

THE CONCEPT OF UZBEK ANTHROPNYMICS AND ITS MAIN PROBLEMS

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Annotation: This article discusses the lexico-semantic features of anthroponyms, their origin and etymology in Uzbek. Also, they are analyzed in anthroponym, anthroponymy, name, nickname, surname, nickname, patronymic, regional anthroponymy, anthroponymic dictionary, patronymic, anthroponymic universal, anthroponymic system, anthroponymic area.

Key words: anthroponym, name, surname, nickname, nickname, patronymic, onomology, etymology,

It is known that anthroponym (Greek: anthropos - anthropos + onoma-noun) is a personal name (name, surname, nickname, nickname, patronymic, etc.). One of the famous horse types³⁷. A collection of proper nouns of all persons existing in a certain language is called anthroponymy. Anthroponymics or onomology is a branch of onomastics that studies the origin, development and functional characteristics of personal nouns (anthroponyms). The collection and study of Uzbek anthroponyms on a scientific basis began at the end of the 11th century and the beginning of the 20th century. First, E.T. Smirnov (1899), later N.S. Likoshin (1916) and other members of the Turkestan branch of the Russian Geographical Society (such as V.F. Oshanin, A. Samoylovich) were engaged in collecting Uzbek names and expressing them in Russian transliteration poisoned. In the works of N. Ostroumov (1910), A. Samoylovich (1911), S. Oldenburg (1928), V.YA. Nalivkin, M. Nalivkina (1897), some issues related to the etymology and ethnography of Uzbek names and nicknames were studied. S. Ibrohimov and M. Rahman made observations on the spelling of Uzbek names and surnames (1935). The scientific study of the linguistic features of Uzbek names began in the 1960s. In the same period, scientists such as D. Abdurahmonov (1960), O'. Nosirov (1965), F. Abdullaev (1960, 1961), M. Shamsieva (1962), A. Ishaev (1961), Kh. Doniyorov (1960) Some scientific and popular scientific articles on Uzbek anthroponymics were published. The founder of Uzbek anthroponymics is undoubtedly E.A. Begmatov. During the years 1962-1965, he collected very rich material on Uzbek anthroponymy and published a number of important articles on linguistic and extralinguistic features of anthroponyms, names,

nicknames, nicknames, surnames, lexicon, structure, and grammatical features of patronymics. On this basis, in 1965, this scientist defended his thesis on the topic "Anthroponymics of the Uzbek language"³⁸. After that, E. Begmatov's nomenclature "Names and People" (1966), "Spelling of Personal Names" (1970), "Spelling of Uzbek Names" (1972), "Uzbek names" (1992, 2000, 2007), "Ism chiroyi" (1994) and many other works were published. The issues of semantics and etymology of Uzbek anthroponyms were discussed by Ya. they tried to solve it in a practical way in their treatise. S. Ibrohimov (1961, 1967), N. Mamatov (1958), F. Kamolov, R. Jumaniyozov, YA. Pinkhasov, T. Mirzaev, E. Begmatov (1962) devoted to the problems of Russian writing and spelling of Uzbek names. the articles of such scientists were published in the press pages. E. Begmatov's works such as "The Spelling of Personal Names" (Tashkent, 1970), "The Spelling of Uzbek Names" (Tashkent, 1972), address such practical issues of nomenclature. It is notable for its dedication. In the 70s of the 20th century, with the formation of Uzbek nomenclature as an independent field, the scope of research on anthroponymics (onomology) within it also expanded. Since this period, Uzbek anthroponymy has been studied in various directions. For example, the studies of scientists such as G.F. Blagova (1963, 1970), A.S. Tolstova (1961), Q. Karimov (1962, 1967), E. Begmatov (1984, 1985) are devoted to the analysis of anthroponyms used in historical written monuments. , scientific observations of scientists such as E. Begmatov (1981, 1984), R. Kongurov (1964, 1966), A. Jumaev (1985), G'. Sattorov (1985) on the creation of anthroponyms, the structure of adopted anthroponyms, was related to the analysis of grammatical and semantic features of names. Some of the nomenclature works carried out in our country were devoted to determining the features of the use of anthroponyms, the distribution frequency of anthroponymic series in the regions. In this respect, L.I.Royzenzon, E.B.Magazanik (1971), L.I.Royzenzon, A.Isaev (1971), L.I.Royzenzon, A.Boboxho'jaev (1978), R.Rahimov (1978), T.S.Erokhina, M.N.Ramazanova (1978), V.B. The works of scientists such as Suzanovich (1978), VA Nikonov (1967, 1973, 1977) should be highlighted. The researches of scientists such as E. Begmatov (1972), V. A. Nikonov (1972), L. V. Danilova (1976) were devoted to the analysis of methods of expression (polarization) of the concept of gender in Uzbek anthroponyms. Methodological characteristics of anthroponyms Kh. Doniyorov (1965), Kh. Doniyorov, B. Yoldoshev (1985), B. Yoldoshev, Kh. Usmanov (1985), E. Qilichev (1978; 1982), U. Kasimov (1980) ; 1995) was studied in the scientific works of scientists. In Uzbek linguistics, there have been studies of personal names, especially anthroponyms used in folklore works, in a sociolinguistic and functional-semantic direction. In this place, D. Abdurahmonov, H. Bektemirov (1967), S. Yoldosheva (1974, 1975), B. Fayzullaev, S. Tursunov (1985), A. Ishaev (1973), I. Khudoynazarov (1998) scientific researches of scientists such as Later, I. Khudoynazarov also defended his thesis on folklore anthroponymy.

Initial steps were taken in Uzbek nomenclature to study Uzbek dialectal anthroponymy. Here, the works of H. Doniyorov (1960, 1975, 1979) should be highlighted. At the same time, scientists such as O. Madrahimov, F. Abdullaev, Z. Dosimovlar Khorezm dialects, A. Ishaev, Y. Ibrohimov have carried out a number of works related to the research of the anthroponymy of Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan. The adopted layer among Uzbek anthroponyms, the analysis of Persian-Arabic, Russian names in it is reflected in the scientific works of scientists such as E. Begmatov (1965, 1986, 1994), S. I. Zinin (1972), N. A. Sharopov (1985). Scholars such as E. Begmatov (1965), E. Qilichev (1982), Y. Ibrohimov (1986), B. Yoldoshev (2010) have written scientific articles on the unique functional-linguistic features of nicknames in the Uzbek language. those who 'lon. Scientific articles by B. Qoriev (1966, 1967), YO. Ishakov (1968) on issues such as nicknames, which are part of the Uzbek anthroponymic system, their features of use, types, and their function in the text, were created⁴⁰. Later, pamphlets by T.Koraev and R.Vahidov were published devoted to this problem⁴¹. By the 80s of the 20th century, researches on Uzbek anthroponymics were focused on the study of the Turkic layer in its structure. For example, G. Sattorov defended his candidacy on the topic "Turkic layer of Uzbek names"⁴². several articles of this scientist on this topic were also published. The following factual conclusions were reached in these cases:

"The national uniqueness of Uzbek anthroponymy is ensured by two linguistic materials. These are: original Turkic names and Uzbek names. The national-linguistic spirit is especially evident in the creation of Uzbek names.

Most of the names belonging to the original Turkic layer are names with a clearly perceptible appellative meaning. Nevertheless, in this layer of names, three different names can be found according to their meaning: 1) names whose meaning is clearly felt; 2) names whose meaning is now obscured; 3) names with dead meaning. Most Uzbek names belong to the first and second groups.

Names belonging to the Turkic layer can be lexically-semantically divided into three groups: 1) name-dedications; 2) names and comments; 3) names and wishes...". It should be taken into account that the study of the all-Turkic layer in the composition of personal names in Turkic studies has a very ancient history. For example, the Bashkir scientist A.G. Shaikhulov defended his candidate's thesis on the analysis of the Turkic stratum in Tatar and Bashkir names (1978), and later he published a study guide on the same topic⁴³. V. U. Makhpirov defended his candidate's thesis on personal names in the work "Devonu Lugatit Turk". Similar observations were made in Uzbek nomenclature.

By the 90s of the 20th century, the issues of historical nomenclature or historical anthroponymy were specially studied in Uzbek anthroponymy. For example, Sh. Yaqubov defended his thesis on "Onomastics of Navoi's works", before that, B. Bafoev

had semantically and statistically analyzed personal names and geographical names in Navoi's works in his monograph "Lexicon of Navoi's works". The 4th volume of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Language of Alisher Navoi's Works" contains a complete list of all names of people, geographical, astronomical and other names used in the works of Alisher Navoi, as well as names of works found in the works of Alisher Navoi.

During this period, the stylistic features of anthroponyms used in artistic works, as well as issues related to their translation, began to be studied. For example, Yu. Polatov's pamphlet "Translation of names in a work of art" was published.

Another problem of Uzbek anthroponymy is related to the issues of poetic or artistic anthroponymy. That is, personal names used in artistic works, in general, proper nouns, serve to express not only the nominative function, but also a number of functional and stylistic features. This issue was later specially studied in Uzbek anthroponymics. For example, E. B. Magazanik defended his candidate's thesis on this topic at SamSU, and later published a monograph. In this work, the nature of anthroponyms as a linguistic category, issues of onomastylistics and its level of study in Russian literary studies are studied. In his research, the scientist considers the anthroponyms used in works of art in a very broad context, and explains the role of personal names in expressing the plot and conflict of a work of art. For example, according to the scientist's interpretation, in the works of A.S. Pushkin, the character's surname and first name are phonetically similar: Ev-gen-iy O-neg-in. The same phonetic harmony is characteristic of the surnames and names of M. Yu. Lermontov's heroes: Evgeniy ArbENin.

In the years of independence, the scope of research on Uzbek anthroponymics expanded even more. For example, S. Rahimov conducted observations on the issues of regional (regional) anthroponymy on the example of the Khorezm oasis, and defended his candidate's thesis on this basis. N. Husanov researched the lexical-semantic and stylistic features of anthroponyms in the Uzbek written monuments of the 10th century, created a two-part monograph and defended his doctoral dissertation on this topic. M. Tillaeva conducted the historical-linguistic research of the Khorezm onomastics system in a comparative direction with the onomastics of the "Avesta" and achieved good results. According to the scientist's conclusion, the personal names found in "Avesta" influenced the anthroponymy not only of all Iranian, but also Turkic and Semitic peoples. Therefore, among today's Uzbek names, we can find a number of Avestan anthroponyms, such as Jamshid, Isfandiyar, or personal names that were created under the influence of "Avesta".

It seems that the achievements of Uzbek anthroponymics are very significant, but there are still many problems to be done in this field.

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