



SYSTEM STUDY OF ONOMASTIC SCALE

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Annotation

The article discusses the methods of studying Uzbek language on onomastic scale.

Keywords: Name (nomination), name, patronymic, surname, nickname, pseudonym, crypto name, appellate lexicon, motive, speech culture, social linguistics (sociolinguistics), geographical linguistics, phraseology, language statistics, experimental and structural phonetics.

It is known that interest in proper nouns was in the past too. There are many interesting ideas in historical written sources about human names, the origin of joy names, their ethnography, meaning and etymology. The science of onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies the names of proper nouns, people, place and other things in any language. Derived from the ancient Greek, the meaning of this word is closer to the meaning of the art of adding a name.

Today, the economic, scientific, scientific and technological progress of mankind is increasing. Among these ascents there is spiritual ascension of the head, which occupies an incomparable place in the life of mankind. Therefore, the spiritual development of people is also important in the field of language and education. This is how the change “language is the representative and preserver, the enrichment and the transmitter of spirituality” manifests itself. Linguistics has a special place in this process, and it is necessary to move away from the point of view of raising public and personal knowledge.

This aspect of the nomination process raises a number of issues.

Objects represented by proper nouns in the language can be material, natural and artificial, imaginary, real and mythical, secular or religious, they can be located on the surface, on land or in water or underground, and vice versa, in space (sky). Possible. Proper nouns vary in meaning and function, and can refer to humans or animals, plants, other living and non-living things, and objects large or small in size. These names are numerous and form complex groups. Therefore, in scientific research, it is necessary to generalize these names and classify them on the basis of certain factors. This classification has led to the emergence of a number of scientific terms in onomastics. These are:



1. Terms related to the concept of person: female name // women's name, anthroponym, anthroponomy, grandfather's name, father's name, child's name, nickname, individual nickname, collective (group) nickname, initial, pseudonym, first name, last name, first name, patronymic name, proper nouns of people, males' name, husbands' name, boys' name and girls' name.

2, Terms denoting the concepts of organization and existence of people as a tribe, clan, nation, people, community: tribal name, tribal name, people's name, nation name, tribal names, tribe and tribal name, name of seed association, common name of seed, name of sub-branch of seed (patronymic), name of tribe, name of people, name of tribes, name of tribes, name of ethnic group, ethnic nicknames, ethnic names, ethnonym names, ethnonyms, ethnonyms, geo names, geonyms, and so on. As early as the 11th century, Mahmud Kashgari noted that in the Oghuz and Kipchak dialects, "for the sake of ease of pronunciation ..." some sounds were omitted in oral speech [7, 69]. It should be noted that the Uzbek folk dialects also follow the principles of simplicity and economy in the combination of certain suffixes and words, as required by ease of pronunciation.

In order to understand and imagine the evolution of lexical units in the blank, it is necessary to study and analyze the words in its vocabulary from the historical and etymological point of view, to divide them into etymological layers. These linguistic actions are performed to find out the origin of dialects and to inform the scientific community about them.

3. Terms related to the names of birds and animals: zoonyms, zoonyms, names of birds and birds, bird names, proper names of animals, animal names, horse names.

4. Terms denoting the famous name of cosmic objects (cosmic names): cosmic names, astronomy, astronomy, Venus names, Martian, Mars names Mercury names, the name of the celestial constellations, the name of the planets, the name of the stars, the name of the planets, the name of the planets names of objects, names of celestial objects, names of constellations, names of nebulae, and etc.

5. Terms denoting the name of cultural, artistic, scientific and artistic works: crematory, name of works, name of works of art, title of titles, documentary's, names of musical instruments, names of musical works, names of melodies, names of historical works, historical documents famous horse and etc.

6. Terms denoting well-known names of above-ground and underground natural-geographical and artificial objects.

This group includes terms that refer to the names of any natural, artificial objects that are located on the surface of the earth and have their own terms. Such objects



may be located on the surface, underground, on land or in water, in plains, lowlands or highlands. Such objects are diverse and numerous, and in onomastics they are mainly called by 3 names: toponym, hydronym, oronym. These large groups of names are further subdivided into a number of smaller groups, branches. For example, agronomy is the name of a plot of land, oeconym, is the name of a settlement, is the name of a swamp, dromonim is the name of a traffic object, limnonym is the name of a lake and so on. The name of water bodies, selenium – the famous name of natural objects located underground, and etc.

The study of the linguistic and non-linguistic features of these types of famous horses has given rise to specific terms in onomastics. They can be divided into the following groups:

1. Terms denoting the names of places of residence, places, places:

a) the name of the place of residence: the name of the city, the name of the village, the name of the village, the name of the settlement, the name of the settlement, the name of the “guzars”, the name of the quarters, the name of the neighbourhood,), oeconym, urbanonymy, urbanonymy, urbanism, names of kings, names of historical maps, polysemy (names of cities), names of forts, castles, etc.

b) terms denoting administrative-territorial divisions: city name, district name, region name, state name, country name, etc.;

v) terms denoting the names of objects related to traffic: name of roads, street name, branch name, closed street name, dromonyms, odonyms, name of stations, name of bridges, like the name of a narrow street.

2. Terms denoting the names of water bodies, underwater and above-water objects: name of water bodies, name of stream, name of lakes, hydronym, hydronym, names of water, name of water objects, name of river, name of springs, name of springs, hydro geographic names, name of hydro geographic objects, name of river, name of sea, name of valleys, name of canals, name of delays name of structures, name of reservoirs, name of reservoirs, name of dam, name of pool, etc.

3. Terms denoting the names of objects high above the ground (sea level): name of a pass, oronym, oronymy, oronymy names, orotoponyms, name of hills, names of hills, names of mountains, names of hills.

The following types of famous horses, both above and below ground, as well as representing some relief features of the earth’s surface, can be included in this group: acronyms (plots of land, name of fields), name of gardens, name of markets, valleys name, name of domes, name of gorges, name of steppes, name of



dromonyms (forest plots), name of Jazeera (desert, sand), name of cliffs, name of small objects, name of huge objects, name of small waters, small water name of etc., macrotoponyms, microtoponyms, name of deserts, spleonym (name of underground objects), name of sands, name of caves, etc.

Through onomastic terminology, we understand the structural features of the system of terms that represent all nouns. The structural system of onomastic terminology is studied in two parts, namely, the naming of celestial bodies and the naming of terrestrial objects.

It is permissible to study space names as cosmos, astronomies and astroponyms. Astroponyms are subdivided into geleonyms, seleonyms, marsions, venusonyms, and mercurions.

It is expedient to study the names of the earth in three main directions: a) toponym (place names); b) anthropony's; c) zoonyms and phytonyms.

Through onomastic terminology, we understand the features of the service of terms that represent all nouns. The system of onomastic terminology is studied in two parts in the system, i.e., the naming of celestial bodies and the naming of terrestrial objects.

1. It is permissible to study names in space as cosmonym, astronomy and astroponym. Astroponyms are also subdivided into geleonyms, seleonyms, marsions, venusonyms, and mercurions, respectively.

2. The names on the earth are expedient in three main directions: a) toponyms (names of joy); b) anthroponyms; c) zoonymes and phytonims.

Distribution of toponyms: oronyms (relief objects), choronyms: (territorial-natural and administrative), agroonyms (land areas), hydronyms (water bodies), limnonyms, gelonyms, oceanonyms, eclaces (mosques and churches, religious toponyms) , oykonims – as astionim, urbonim, oykonim, komonim, dromonim (road objects), necronym (cemeteries).

Division of bionims: Anthroponym (human name), zoonym (animal name), phytonym (plant name).

Names related to the spheres of human activity. Names related to theonyms, theology: mifonim (mythical names), mifantroponim, mifpersonim, mifotoponim, mifozoonim, mifophytonim.

Division of idioms: Artionim (names of works of fine arts), biblionim (names of written works), geortonym (names of holidays), (names of periodicals), dokumentonim (names of documents), poetonym (names in fiction), chrony (names of things), roreyonim (names of vehicles) oykonim (names of settlements),



oykondomonim (names of buildings), dromonim (names of roads), agronomy (names of lands used).

We recommend that the system-semantic divisions of onomastic terminology (terms) be studied in the same way as above. If the terms related to onomastic terminology are studied without following the system-structural division, then the main content of the onomastic direction does not appear in order.

The system-structural structure of onomastic terminology can be divided into smaller groups in addition to the ones mentioned above.

We have already considered onomastics as an integral part of linguistics. As onomastics emerges as a science, it is natural that it should be a method of research and a subject of research. The study of onomastics as a science without proper definition of research methods is a narrow concept in itself. We consider it expedient to conduct research methods in the field of onomastics in the following areas.

Onomastic linguistic research methods are used. In addition, although onomastics is a linguistic science, its research methods have to make positive use of other types of national research methods, such as analysis and synthesis, as well as network science methods.

There are also network-specific methods of onomastics. This network will not be able to use research methods in other areas of linguistics. Areal onomastic research method, as noted in this method, the area features of the research object come first. The term area is derived from Latin and refers to concepts such as area and space. They are often used in the construction of geographical maps in the field of onomastics or in the study of related fields. The onomastic areal method can be used not only for toponyms, but also in all areas of onomastics. For example, the area onomastic method can be used to map anthroponyms.

Descriptive onomastic research method. There are two directions in the method of cartographic onomastic research. In the first, special and source maps are created for the study of toponym materials.

Reconstructive onomastic research method. It is a method of research based on the restoration of the first and initial state of the word in the study of famous horses.

Stratigraphic onomastic research method. The study of onomastic materials focuses mainly on the chronological study of these sources, and studies based on their chronological coherence and sequence are studied on the basis of comparing synchronous properties with diachronic properties. Structural onomastic



research method. This research method studies the word structure of toponyms or atroponyms. The structure of lexeme units of toponymic or anthroponyms, like other types of lexical units, consists of morphemes and word-formation structures. Often these toponyms are found in professional toponyms. For example, the analysis of the village of Polatchi in the Pakhtachi district of Samarkand region is a clear example of this. The toponym is derived from a form of steel, a form of metal, and the suffix -chi. Hence, it is important to study its structural structure in the study of toponyms.

Typological onomastic research method. In this research method, the field of study of toponyms that are not related to each other in unrelated languages and the events related to this field are the object of study of this research method. For example, the similarity of toponymic objects and anthroponymic lexemes in Turkic languages, ie the addition of aul, room morphemes in toponyms, more precisely, in the names of villages, as well as in Central Asian countries – the addition of iston morphemes, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, India, etc. In the study of these toponyms we have the opportunity to use the method of research of direct linguistic typology, In particular, anthroponyms are also studied on the basis of linguistic typology.

Onomastic research methodology. In this research method, the bases of the main joy names are these lexemes or lexical units (if it has a compound, compound, and complex form), organized in forms that belong to a law and a rule, it is certainly a formative research method method. The toponym, in turn, requires that this work be done. Nurata city and Nurata district, Nurata village. In the example above, if one analyzes the structure of the toponym Nurata, that is, through the format of Nur and ota, it does not make a difference.

If the district and the city are studied by means of rural lexemes, that is, we will have a full analysis of all the features of the toponymic object. The use of the formative research method is also very relevant today. The naming of places is mainly administrative-territorial, the re-assimilation of old names of places in terms of time, the addition of shades to the old names of places also requires the relevance of the method of formal research.

Etymological onomastic research method. This research method can use some features of linguistic research methods in this area. Every onomastic lexeme has its own etymological origin. It is safe to say that the etymological structure of onomastic (toponymic, anthroponymic) lexemes fully combines the features of the etymological structure of the language. Because if a language acquires a lexical



unit, we have to take it directly into account both object names and anthroponyms. Therefore, from the point of view of the period it is necessary to study the etymological structure of onomastic lexemes and to study all its features linguistically.

We have considered some features of onomastic research methods in several areas above. The importance of these directions requires our in-depth linguistic study of onomastic lexemes as well. For this reason, the study of onomastic lexemes requires an in-depth analysis of a certain level of scientific features based on the requirements of linguistic research methods, rather than a general direction. In particular, the study of onomastic lexemes, onomastics in general, as a science, must reveal in all its specific linguistic possibilities. In the process of continuing onomastic lexemes, especially onomastic research objects, it is necessary to be able to deeply differentiate between aspects of onomastic research. If the researcher does not have a deep understanding of the aspects of onomastic research, then the research consists of a general homogeneous description, the scientific, theoretical and practical significance of the research is not fully revealed, the relevance of the research is not studied and the research results are not supported. In a word, once it is added to onomastic research, its novelties must be drastically different from one another.

It is impossible to ignore these cases. Combining and defining aspects of onomastic research based on the above students:

Aspect of geographical research.

Any well-known names are formed in a certain period and in a specific geographical area and embody the social characteristics of the inhabitants. Onomastic lexemes in one region are different from onomastic lexemes in another region. That is why we need to effectively study the onomastic research from the intellectual point of view. Performing any onomastic analysis ensures that the results of the study are accurate and consistent.

Aspect of lexicographic research. Describing famous names in special onomastic dictionaries, such as the Annotated Dictionary of Personal Names and the Annotated Dictionary of Geographical Places, covers the field of compiling and studying dictionaries.

Aspect of logical onomastic research. Onomastic lexemes are also associated with a particular concept. Although anthroponomical lexemes are based on the principle of desemantization in the expression of toponym, they are still associated with a certain individual concept and are expressed linguistically.



Psychological (onomastic research aspect). It is known that any onomastic lexemes are realized in speech and serve as linguistic material for the speech process. The structure of speech: the formation of speech and the perception of speech by the listener is a psychological process. Moreover, poetic onomastics is one of the leading factors in the process of artistic speech. For this reason, poetic onomastic lexemes should also be considered as a lingo psychological object (aspect) of the process of artistic speech.

So, the study of onomastics in general, including toponym, was in the hands of various sciences until the 60s and 70s of the last century. It was after this period that the study of onomastic units gradually passed into the hands of linguists and became a field of study of onomastic units in linguistic methods (using useful methods of other sciences). This process is fully related to the formation of the field of Uzbek onomastics.

CONCLUSION

Our research on the classification of terms has shown that in the classification of terms it is worthwhile to come up with the meaning of the term, that is, the subject expressed in it. Such a classification fully covers all manifestations, types of terms of onomastics, allow you to create a relatively perfect classification of them.

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