

THE SPECIFICS OF ONOMASTICS IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. This article deals of the specifics of linguistics as a research object, the place of onomastics in English and Uzbek linguistics today, and its future prospects.

Key words: Poetic onomastics, practical onomastics, regional onomastics, theoretical onomastics, anthroponymy, culture.

Onomastics is interrelated with such disciplines as history, archeology, genealogy, heraldry, textual studies, literary studies, astronomy, demography. Anthroponyms, as an important part of the language system, reflect the uniqueness of the national consciousness and social development of society. The semantics of anthroponyms is studied from the point of view of referentiality, which is presented as the main differential sign of a noun. As the oldest units of any language system, proper nouns are one of the most interesting and complex linguistic universals. All the linguistic, semantic, cognitive, pragmatic, cultural definitions given in the scientific literature to this day regarding the nature of the famous noun-anthroponym are controversial to one degree or another. Difficulties in defining the semantic structure of anthroponyms in linguistics, including French linguistics, led to the widespread opinion about anthroponyms as "incorrect", units that do not have full lexical value, which are on the edge of the language system, and, accordingly, they were forgotten as a subject of linguistic analysis. Therefore, the science of anthroponyms - anthroponymics - developed for a long time, separated from the main directions of linguistics, and described the name fund of the language in historical, etymological and regional aspects. It is true that complex theoretical issues related to the study of the linguistic nature of anthroponyms have been raised from time to time, but many of them remain without

satisfactory explanation. Personal names have been recorded for the most part since 1538 in parish registers and “in the centralized and systematized General Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths, which was begun in 1837...”(Coates, 2007: 332) Written records by 1776 are not mainly consisted of the names of people of higher social status anymore (e.g. landlords, merchants, freeholders) but also contain names of peasantry and names of women. When place-names are concerned, they were recorded in the same documents as personal names. They appear in these in their present orthographic form (or a form which is very similar to that of today). By this time, names of larger places were for the most part fixed and many fields and minor topographical elements are recorded and documented (e.g. street maps of larger towns) A significant part of the work in modern linguistics is devoted to the study of the functioning of specific names in the literary text (Belousova E. A., Fonyakova A. A. and others). In my opinion, it is of particular interest to study the function of specific names in the folklore text, especially in folk songs, because if we consider the functions of the specific names in the folklore text, its characteristics can be determined. Onomastics(Greek onomastics - "the art of naming") is a branch of linguistics that studies proper names [1].N.V. Podolskaya defines several types of onomastics as a science in her "Dictionary of Russian Onomastic Terminology" [2].Poetic onomastics is considered a branch of onomastics that studies any unique names (poetonyms) in artistic literary works, and studies the principles of their creation, style, application in the text, perception by the reader, as well as the worldview and aesthetic attitudes of the author. Applied onomastics is a special field of onomastics research, which involves determining the norms of form, accent, pronunciation, transcription, spelling, deduction for specific names, as well as normative models of autonomic formations (autonomous names, names of the population, etc. on) is engaged in matters related to the practice of designation. In this direction of onomastic research, subtypes of practical toponymy, practical anthroponymy, etc. are distinguished.Regional onomastics is a branch of onomastic research that has a local onomastic subsystem, belonging to a certain region. Such studies are usually related to one of the areas of onim space:

toponyms, anthroponyms, astronoms. The purpose of such research is to determine the characteristics of names in a certain area and the relationship of its names (or types of names) with neighboring and / or even distant areas. Theoretical onomastics is onomastic research aimed at determining the general laws of the development and operation of onomastic systems, and determining onomastic universals [2]. Onomastics is an important part of linguistics. Going beyond the boundaries of linguistics is possible due to the extralinguistic components of onomastics that are mandatory for it. The familiarity of onomastic systems of closed communities strongly connects names as words with a wide range of social, ideological, biographical and other phenomena, which are perceived only by members of these communities and are not always understandable to the general population. Phraseological units (pu) with a component - "proper name" (ip) in modern English make up a fairly large group of over 500 units, for example, the most illustrative examples (according to A.V. Kunin's English-Russian phraseological dictionary -1984): grin like a cheshire cat - grin, smile all the way" (the expression gained particular popularity thanks to L. Carroll's book "Alice in Wonderland"): to mysteriously smile or grin; smile broadly, particularly in a self-satisfied manner. e.g. Bob finished the set with a beautiful serve and an ace, and couldn't help but smile like a cheshire cat. Fortunatus's (or wishing) hat - "fortunatus hat" (a hat that fulfills all the wishes of the owner [fortunatus-fairy tale character] teddy bear - "dandy" [teddy is a diminutive affectionate form of Edward: named after the English king Edward VI, who was distinguished by his peculiar manner of dressing]: talk like a market vendor" [Billingsgate is the name of a large fish market in London] and other functional-semantic and pragmatic originality of the onomastic component in free use predetermines the need:

- study of the mechanism of qualitative transformation of is in the composition of phraseological units;
- identification of factors contributing to this process;
- systematization of ways of semantic-figurative rethinking.

In this regard, Superanskaya A.V. compares proper names with terms, and onomastics as a science with terminology. Referring to A.A.Reformatsky's work "Linguistic Terminology" (2012), he writes: "A term is always a member of a certain term and does not have a single meaning within it, just as a proper name is always the property of a community, so a term is also the property of a community. Today, not only its objective-nominative relationship, but also the information related to it is clear" [3]. It is known that famous names are based on a certain image, a certain method of nomination, which is individual for each nation. In live speech, names are closely related to the reality, culture, tradition, religion, lifestyle, worldview of a particular people, nation. Onomastics is traditionally divided into sections according to the categories of objects that have their own names: anthroponymics -the names of people, toponymics -the names of geographical objects, zoonymics -the names of animals, astronomy -the names of individual celestial bodies, etc. learns Onomastics divides specific names into realonyms (names of existing or existing objects) and mythonyms (names of imaginary objects in myths, fairy tales, epics, etc.) [4]. The listed characteristics of the class of onyms certainly do not reveal all the issues related to determining the specific characteristics of the corresponding name. Various onomastic studies have noted many other features describing the respective names.

All researchers emphasize that the specific features of famous names are in their meaning, but their interpretation is slightly different. Some see originality in the weakening of meaning, and sometimes in its complete absence. So, famous names can be interpreted as empty symbols, labels, comparing them with numerical symbols. Other researchers attribute the distinctiveness of a popular name to its "hypertrophied nominativeness", with which they think that their special concreteness is associated. Many researchers recognize the complex, dialectical meaning of proper names as language units (often words). In the modern theory of the word, it is recognized that the meaning of the word is its content, which is understood approximately the same by the speaker and the listener and includes three types of relations [5]:

denotative -relation of the word to the object;

significant -attitude to the concept;

structural -the relationship of the meaning of the word, as well as the whole word with other words of a given language. A noun, an important unit of language, is a word or a phrase functionally similar to it, which has all types of noun relations - denotative, symbolic, and structural-linguistic, and their quality in a noun is unique. Summarizing the consideration of own name as a language-speech category, we can say the following. Language, speech units -language, speech units that serve to emphasize the unique naming of separate objects of reality and are the result of such specialization. has developed some features in its meaning, grammatical structure and activity. The purpose of a distinguished name is to name a specific object, to associate it with a class of similar objects. For a famous name, naming a specific subject is mandatory, and its conceptual correlation is optional. Famous names can encode very rich and interesting information, the discovery of which often depends on the aspect of studying the famous name. Linguists who approach the famous name from the point of view of lexicology are engaged in the inventory of anonymous material, its genetic analysis, and comparison with appellatives. Practical onomastics: transcription and 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 words from names acquired from foreign languages b-n, name deals with issues of giving and changing names. Nevertheless, such broad associations of words "are not carried out outside the framework that is established by the language, and accordingly, to one degree or another, are determined by the general nature of the semantic relations inherent in this particular language." Therefore, the study of nouns with the meaning of a person cannot be limited only to the analysis of relations arising in groupings of the first type. When constructing a classification, one should proceed from taking into account all the semantic relations between its members existing in a lexical class. The chosen way of constructing a classification - from the allocation of thematic classes - to thematic subclasses, with the further isolation of lexicosemantic

groups and series of words of varying degrees of generalization, connected by relations of opposition, stepwise subordination and reverse inclusion, allows us to identify and correlate all such groupings. In this case, the classification naturally reaches such a level of division, at which it is possible to single out the series of words, characterized not only by the commonality of individualizing semantic features, but also by common valence and derivational characteristics.

To sum up, onomastics is closely related to the development of society, national culture, traditions, and lifestyle, and serves as a unique step in understanding the national mentality. Famous names are a special linguistic category. They are language-speech units that serve as specific names for individual objects. The purpose of popular names is to name a specific object. For famous names, the first thing is to choose a topic, and the second is to correctly choose the connection of the topic with similar ones.

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