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SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Abstract: *The article deals with linguistic realization of proper names in English and Uzbek. Proper nouns constitute a class of linguistic items sharing features with both noun and deictic. Besides that it has been analyzed the semantic peculiarities of proper names, their importance in speech and context.*
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Introduction

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Naming a single entity is one of the basic speed, acts, included by the class of declaratives, alongside declaring war, dismissing and be questing. People and peaces, pets and hurricanes, and festivities, institution and commercial products, works of art and shops are given a name.

Naming serves to highlight entities that play a role in people's daily life, and to establish and maintain an individually in a society.

Objects of analysis of onomastic people's names, proper nouns have been investigated by philosophers, logicians, anthropologists and psychologists, but only sporadically by linguists: e.g. with different approaches and concerns, Sloat[1,26-30] , Gary – Prieur[2, 47-53].

It is generally agreed among linguists that proper nouns are a universal linguists category [3, 88-95]. Their status and function is theoretical issue debated by many scholars, whose views are discussed in Van Langendock [4, 112-132]. The topic is complex and controversial and the account given will be brief and schematic; this means that some aspects will be considered.

Proper Nouns (PNs) constitute a system organized according to criteria varying across cultures, and provide an interpretation of the society of which they are the expression. They are linguistic items fulfilling a referential function, they refer to single entities existing in the real world. Like deictic, they are not dependent on the immediate situational context.

Like nouns, PNs, constitute an open class of words and, hence, are lexical rather than grammatical; but, unlike nouns, they lack lexical meaning.

Proper nouns (also called proper nouns) are the words which name specific people, organizations or places. They always start with a capital letter.

• Each part of a person's name is a proper noun – Lynne Hand, Elizabeth Helen, Ruth Jones.

• The names of companies, organizations or trade marks: - Microsoft, Rolls Royce, the Round Table, www.

• Given or pet names of animals – Lassie Triger Sam.

• The names of cities and countries and words derived from those proper nouns – Paris, London, New York, England.

- English Geographical and Celestial Names – The Red Sea, Alpha Centauri, Mars.
- Monuments, buildings, meeting rooms – The Taj Mahal, The Eiffel Tower, Room 222.
- Historical events, documents, law, and periods – The Civil War, the Industrial Revolution, World War 1.
- Month, days of week, holidays – Monday, Christmas, December.
- Religions, deities, scriptures – God, Christ, Jehovah, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, the Bible, the Torah, the Koran.
- Awards, vehicles, vehicle models and names – The Nobel Peace Prize, the Scout Movement, Ford Focus, the Bismarck, Hoover.

Let us row survey the main linguistic features of PNs in English. their first feature is the initial – capitalisation in writing, whose function is to distinguish a PN from a common noun, e.g. Rosemary vs, rosemary.

They are subject to some words formation process; for example, hypocorisms can be formed full first names, employing various mechanisms, as illustrated in (1).

1) Full From   Hypocorisms
   John   Johnny   (suffixation)
   Joseph   Joe   (shortening)
   Richard   Dick (shortening and phonological modification)

With regard to grammar, names raise varies issues. One issue concerns the internal structure of nouns, they can be mono – or polylexemic, sometimes incorporating the article (e.g. London, John Smith, The Red Sea); personal names can be preceded by a title (e.g. Mr. Smith, Aunt Mary), whose status is rather controversial.

A major issue is represented by the different uses of nouns. In their primary use as referring expressions, PNs can occupy the NP slot, as a in (2c) and occur in close oppositional structures, as in (2d);

2) a) He loves Mary
   b) They lived in Oxford
   c) I read that, Walter
   d) The poet Tennyson died early.

In secondary uses, nouns can take on the semantic value. "entity called x" and have a plural form, as in (3).

3) There are few Alfreds in the class.

They can occur with determines: the article the or a/ an, as (4 a-b), quantifies, as in (4c); possessives, as in (4d); demonstrative, as in (4e). We will discuss them completely.

4)   a) I haven't been in touch with the Joneses for ages.
   b) I've never met an Ophelia.
   c) I know three Ann Smith.
   d) My Jennifer has won the school prize again.

e) Who's this Penelope who's been sending you emails?

They can be modified by adjectives, restrictive relative clauses or PPs, as in (5), (6), (7), respectively:

(5) He's the famous George.
(6) This is the Paris I prefer to forget.
(7) The London of my childhood was different.

To account for these data, analysts distinguish between the grammatical category proper noun having the syntactic status of NP, assigned to the names in (2) and the category " proper noun" having the status of common noun, assigned to the names in (3) – (7).

Let us now consider the semantics of PNs, an issue much discussed from Mill onwards. They are diachronically motivated, and a meaningful etymon is found in most cases: e.g. family names derive from elements of common vocabulary referring to parentage (son of Richard > Richardson) or, occupation (miller > Miller). But they are synchronically opaque: "it is widely, though not universally, accepted that proper nouns do not have sense".

Now let's analyze the material in Uzbek language. Names, which are given to person or places are called proper names, so they are divided into several groups: 1) Person's name, surname, nickname: Rahim Mahmudov, Oybek Foniy. 2) given to animals: Olapar, Boychibor: 3) geographical locations (including names of streets and contienents): Navoiy kochasi, Osiyo qit'asi. 4) offices and work-places or centre's names Ozbekiston Respublikasi, Markaziy banki, Nizomiy nomli TDAU. 5) names of books, magazines, newspapers, movies, spectacle " Otkan kunlar" romani, " Ma'rifat" gazetasi. 6) water-places and building's names: Amudaryo, Orol dengizi, Katta Fargona kanali. 7) historical events, holidays' names: Mustaqillik kuni, Navruz bayrami. 8) astronomic terms especially planets, methoors, astreod's: Yupiter, Southern, Somon yoli. The names of books and newspapers, magazines, movies that are given person's name are written with "—" like " Guncha" jurnali, but names of cities, cinemas and offices are written without " – ", and they are just: nomidagi, nomli – named after.

Many proper nouns are derived from common nouns or another parts of speech, e.g: Polat (turdosh ot), Guzal (sifat), Sakson ota (son), Kimsan (olmosh), Sotiboldi (fe'l). But sometimes proper nouns are used like amper (tok ulchovi), Xosiyatxon (atlas turi).

The topic is semantic peculiarities of the phraseological units with proper nouns in the English and Uzbek languages, and every scholar has his opinion about the following topic who worked on phraseological units of English and

Uzbek. So, we tried to open some peculiarities of this topic at first time. We classified phraseological units according to their meaning to the following phraseo- semantic groups.

1) Names of places which are named according to their geographical locations and history which is concerned with events, happened there.

The city of the Falls amer., « The city of waterfalls» Lunswell

(Lunsville located in Kentucky on the Ohio River, forming a series of strennins and waterfalls near the city).

The city of Brotherly love amer., "city of brotherly love"

(Philadelphia) Senator George Wharton Pepper is a devent Episcopalion, leader of the church of J. P. Morgan and company in the city of Brotherly love.[5]

2) events which are considered negative, like danger or unpleasant situation.

Domocles' sword – (ever-present danger)

(from the legend of the Syracuse circulation of Dionysius, who at the feast put Domacles, envious of him, in his place and hung a sword on his thin hair over it).

Between Scyla and Charybdis , "in a bind".

Pandora's box, (open) A - a situation that might turn out to contain many unexpected and unwanted problems and consequences.

3) In daily life we come across kind of hard work.

A labour of Hercules , "extremely difficult work".

A labour of Sisyphus, "hard and barren labor".

4) Observing on comparing languages, extraordinary habits or culture are more interesting side of learning languages especially about drinks.

John Barleycorn (personification of beer and other alcoholic and malt drinks; the expression, known from the first half of the 17th century, gained particular popularity due to the use of it by R. Burns).

Bacchus has drowned more men Neptune "wine has killed more people than the sea".

Adam's ale (or wine) "Adam's wine", "water".

Some take a glass of porter to their dinner, but I slake my thirst with Adam's wine.[6,30]

4) More universal sphere is names of objects or things.

The Star – Spangled Banner

1) US state flag

2) American national anthem

(Star – Spangled Banner – patriotic song of F.S. Kay (1814). US National Anthem Late Attack).

The mayor was there … Speeches were made, the Star – Spangled Banner, sung …

5) In life, possible and impossible work or situation are often found, the phrases which are related to time, for example " never" or season.

At the Greek Calends upon. "to the Greek calends", "never".

Calendars are the first day of the month. Greeks did not count time on calendars:

Since Adam was a boy - a very long time ago, from time immemorial, from time immemorial.

6) Among all phrases, only one which is phrase of concerning with names of person is more popular.

A Sherlock Holmes – "educated, resourceful detective".

Jack Horner – "smug boy"

Paul Pry – "poking nose".

Intellect – Hasan, Good manners – Husan.

Qizil kursa, Xizr yoldan chiqar.

Sulaymon yoldi, devlar qutildi.

Suv tilasang, Sulaymondan tila.

Yettining biri Xizr.

In short, PNs constitute a class of linguistic items sharing features with both noun and deictic. Formally, PNs share some grammatical features with common nouns, but differ from them in various respects. Both PNs and deictic lack lexical meaning and have a referential function; but, on the situational context and encyclopedic knowledge. In interpreting the PN, the decoder first has to recognize whether its use is referential or figurative, relying on the linguistic context, then she or he will activate encyclopedic knowledge or recur to her or his lexical competence, if the item is lexicalized. Finally, PNs refer to a " fixed" referent, while deictic to a referent, that can vary according to the situational context.

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