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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF CONTOMINATIONAL AND APOTROPEIC NAMES IN THE SYSTEM OF ANTHROPONYMS: AN EXAMPLE OF THE SYSTEM OF ANTHROPONYMS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In this article, we will talk about the linguistic features of contominational and apotropeic names in the system of anthroponyms: an example of the system of Anthroponyms of Uzbekistan. Contominational nouns are nouns that consist of the addition of two nouns that correspond to each other in meaning. For example, Arabic names in the Uzbek language. Apotropeic names have appeared in the past in the hope of protectio. The materials of Uzbek onomastics (including some observations on anthroponyms of) have been studied so far in a descriptive way. There is an opportunity to study anthroponyms in theoretical methods. Accordingly, the anthroponyms of Uzbekistan should be studied from anthropocentric, cognitology, linguoculturology. Such a study requires an approach to anthropogenic material not only from a linguistic point of view but also from an ethnolinguistic, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, aesthetic, historical-religious point of view.

Key words: apotropeic names of professional speech, linguistics, semasiology, lexicology, onomastics, onomasiology, anthroponotic, topoymics, gidronymics, ethnonymics, partly cosmonymy, zoonyms, linguistic features.

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Introduction

The materials of Uzbek onomastics (including some observations on anthropoid) have been studied descriptively until now. Now there is an opportunity to study anthroponyms in theoretical ways. Accordingly, the anthroponyms of Uzbekistan should be studied from anthropocentric, cognitologic, linguoculturology. Between the 60-70 of the last century, several directions in linguistics began to be distinguished as an independent sphere with its research object. This was also seen in Uzbek linguistics. For example the study of phraseology and semasiology from lexicology, experimental and structural phonetics from phonetics, with the separation of word-building from morphology, as an independent director, is intensified. At this time, attention is also paid to the sphere of speech culture, which teaches the quality of language in the process of communicative communication, the features of

adherence to literary norms, that is, the colloquial taste, colloquial culture.

During the recorded period, the direction of onomastics, onomasiology, which specifically aimed at the study of the system of horse breeds of the language, also went on the path of rapid development. Initially, at the Institute of the Russian language, gradually, at the Institute of language and literature research of the former Union, onomastics departments, even onomastics centers were opened. He began to collect and learn the proverbial nouns in the lexical system of national languages. Articles devoted to the problems of onomastics began to be published, collections were published, all-union and regional conferences were organized.

Currently, the study is considered to be topical, coming from Moscow (from above), distributed to the former republics.

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Such a plan also came to the Institute of language and literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. In short, Uzbek linguists began to pay special attention to the research of onomastic problems from the 1960 of the last century. E. Bekmatov Uzbek anthroponymy, T.Nafasov Khashkadarya region toponymy, S. Karaev began to study historical names. Before that, in textbooks called Uzbek, the native language of secondary and higher schools, several types of names included in the names of horses with names of genus and genus were listed under the title of horses with names of genus and genus.

At that time, the Uzbek language onomastics, which began to step on, is a scientific direction, which is now much more developed in Uzbek linguistics. At present, satisfactory research has been carried out on anthroponotic, topoymics, gidronymics, ethnonymics, partly cosmonymy, zoonyms, as well as onomastic, the spelling of horses.

Over the past period, significant work has been carried out on lexical-semantic features of Uzbek anthroponyms, nominative and motivational bases of anthroponymy on linguistic and sociolinguistic specific problems of anthroponyms research. These lines are the candidate dissertation of the author and a number of the issues listed in the articles studied1. In particular, great attention was paid to the practical problems of anthroponym research, and a number of our books on Bien published qilindi. Problems of Uzbek onomastics were widely discussed at several international and Republican scientific conferences. Including Gulistan (1986), Karshi (1989), Urgench (1991) and others.

Now a rich experience has been accumulated in the study of Uzbek onomastics in general, including anthroponymy. These relate to both theoretical and practical problems of scientific research of anthroponyms. At the same time, Uzbek several theoretical and practical problems of the bar of anthroponyms await its scientific basis and thoughtful study. For example, anthropomorphism se.logic and motivation, scientific principles of the classification of anthroponyms, the study of anthroponyms in sister and non-sister languages, the principles of the periodization of anthroponyms, the historical anthroponymy of Uzbekistan, the issues of the socio-linguistic, national-cultural, philosophical-ethnic approach to the fund of anthroponymy in different styles, the lexical requirements, and principles of the formation of explanatory, paraphrased transcription of anthroponyms, the study of anthroponyms, problems of creating uzbek language anthroponymy, etc.

Such problems facing Uzbek onomastics, including Uzbek anthroponotic, and the research of horses with a high reputation in the Uzbek language are not until there is a comprehensive study that summarizes the achievements of the neck.

Any language has so many linguistic Vos that it can provide its multifaceted communicative function need and function. Here one such tool is the lexeme (word), which expresses concepts about something and phenomena related to concrete and abstract, Real existence or imaginary, religious-philosophical, cultural and household spheres.

A quantitative set of integers, organized status as a specific team constitute the composition of the linguistic dictionary fund. These lexemes are usually studied as a certain vocabulary in linguistics: the noun constellation, the adjective constellation, the verb constellation. These categories are explored as additional categories within themselves. Here such a position also applies to the Lexis - malar, which makes up the noun category.

Language names things and phenomena, different and complex concepts about them, summarizing their sides, relying on the characteristics of the main character. For example, the melon plant in the Uzbek language and its yield are referred to as melons. Similarly, in the Uzbek language, the living being IoTs are referred to as sheep in a general way. Later melon and goy are named as additional groups according to a certain property. For example, such names as Poppy, Jack Russell terrier, chalk melon, Hisar sheep, Kazakh sheep, merinos. But here, too, summarized and summarized the concept about them- there is a rip-off. If without this, each melon grain or sheep grain would be called separately (in fact it is impossible), the lexical wealth of the language would be quantitatively Infinite, the language would not be able to fulfill its communicative function. So, to summarize things and phenomena, all existing beings in the world of the object is a miracle of human thinking and language out. But there is also a need for the latter, which is a daily dialogue of, for linguistic's life. This is what the object is, and events, is to name each of the living beings separately, singly and with wisdom.

In ancient times, it was gan to give a general name to what people saw when they did not yet know the secret of natural phenomena. Such names served to distinguish, to distinguish, to distinguish between different objects, things, phenomena. So, for example, the soybean meant water and any water, any mountain where the so goes into this type of object. But gradually the ancient people faced many objects, mountains, from which the water flows around them. In the people there was a need to distinguish one object that flows water (river, shadow, fountain, etc.), mountains, hills and hills, which differ from each other. Because of the habitat of ancient people it was either on the slopes of this mountain, on the banks of rivers. For them to correctly find their habitat, Mountains, Rivers played the role of a character, so that they could find their place of hunting without error. As a result, the individual gave additional special names to distinguish one or river from another

mountain and river. Such names as Akdarya, Karadarya, Karatag, Uluttag, which existed from ancient times, began to appear here.

The naming of the object, the object, and the phenomenon, taking apart the grain, began to take on all the things that life requires, and the language now began to multiply the names yuri - beg, as the possessive nouns. The noted vital need also led to the fact that people belonging to one seed and one family, living as seeds, tribes, balls, groups, should be distinguished from each other.

Several historians, ethnographers, who studied the social life of those who lived in Ancient Times, noted that the name of a person belonging to the same seed or tribe, which was the common name of a tribe, corresponds to the name of the seed or tribe to which it belongs, that is, a person belonging to the same ethnic group was called And the names of the seed or tribe consisted in the name of an animal, a bird, an ethnic group worshiped as sacred, divine. Gradually this tradition developed, each person who was a member of the seed and tribe was called by a separate name. That's how the person's names (the first, first-genitive nouns of the person) appeared. Now in linguistics, there are two groups of horses, which are called genus and genus horses. These two groups form the lexical composition of the language, the traditional wealth, the system.

The onomastic Department of linguistics studies the so-called nouns in the language, their emergence, motivational foundations, semantics, linguistic structure. Onomastics is a Greek word, meaning" the act of naming ".

Onomastics studies any horse with a name that forms the units of language onomastics in the linguistic and sociolinguistic aspects. Onomasticon is a noun denoting a common set of nouns in a language, and it is a noun reporter's, which refers to the language of an ethnic group of certain epochs.

It is known that any science must have its object of study. From the above statement, it becomes clear that the object of the study of onomastics is the presence of any exclamatory out tips in the language.

It is also known that certain linguistic units the types of linguistic - spiritual groups and lexemes in the language. Here such linguistic units are considered an object of study of a particular sphere and direction in linguistics. For example, the Department of phonetics of the Uzbek linguistics studies phonemes, the Department of lexicology studies lexemes, the meanings of semasiology lexemes, the Department of morphology studies morphemes, the Department of so-calleded legalization studies the methods and types of word legalization in the language, and the Department of syntax studies, sentences, texts, linguistics studies the artistic of language tools, etc. So, onomastics also have Day units here as a field of linguistics? Yes, able.

The language units that onomastics learn are Sonoma (ops), that is, the appearance and types of a horse with a horseshoe. These are anthropogenic, too - prim, zoonim, phyton, them and others. Gel-risen terms denote the types of onomastic units. Each of these onomastic units consists of a set of several microonomastic units. Their bike has covered a wide range of special articles.

Azerbaijani linguist A.M.Gurbanov in his book" problem- Azerbaijani side - bi language "considers one of the special sections of lexicology as" onomalokia "(onomastics) and considers onomastic units as "onomastic units", as well as 7 groups of the so-called horses that make up these units are thought about Anthroponyms, ethnonyms, toponyms, hydronyms, zoonyms, Cos metonyms, ctematonyms. He has already commented on other works in the onomastic sections of this point. Of course, the designation of the type and boundaries of the names that make up the onomastic unit of this mu - all does not cover all the manifestations of the so-called Horse, the subject that we are going to study is the imperfect person (person) is the so-called horses.

A set of anthroponyms in a language is referred to as anthroponymy (just like toponymy, zoonyms). For example, Uzbek an-troponymy, Kazakh anthroponymy. The field of anthroponyms research is called anthroponymy, and this branch of onomastics - Kane studies the linguistic and non - linguistic consonants of anthroponyms. Anthropogenic specialist refers to as a toponymic. As we have already cited above the concept of onomasticon, the aggregate of an - troponyms in a language, forms the existing Anthrocon.

What are the anthropogenic units that study anthroponymy, which tash-clay the fund of anthroponymy? If concrete is obtained, then the following onomastic means, which are the patronymic of a person in the Uzbek language, are units of the Uzbek anthroponymy:

1. Nouns are nouns that are given to a concrete person.

2. Nicknames.

3. From a nickname.

4. Naming a person in Uzbeks with the help of past forms of ("Daughter" "Son"), which existed in the past.

5. With the help of Arabic forms of the noun ("ibn", "binni"), restoring the name of the ancestors of the past to the person's name.

6. Russian surname and patronymic, officially adopted from the 20-30 of the last century.

The above are anthropogenic units and study them Uzbek anthroponymy.

Scientific research of the Turkish anthroponymy system began in the 60 of the last century. Turkish linguistics is one of the first T.In 1960, Jonuzakov chose the candidate dissertation on the topic" individual horse - riding in the Kazakh language".

Turkish language-in this first study devoted to the names of people in the genus, the concept of horses with names, in the transition of the genus horses to the genus information about, the legalization of nouns and the grammatical structure is given.

The book also gives an idea of the names of people, that is, anthropoid - what they mean. Analysis of this matter has shown that there are three different interpretations of the meaning of the name here in science. This:

A) the word denoting the basis for the noun lug means;

A) name;

C) the meaning of the name about the singular, private concept, which occurs as a noun of the singular person1. After the analysis of the quoted meanings, the authors come to such a conclusion: "so, whether the names of a person have meaning, what constitutes it, the so-called Idea is a BNR from a scientifically complete and until unresolved reasoning in linguistics until their".

The authors explained why the meaning of a noun is often equated with the denotative meaning of the lexeme, which is the basis for the name, as follows: the fact that the names of a person can not be interpreted in many cases in the adjective of the name of a concrete person, and the interpretation of the ethnographic meaning of the But as we noted above, this is the genus equestrian meaning of soya, which is the basis for the name ma - no.

What is the meaning of your name "authors"?" goal is to show that" week is committed to explaining the meaning of the names of the fellow cavalry." At the same time, they called this meaning "the initial meaning of names "1, but if we pay attention to the interpretation of the meaning of nouns in the annotated part of the book, then we will witness that in addition to the consonant meaning of the name, the meaning1 of the ethnographer - fig is also interpreted.

The authors of the book admit that the interpretation of the meaning of names is a complex, the difficulties encountered in this matter were mum - kin into 8 groups and convincingly analyzed.

At the time of the Usha, the first scientific articles about Uzbek names began to come to a year. Initially, about some motives of the name be – R. Shamsieva, E.Begmatov published articles about the peculiarities of understanding and interpretation of the meaning of names haqida1, articles about linguistic originality of nouns and the of nouns, which are common among the Kashkadarya population. Later, in the articles written by us, the traditional originality of into - purses, the legalization of nouns, views were made on the private side.

M.Shamsieva's article says that there are 5 different motivations for naming, 5 different motivations for naming girls, as well as the reasons for putting religious names -4.

In the area studied in the Nosirov article, some names related to the vowels of naming are widely addressed. For example, when the baby is born, the names of Qo`chqor, Qo`zi, Altibay, which refers to the signs on his body; some names indicate the time of birth of the baby Chorshanboy, Juma, Jumaboy, child or event, day of the event birthday hit Heydar (Saturday sale for driving goods to the market - Mal Aydar day) and others brought valuable information about.

Names of author Tarot, Ramadan, Asad, Rajab, Muharram, Safar the month of birth of the baby; statutes, cathedrals, Bahor, Gulbahor the season of birth of the child; holiday, Hayit, Hayitgul, Hayitmurad, Qurban, Qurbanboy the names of the days of celebration and ritual; guest, guest, Eve, grandfather, grandfather, grandfather, father, satellite, passenger the names of which the baby was not born in his house; forty, sixty, eighty, ninety names what is the age of the father when the baby comes into the world; Chori, Panji names the owner of the name - in the family is a child; Toke, son a dash, goal, opposite, vs.connection with the dream of seeing a son or a girl; the name of the monument means that the baby is without a father or mother - you are left; Suyun, Leech, Joy, glad names signify the joy, emotional state of the parents.

The names in the article are also classified according to the character of the appeal, which is based on the name, and they are divided into twelve groups. Onosirov knew the collective thoughts about the meanings of the names of people. In his opinion, the names are not dry land, they have a certain meaning.

In the study, the Turkic layer of Uzbek names was classified according to the motives that are the basis for the name, and then the Uzbek names were classified according to the name - affixes, descriptive names, names, and wishes. In the third chapter of the dissertation, the gram - matrix structure of names is studied. The dissertation is distinguished by its richness to metallic materials.

Anthroponymy-entered the linguistics of O'abek from the 60 of the last century, as a scientific direction that studies the proverbial horses of Adams (personalities). Thanks to scientific and practical research on the names of people in the Uzbek language during the Utgan period, anthroponotic has now become an advanced Department of Uzbek onomastics. Bunda Uzbek names, their lexical-semantic features, literary and dialectical appearance, the grammatic structure of names, peculiarities in their legalization, the lights dedicated to the interpretation of the sociolinguistic-motivational meanings of Uzbek names, the research on the OE and mastered layers of the names of week, the development of the name Fund and the historical, ethnic, cultural - spiritual, linguistic factors related to the

Along with similar scientific achievements, several linguistic and non - linguistic features of the Uzbek anthroponyms are also waiting for their clever researchers. The most important of them, in our dice, are the following.

Uzbek historical anthroponymy is almost not studied. It is necessary to carefully collect and train anthroponym materials, preserved in historical written monuments, folklore works, texts, and other sources. In this study, especially some object and sub-object causes, determination of is-derived names in the past under the influence of prints, the introduction of them into the new era demand.

In general, the meaning of noble horses, how to understand and interpret it is waiting for a deeper search. Although several scientists have been researching this issue, they have not yet come to a standstill. It is clear from this point of view that it is not necessary to put forward the scientific requirements for the meaning of the genus of horses in the meaning of the genus of horses, nor to attribute the meaning of anthroponyms to the meaning of the genus of horses.

Creates show that there are specific structures of anthroponyms, features of legalization. In anthroponymy, the functional property of a single lexical unit (component)is sometimes observed that the parts of a noun do not have a mutual spiritual connection, etc. Also, the names formed from the imitation of some, although the names are legalized threeway. It is important to thoroughly study such laws, the reasons for which are characteristic of Antro - eponymic, based on a quantitative significant anthropogenic material.

Until now, not all anthropogenic units have been studied to some extent. Nicknames in the Uzbek language, types of local - dialect nicknames need additional research. In particular, the linguistic features of pseudonyms in the press pages of fiction and folklore, as well as in oral dialogues, is one of the almost unexplored.

The materials of Uzbek onomastics (including some observations on anthropoid) have been studied descriptively until now. Now there is an opportunity to study anthroponyms in theoretical ways. Accordingly, the anthroponyms of Uzbekistan should be studied from anthropocentric, Cognitologic, linguoculturology. Such a study requires anthropogenic material not only from the linguistic point of view but also from the side - swelling of the ethnolinguistic, nanomagnetic, psychoanalytic, sociolinguistic, aesthetic, historical - religious point of view.

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