

STUDY OF PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH-UZBEK LANGUAGE, AND THEIR LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL-GRAMMARAL STRUCTURE

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Abstract

One of the important tasks in general linguistics is the study of the formation and sources of development of nouns in any language system and the structural-grammatical and lexical-grammatical features, the problem of the human factor in their formation. Today, comparing and substantiating the comparative-historical, linguoculturological and sociolinguistic aspects of proper nouns with primary sources, especially in the example of different structural languages, two and three languages, different stages of language development, comparative linguistic analysis of proper names in different historical processes and conditions and the use of the anthropocentric paradigm in illuminating the commonalities and differences between them is proving to be effective.

Key words: proper names, comparative-historical, lexical-grammatical features, linguoculturological aspects, sociolinguistic aspects, structural languages.

In recent years, in the development of proper nouns, including Uzbek proper names, A.P. Dulzon, E.M. Murzaev, V.N. Toporov, O.N. Trubaechev, 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 Juchkevich, was noticeable. At the same time, great attention was paid to the study of toponyms of the Turkic peoples, including the names of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Bashkortostan, Kyrgyzstan, Karakalpakstan. In this regard, D.G.

Kiyikboev, T. Januzaqov, D.X. Karmisheva, G.K. Konkashbaev, A. Abdurahmonov, G.I. Donidze, M. Mametov, S. Ataniyozov, A.A. Scholars such as Kamolov have devoted their research to the study of Turkic linguistics.

In the field of Turkology, more effective work has been done on the study of proper names. M.M. Ginatulin⁴⁸, V.G. Naumov⁴⁹, N.V. Danilina's PhD dissertation⁵⁰, V.H. Makhpirov's "Old turkish proper nouns ", V.E. Stalmanen's Onomastic Lexicography, I.V. Drone and S.S. Kroglo's Sovremennaya Gagauzskaya toponymy and anthroponymy are among them. In addition to the collection "Социолингвистический аспект имени собственного " (M., 1984), which reflects the problems of the study of proper names, since 2004 the journal " Вопросы ономастики " has been published in Ekaterinburg. The first issue of the magazine announced its goals, objectives and direction. In Uzbek linguistics, some work has been done to study the proper names system and its different types. In particular, dissertations on the study of toponyms and anthroponyms were defended, monographs, dictionaries were created.

In the study of proper names in the West, mainly J.S. Mill's ideas dominate, and proper names are often understood as semantically meaningless characters, which is what J.C. Butler [Butler 2012] argues that it has a negative impact on 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 in depth, focusing on the origin of names and their importance in society (R.D. Alford, R. Dankling, S. Clark, E.D. . Loson, R. McKinley, X.E. Wilkinson, A. Fauler, P. Hanks, S.Dj. Herrison)⁵¹.

Analytical methods related to the study of proper names can be divided into three groups:

1. Analysis of terms related to onomastic theories: scientific toponymy, onomastic direction, onomastic research, the principle of restoration of historical names,

⁴⁸ Гинатулин М.М. К исследованию мотивации лексических единиц. – Алма-ата, 1973. – С. 27.

⁴⁹ Наумов В.Г. Явления мотивации в системе диалекта (лексикологический аспект). – Томск, 1985. – С. 17.

⁵⁰ Данилина Н.В. Нижегородская антропонимия XIV-XVII веков. – Горький, 1986. – С. 24.

⁵¹ Alford R.D., Fowler A., Clark C., Dankling L., McKinley R.A., Hanks P., Harrison Simon J., Lawson Edwin D., Wilkinson.

historical-etymological direction, methodology of proper names, onomastic laws, special proper names, general proper names.

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

3. Methods of scientific research: onomastic classification, anthroponymic classification, anthroponymic stratification, chronological classification, extralinguistic classification, aesthetic classification and others.

Naming is not a spontaneous phenomenon, but a process that must meet specific linguistic and non-linguistic laws, needs, and requirements. The features of this process are referred to in onomastic research in certain terms:

1. Terms that generally express the concept of naming (nomination): name, naming, naming system, naming function, naming, nomination, onimization, onomastic nomination, nomination system, naming culture, naming art, etc.

2. Concepts related to the naming method: naming up to four genealogies, naming up to six genealogies, attributing to a seed name, nickname, naming objects individually, naming by father, official naming, Arabic method of naming, naming by two names, naming in honor of people, multiplicity, neighborliness, and so on.

3. The process and laws of naming: toponymy - the transition of a relative word (appellation) to a system of nouns, changing its function, becoming a place name.

4. Phytonimization - the process of transition of an attractive plant to a proper names (Лили=Lily –Марварид= Pearl, Нилуфар= Lily).

We base our study on anthroponymy and etymology and focus on determining the true meaning and final point of contact of personal names. Anthroponyms combine into a lexical system (system) with their general and specific features. It

serves to distinguish between individuals by combining linguistic-speech and encyclopedic information (meanings).

In conclusion, we can point that words in the category of names have the ability to perform two different semiological functions, and they serve not only to name things but also to describe them. The fact that these functions fall on a single unit leads to the formation of specific predicative and attributive compounds.

When it comes to the semantic properties of names, first of all, it is necessary to distinguish their place among the nominative units and denotative meanings that are activated in their participation in speech structures. In the first case, the denotation is a generalized notion 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, that is, with its referent.

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