



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI



OSIYO
TEXNOLOGIYALAR
UNIVERSITETI

XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN

QASHQADARYO VOHASINING MARKAZIY OSIYO SIVILIZATSIYASI RAVNAQIGA QO'SHGAN HISSASI



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**QASHQADARYO VOHASINING
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RAVNAQIGA QO'SHGAN HISSASI**

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Ushbu to‘plam keng jamoatchilik, davr tarixi bilan qiziquvchilar, tarixchilar va talaba yoshlarga mo‘ljallangan.

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ONAMASTICS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE ROLE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

Amirqulov Dilshod Toshtemirovich.

**A.Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti
o‘qituvchisi**

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Onomastika va uning tilshunoslikdagi o‘rni haqida fikr yuritiladi. “Onomastika”ning asosiy vazifasi nom qo‘yish san’ati hamda onomastikaning shakllanishi, rivojlanish bosqichlari, onomastik birliklarni o‘rganish metodlari haqida mulohaza qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: onomastik tushuncha, onomastika, onomastik ko‘lam, onomastik birlik, onomastik lug‘at, antroponika, onomastik termin,

Annotation. This article discusses Onomastics and its role in linguistics. The main task of “Onomastics” is the art of naming, as well as the formation of onomastics, stages of development, and methods for studying onomastic units.

Keywords: onomastic concept, onomastics, onomastic scope, onomastic unity, onomastic dictionary, anthroponymy, onomastic term,

Абстракт. В статье рассматривается ономастика и ее роль в языкознании. Основная задача «Ономастики» — рассмотрение искусства именования, а также становления, этапов развития и методов изучения ономастических единиц.

Ключевые слова: ономастический словарь, ономастика, ономастическая сфера, ономастическое единство, ономастический термин, ономастическое понятие, антропонимия,

As is known, onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies any proper nouns, the history of their emergence and change, as well as the totality of all proper nouns in a language. The science of onomastics aims to identify and study existing onomastic systems in a language.

Onomastics (Greek: onomastikos - related to the name, opos - name) - 1) in linguistics, it studies nouns, their history, and their use in language.

Onomia is divided into various proper names (anthroponymy, toponymy, ethnonymy, etc.). It helps to know the previous location of Asian peoples, their migrations, linguistic and cultural ties, and the ancient state of languages. In folk literature, especially in epics, the aspirations, goals, professions, views of the population on the environment, relations with neighboring (sometimes mixed) peoples, and other actions are described in detail.

The diverse properties of proper nouns in the language have attracted the attention of scientists from various fields since ancient times. For example, the works of the ancient Greek scientists Aristotle, Democritus, and Heraclitus also expressed

opinions about the properties of proper nouns. For example, Aristotle, in his work "Poetics", considers a noun to be one of the parts of speech and defines it as follows: "A noun is a complex, meaningful word, not indicating time, whose parts do not have meaning by themselves." Julius Pollux, who lived in the 1st century BC, created a dictionary explaining proper nouns called "Onomastics". The Stoics, including Chrysippus, classified proper nouns as a separate linguistic unit, a group of words. During the Renaissance and the debate on the question of proper nouns and their place in the lexical layer of the language continued. The most important issue in this area was to determine what meaning proper nouns convey and devoted a lot of effort to studying this problem. According to his interpretation, proper nouns do not convey meaning, they help to know the subject, to distinguish it from other subjects as unique signs, labels. The name of an object, a person (a proper noun) cannot be a complete basis for describing that object or person. Developing his ideas, J. Mill divides words into two groups: a) words-signs, b) characterizing (connotating) words. Connotating words appeared after proper nouns.

In our opinion, proper nouns have a broader and more meaningful meaning than similar nouns. For example, the sentence "Do'stqobil (the name of a person, the companion, was overlooked)" is much more meaningful.

In the 20th century, the logical direction of proper nouns was further developed by the famous English philosopher and logician Bertrand Russell. In his opinion, the meaning expressed by proper nouns in a certain place and time is more precise and scientific in nature than that of common nouns. In this respect, proper nouns are very close to demonstrative pronouns such as this, that, that, that, that, and so on.

The linguistics see the difference between proper nouns and common nouns in that the former express a specific, concrete meaning, and the latter an abstract meaning. While proper nouns are the direct name, the name of an individual, a person, common nouns are indirect names. Common nouns initially denote the name of a whole group, a crowd, and later this name becomes concrete.

Depending on the level of study of the linguistic characteristics of proper names, onomastics is divided into such types as literary and dialectal onomastics, customary (practical) and poetic onomastics, modern and historical onomastics, theoretical and practical onomastics.

One of these, theoretical onomastics, studies the emergence of proper names in language and speech, belonging to literary and dialectal spheres, their nominative (naming) bases, development, various changes in this process, the use of onomastic units in speech, their distribution in certain territories and languages, and the structural structure of onomastic units. The study of proper names in literary texts is a separate problem, and this is the main task of literary onomastics or onomapoetics. Onomastics also studies the phonetic, morphological, derivational (formation, formation), semantic, and etymological aspects of proper names, using comparative-historical, structural, genetic, areal, onomastic mapping, and other methods of linguistics.

The onomastic system of any language, including the Uzbek language, is quantitatively very complex, large in size, differing from each other in nominative-functional characteristics, and at the same time, it is a linguistic entity that has a certain

connection and relationship with each other. Just as the lexical wealth of a language consists of concrete lexical units (lexemes), the onomastic fund of a language is made up of concrete proper nouns that embody the lexical framework. Three concrete nouns are called onomastic units in an analogous (imitative) format to the terms "language units", "lexical units", "speech units" in onomastics. When we say onomastic unit, we actually mean a concrete proper noun.

In general, the cosmonyms of the Uzbek language are lexical units that have passed through a long historical period and appeared at different stages of the development of our language. They are considered unique onomastic units that objectively reflect important information about the history of the language, dialectology, ethnography, folk history, and the socio-political and cultural relations of peoples. The proper names of some rare weapons, equipment, and objects that are of certain importance for the history and culture of the people are called ktematonyms. In some works, this type of proper names is also called chrematonyms. Onomastic units known as ideonyms and biblionyms are also considered type of ktematonyms.

In conclusion, onomatopoeia has a long history and is currently being deeply and scientifically analyzed by Uzbek linguists.

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