

About the lexical-semantic features of anthroponyms

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Abstract

This article is about the study of anthroponyms, which are lexical units in world and Uzbek linguistics, their lexical-semantic structure, which is one of the important features of the lexical richness of the language. Famous noun and their meanings are also explained, and the use of personal names in positive or negative places is explained.

Key words: anthroponyms, famous nouns, personal nouns, lexical meaning, semantic meaning, lexicology

Research is being conducted on world and Uzbek onomastics, as well as theoretical and practical problems of anthroponyms. Therefore, the study of anthroponymic materials in literary texts, lexical-semantic analysis is of great scientific and practical importance. The Department of Onomastics, in particular, has written a number of scientific works, dissertations, monographs, articles on anthroponyms.

Linguists around the world have provided valuable information and ideas on onomastic and anthroponymic terminology and their current problems. Russian linguists and linguists: O.S.Akhmanova, V.A.Nikonov, A.K.Matveyev, L.M.Gorodilova and many others have played an important role in the development of these areas. Here are some of the ones I found to be interesting: A.K.Matveyev's article on the terminology of onomastics and onomatology "Onomastics and onomatology: a terminological study" was published in the journal "Problems of Onomastics" (Вопросы ономастики) [7,12]. This article argues that the development of any science is always accompanied by the formation and improvement of the terminological system and can lead to a real terminological explosion in the formation of a new science. Onomastics is not a new science, but its unique position among the humanities has been the subject of much debate. The position and variety of meanings of nouns in a language influenced the fate of onomastic terminology. This is a complex and contradictory phenomenon. Therefore, although there is a dictionary of onomastic terms that claims to be normalized, the issue of improving it is still relevant.

Another onomastics that caught our attention was V.I.Suprin's Thoughts on Onomastic Terminology. The article provides information on the formation of the field of onomastics in a scientific, independent direction. V.I. Suprin noted that the science of onomastics appeared in the middle of the XX century [10, 133-138].

A number of our researchers have contributed to the solution and development of problems in the field of onomastics and anthroponymy in Uzbek linguistics. These are: E.Begmatov, H.Dadaboyev, G.Abdurahmonov, N.Mahmudov, N.Husanov, T.Nafasov, N.Ulugov, B.Yuldashev, R.Nuriddinova, Ya.Avlakulov, D.Khudoiberganova, They are our linguists like D.Andaniyozova. Here are some of their thoughts.

For example, N.Mahmudov in his article "Language and linguistics" says that in order to study and master any science, it is necessary to know its alphabet - terminology. It is known that large and small concepts of science are expressed in direct terms "[8, 3]. So, terminology is very important in the study of any science, in understanding their meanings. That's why oil dictionaries are being created for every field. We can see the enrichment and development of Uzbek terminology in these achievements.

In his book "Problems of Uzbek onomastics" B. Yuldashev speaks about anthropoims and comments on famous noun: ziga is attracting. For example, the works of the ancient Greek scholars Aristotle, Democritus, and Heraclitus also commented on the characteristics of famous noun. In Poetics, for example, Aristotle considers the horse to be one of the fragments of the idol, and describes it as follows: Julius Pollux, who lived in the 1st century BC, created a dictionary of famous noun called Onomastics. The Stoics, including Chrysipus, classified noun as a separate language unit, a group of words. Famous noun in the

Renaissance and the Middle Ages (T. Gobbs, J. Locke, G. Leibniz) and throughout the XIX century (J. Mill, H. Joseph, etc.), their place in the lexical layer of the language The debate on the issue continued. The most important thing in this area was to find out what the famous noun meant. ” [11, 21]

D.Andaniyozova in her research work on “Linguopoetics of onomastic units in a literary text” analyzes onomastic units as follows: appropriate. Because the same term is also convenient for naming internal types of poetonyms made up of onomastic units. For example, the use of purely sectoral terms such as "anthroponyms" instead of "anthroponyms" for poetically loaded personal names, "zoopoetonyms" for animal names, and "topopoetonyms" for place names helps to streamline industry terms. ”[1,12]. In her research, D. Andaniyozova noted that mothers, in addition to their nominative role, play a unique artistic and methodological role in the language of fiction and folklore. We agree with that.

However, some types of famous noun in the Uzbek language are still poorly understood or poorly analyzed [2,45]. These include cosonyms (astronyms), miphonyms, ktematonyms, agononyms, necronyms, hemeronyms, documentonyms, oronyms, nptononyms, pereytonyms, chromonyms, geortonoms, smeletonyms, phytonyms, eclecticonyms, ergonyms, taxonomy, chrysanthemums, badi. spelling of famous noun [3,368], practical and theoretical problems of nomenclature, including problems of onomastic lexicography [4, 327].

According to Kh. History of terminological lexicon formed on the basis of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, terminology of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X), terminology of the old Turkic language (XI-XIV), terminology of the old Uzbek literary language (beginning of the XV-XX centuries), councils Periodization in the form of Uzbek language terminology and independence period Uzbek language terminology allows to understand the processes that took place on the basis of extralinguistic and linguistic factors in the system of terminological lexicon for almost fourteen centuries [6,9].

E. Begmatov's services in Uzbek studies are commendable. Because the dictionaries of onomastics in Uzbek language were created by this researcher. It should be noted that E. Begmatov's dictionary "Annotation of Uzbek names" contains 14600 names, which have become a significant and meaningful dictionary of parents [5,605]. It is in this dictionary that the name Abdullah is explained.

The name Abdullah means mainly for boys and is an Arabic name meaning "servant of Allah, beloved servant". The name of Muhammad's (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) father. In this case, the word slave is a personal name and is used in a positive sense, meaning the beloved of God. In fact, the word "slave" is used in a negative sense in society. Here is an example from the translation of "Stories of the Age of Happiness" and explain our thoughts. Bilal ibn Abu Rabah was an Abyssinian black slave, tall, slightly fat, with white hair and a sparse beard. He was a slave of Umayya ibn Khalaf, one of the nobles of Makkah (Ahmad Lutfi Kazanchi, Tales of the Age of Bliss, Book 3, p. 209). In this example, the word slave is used to mean a servant at the lowest level. So we can use the name slave in both positive and negative ways. Famous noun and related noun have a mutual cognitive meaning. Famous Noun and Related Noun A. Karpenko's Theoretical Foundations of Distinguishing Famous and Related Noun (1975) and A.D. Zver's On Famous and Related Noun (1976) provide detailed theoretical information about them.

In her research work on onomastics, M. Radjabova gives the following example of phraseological units with anthroponymic components: “FBs with anthroponymic (people's names) components. The phraseological units of this group are further subdivided into several groups. For example, in English: Jack at pinch; in Russian: поИвашкеирубашка; in Uzbek: Masharif does the work, Mirsharif eats the fist. [9,17]

In short, according to the terms of onomastics and anthroponymy of Russian scientists and their information, onomastics is a separate independent branch of linguistics,anthroponymy is a branch of onomastics that studies human names. Looking at our research, it can be noted that there is a strong interest in the study of onomastics and its anthroponymics in the world, especially in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. These industries grew and developed rapidly. There are many more unexplored areas. That is why our linguists are developing their dissertations, monographs and articles in this field.

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