

Theory of Onomastics and its Study in World Linguistics

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ANNOTATION

In this article, we analyze THEORY OF ONOMASTICS AND ITS STUDY IN WORLD LINGUISTICS.

KEYWORDS: onomastics, language, inclination, grammatical category, grammatical structure, verb, structural classification, grammatical classification, semantic relations.

Onomastics is derived from the Greek word "onomastike" which means "the art of naming". Currently, this term is used in two senses:

1. A collection of all the common nouns used in a certain language.
2. The branch of linguistics that studies common nouns, their formation and specific characteristics.

It is known that onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies various nouns, the history of their appearance and change, as well as the sum of all nouns in the language. The science of onomastics aims to identify and study existing onomastic systems in the language. The science of onomastics divides objects that have received famous names into the following groups (departments): anthroponymy - famous names of people (names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames, nicknames), toponymy - famous names of geographical objects, theonymy - gods and goddesses according to various religious concepts. , names of religious-legendary persons and creatures, zoonymy - nicknames given to animals, cosmonymy - names of empty space regions, galaxies, constellations, etc. in scientific circulation and among the people, astroponymy - some celestial bodies (planets and stars) represents a set of names.

In addition, there are several other divisions (groups) of onomastics. For example, one section of onomastics is called realonyms (names of objects that exist before and now), while the opposing myphonims mean the names of imaginary - physical objects.

Depending on the level of study of the linguistic (linguistic) features of famous names, onomastics are divided into such types as literary and dialectal onomastics, common (practical) and poetic onomastics, modern and historical onomastics, theoretical and practical onomastics.

Theoretical onomastics, which is one of them, studies the emergence of famous names belonging to language and social, literary and dialectal fields, their nomenclature (nomenclature) bases, development, various changes in this process, the use of onomastic

units in speech, distribution in certain regions and languages, and the structural structure of onomastic units. . Researching famous names in literary texts is a special problem, which is the main task of artistic onomastics or onomapoetics.

Onomastics also studies phonetic, morphological, derivational (formation, formation), semantic, etymological aspects of famous names using comparative-historical, structural, genetic, areal, onomastic mapping and other methods of linguistics.

Practical onomastics includes transcription, transliteration of names belonging to foreign languages, identification of traditional (according to pronunciation and spelling), translatable and non-translatable names, preparation of instructions on how to write "foreign" names in one's own language, creation of new onomastic units from names acquired from foreign languages, name deals with issues of giving and app The various characteristics of famous names (nouns) in Tid have attracted the attention of scientists from various fields since ancient times. For example, in the works of ancient Greek scientists Aristotle, Democritus, and Heraclitus, opinions were expressed about the characteristics of famous names. For example, Aristotle considers the noun as one of the parts of speech in the work "Poetics" and defines it as follows: "A noun is a complex, meaningful word, which does not indicate time, and whose parts do not convey meaning by themselves." Julius Pollux, who lived in the 1st century BC, created a dictionary explaining the nouns called "Onomastics". The Stoics, including Chrysippus, classified nouns as a separate language unit, a group of words. was During the Renaissance and the Middle Ages (T. Hobbs, D. Locke, G. Leibniz) and throughout the 19th century (J. Mill, H. Joseph, etc.), 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 field was to determine the meaning of popular nouns.

During the XVIII-XIX centuries, this problem was studied not only by linguists, but also by philosophers and logicians. The great English logician John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) spent a lot of effort on studying this problem.

In his interpretation, proper nouns do not have meaning, they help to know the subject and distinguish it from other subjects as unique signs and labels. The name of an object or person (noun) could not be a full basis for the description of that object or person. Developing his thoughts, J. Mill divides words into two groups:

a) words-signs, b) characterizing (connotative) words.

Connotative words are formed after proper nouns. Another English logician, H. Joseph, expressed opposite opinions to J. Mill about famous horses. In his opinion, proper nouns have a wider and more meaningful meaning than similar nouns.

For example, the sentence "Palikur (the name of a person, the companion, companion of the legendary Aeneas) was neglected" is much more meaningful than the sentence "Man was neglected".

In the 20th century, the famous English philosopher and logician Bertrand Russell (1872-1970) further developed the logical approach to the nouns. In his opinion, the meaning expressed by nouns used in a certain space and time has a more precise and scientific character compared to similar nouns. In this respect, possessive nouns are very close to demonstrative pronouns such as this, that, this, and that. The Danish scholar Paul Kristofersen sees the difference between proper nouns and common nouns in that the former

express a concrete meaning, and the latter an abstract meaning.

Proper nouns are the direct name of an individual, person, and relative nouns are indirect nouns. Cognate nouns initially denote the name of a whole group, and later this name becomes concrete.

English linguist Alan Gardiner's "Theory of Famous Nouns" (1954) raised the science of onomastics to a new level. A. Gardiner, developing D. Mill's opinion that nouns are meaningless, nouns are unique names that express a set of clear, concrete ideas about an object, event. In this respect, proper nouns are divided into two:

- a) incarnate, symbolic (voplovdetshy) nouns and
- b) non-incarnated, representative nouns.

For example, nouns such as William Shakespeare and the River Thames belong to the group of personification nouns, because they give a general, holistic picture of a specific person (in this case, a great playwright) and a geographical object (in this case, a river). If we simply say William, it means an incorporeal, generic noun that gives a general idea of a person's appropriating names.

Historically, incarnate nouns came into being earlier, earlier. For example, anthroponyms such as Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, according to this theory, belong to the group of embodied nouns, because they embody the symbols of famous people who played a very important role in the history and culture of our country's statehood. Anthroponyms such as Temur, Temurbek, Ulug'bek, Alisher, Babur, whose parents dream that their children will be like such famous people, belong to the family of non-incarnated names.

The well-known linguist M.I. Steblin-Kamensky, studying the onomastic lexicon from the point of view of incarnation based on the materials of ancient Icelandic literature, noted that there was no "incarnation" phenomenon in the onomastic lexicon used in Icelandic literature. In his opinion, any famous noun expresses a specific denotation and meaning.

The doctrine of the "incarnation" nature of nouns developed by T. Hobbs was later refined by G. Leibniz. According to the German philosopher G. Leibniz, nouns represent elements of concrete and abstract thinking. This opinion of the scientist is important from the point of view of taking proper nouns in language (in the system of marked elements of communication) and in speech (in the use of these elements from a communicative point of view). Due to such views, an abstract-logical and co-historical approach to nouns in linguistics has emerged.

The scientific view that nouns do not have any element of meaning, based on J. Mill at the time, was later developed by famous linguists such as V. Bryondal, E. Boyssensom, L. Elmslev. As a result, some scientists, including the Danish linguist Knud Togebyu, claim that nouns (including pronouns) are synonyms because they have no semantic content. Accordingly, a single individual, a person can have several names, and several people can have one common name (mistakes, surnames: Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vahidov, Botir Zakirov, Shukur Burkhanov, Erkin Yusupov, etc.).

There is also an opposite view of this idea, that is, proper nouns, being words, have different properties, just like cognate nouns. Such a view was based on philosopher-stoics at the time,

and was later developed by scientists such as H. Joseph, Dj. Mill, and O. Espersen in the 20th century. For example, the Danish scientist O. Espersen said that "noble horses have more characteristics than similar horses. "Famous nouns have many symbolic connotations."

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