

## ONOMASTICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** This article examines, analyzes, and discusses the specifics of linguistics as a research object, the place of onomastics in Uzbek linguistics today, and its future prospects.

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

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 onomic systems, and determining onomic 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 onymic 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.

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.

Studying one's own name from the perspective of psychology helps to trace the historical changes of views, individual and social tastes related to names belonging to different historical periods, and sociological and historical aspects are also important and interesting. The cultural approach seems to be the most effective in studying the specific features of the use of famous names in folklore texts, that is, their focus. This is determined by the fact that specific names are a "product" of a certain era and a certain culture. If we understand culture, following Y. M. Lotman, as "a collection of non-hereditary information collected, stored and transmitted by various groups of people", we can include many material and spiritual elements here. horses help us [3].

Thus, famous names have bright national and cultural semantics, they belong to the group of joint vocabulary, because their meaning directly comes from the history and culture of the people. So, onomastics is an important branch of linguistics. The belonging of onomastics to linguistics is determined by the fact that specific names are words, the main methods of studying onomastics are linguistic, and a significant part of its terminology is linguistic. But there is also a separate system of terms in onomastics.

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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