponymy and etymology, anthroponymy and dialectology, anthroponymy and geography, anthroponymy and lexicography, anthroponymy and lexicography, anthroponymy and history, anthroponymy and history, anthroponymy and history, anthroponymy and cartography.

Analytical methods associated with the study of proper nouns can be divided into three groups:

1. Analysis of terms related to onomastic theories: scientific toponymy, onomastic direction, onomastic research, the principle of restoring historical names, historical and thymological direction, methodology of proper names, onomastic laws, sand pecial proper names.

2. Scientific directions in the study of proper names: an ethnography of names, different motifs of anthroponyms, semantics of anthroponyms, analysis of anthroponyms from the point of view of time, social origin of anthroponyms, connection of anthroponyms with the environment, cartographic toponymy, onomastic lexicography, toponymic toponymy, toponymy studies, historical and etymological study toponyms, encyclopedic dictionary of toponyms, etymological dictionary of toponyms, etymological study of toponyms, etc.

3. Scientific research methods: onomastic classification, anthropogenic classification, anthropogenic stratification, chronological classification, extralinguistic classification, aesthetic classification, and others.

Naming is not a spontaneous phenomenon, but a process that must comply with certain linguistic and non-linguistic laws, needs, and requirements. The features of this process are indicated in onomastic studies in certain terms:

1. Terms that generally express the concept of nomination: naming, nomination, function of nomination, nomination, memorization, onomastic nomination, nomination, culture of nomination, art of nomination, etc. lovers_

2. Concepts related to the method of naming: naming up to four genealogies, naming up to six genealogies, referring to a surname, or nickname, naming objects separately, naming after the father, official naming, Arabic naming, naming by two names, naming after people, plurality, neighborhood, etc.

3. The process and patterns of nomination: toponymization of the tion - the transition of a related word (name) to the nomination system, changing its function, turning it into toponymy.

4. Phytonymization - the process of transition of a plant-appeal into a proper name (Lil and - Pearl, Lily).

We will base our study on anthroponymy and etymology and will focus on determining the true meaning and endpoint of personal names. Anthroponyms are combined into a lexical system (system) with their own common and specific features. It serves to distinguish individuals by combining linguistic speech and encyclopedic information (meanings).

Anthroponyms occupy a special place in the vocabulary of the language. This place can be defined as the most

marginal and empty circle of lexemes "man", "man", and "woman". The presence of anthroponymic fields and empty circles for the lexemes "man", "man", and "woman" is the main opportunity to live in the linguistic system of anthroponyms and in the cognitive (normative-expressive) functions of each person in speech activity. . Each person realizes this opportunity based on their conditions, needs, and features of opportunities and independently fills in the anthroponymic circle of these lexemes. Therefore, the more empty the anthroponym in the universal system, the richer, more specific, and more mysterious the information for each person.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that words in the category of nouns have the ability to perform two different semiological functions, and, in addition to naming objects, they also perform the function of describing them. The entry of these functions into a single whole leads to the formation of specific predicative-attributive compounds.

Speaking about the semantic features of nouns, first of all, it is necessary to distinguish their place among nominative units and denotative meanings, which are activated by their participation in speech structures. In the first case, the denotation is a generalized representation of the object (or subject class) in reality as the object of the term, and in the second, the

denotative linguistic sign interacts with the object in the speech process, i.e. its referent.

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