



# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 02 Issue: 10 | October 2021

## General Problems of Onomastics

**Baxtiyarova Zebiniso Komilovna**

*Trainee teacher, Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*Received 28<sup>th</sup> Aug 2021, Accepted 24<sup>th</sup> Sep2021, Online 11<sup>th</sup> October 2021*

**Abstract:** *In recent years, onomastics has entered a new stage of development as a separate section of linguistics. Great researchers in this area have grown up. There are monographic observations on the theoretical problems of onomastics, that is, the territorial study of geographical objects, dissertations are written at the doctoral and doctoral levels. However, a deeper study and analysis of this topic is an important task for linguists. This indicates the urgency of the matter.*

**Keywords:** onomastic units, phonetics, spelling, dialectology, toponymy, ethnonym, hydronym, oronym, oykonim, cosmonym, anthroponym.

**1. Introduction** Language is a mirror of a nation, a cradle of culture, a means of communication. A nation that has failed to preserve its language and nation will become the poorest and poorest nation. Love for the tongue is also a magical feeling that enters the blood of a person through breast milk. As the great Kyrgyz writer Chingiz Aitmatov admitted: "Each of us is indebted to the mothers who raised us and gave us the most precious treasure - our own language. If we strive for the purity and richness of our language, we will fulfill our childish duty."

Indeed, there are miracles in the world that need to be cherished and cherished. Direct language too [1-5]. Naturally, the greatest responsibility lies with the linguists. Keeping this in mind, the first President Islam Karimov, in his work "High spirituality is an

invincible force", quoted the following wise words: "We need to constantly work to enrich ourselves, to further increase its prestige. In particular, in such important areas as basic sciences, modern communication and information technologies, banking and financial system, expand the use of our native language, publish etymological and comparative dictionaries, develop the necessary terms and phrases, concepts and categories. In a word, this will undoubtedly serve the noble goal of the comprehensive development of the Uzbek language on a scientific basis, understanding the national identity and feeling of homeland."

The study of linguistics is also a topical issue today.

Today Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Mahmud Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abu Tahirkhoja, Nodira, Uvaysi, Zakirjon Holmuhammad oğlu Furqat, Muqimi, Zavqi, Scholars and scholars such as Munis Khorezmi and Ogahi can be considered as nominators of their time because of their sincere and simple attitude to the process of naming and naming in their time, to the names of people and the naming of their works. Today, A.Muhammadjanov, H.Hasanov, who have carried out and continue their research, have further improved and improved the scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical research of "Uzbek linguistics" and "Issues of nomenclature". , E.Begmatov, A.Sa'dullayev, RXSulaymonov, Z.Choriyev, E.Fozilov, D.Abdurahmonov, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov,

T.Nafasov, S.Qorayev, Z.Dosimov, BO'rinboyev, I. Jabborov, H.Kudratullayev, B.Bafoev, K.Mahmudov, B.Yuldashev, Q.Shoniyozev, A.Aslonov, M.Tillayeva, M.Almamatov and other scientists in the field of linguistics, geography, history, geology (ie, issues of anonymity in general), as well as conducted research in various departments of "Uzbek anthropology". Bringing their research closer together in terms of content and areas of analysis can be one of the most pressing issues in the industry today. This is because they can, in a sense, meet the modern norms and requirements of naming, naming theory and practice [6-12]. Indeed, the solution of the current problems of the course "Uzbek anthropology" only on the basis of a particular discipline creates certain shortcomings and misunderstandings in the process of analysis and interpretation in this area. Therefore, in solving the scientific-theoretical, scientific-practical problems of this field, the effective use of a set of scientific-theoretical rules and practical evidence on the process of naming unnamed objects of several disciplines, such as linguistics, history, psychology, geography, ethnography, geology, philosophy in terms of purpose.

**2. The main part.** To date, the work on anonymity has been in the form of scientific research. Names and nouns have the characteristics of a society that instills in the minds of people nationality, national interests, values, spirituality and enlightenment. Such a set of opportunities, favorable social conditions, conditions and the necessary time allowed us to achieve socio-political independence of our country on August 31, 1991. Independence has given us the opportunity to focus on names from the point of view of the ideology of independence, as well as on other pressing issues in our lives [13-20].

Research in this area has so far been conducted in the form of articles, dissertations, dictionaries, monographs, scientific and popular manuals. It is necessary to generalize the research on nomenclature as a whole and to study the issues of general nomenclature, as well as the controversial theoretical

and practical issues of Uzbek nomenclature on the basis of their generalizations.

Nounology is also called onomastics by another term in science. This is stated in the research of European, as well as Russian, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Kyrgyz, Tatar and Turkmen scholars. In the field of Uzbek linguistics, anthropology is a separate field, but there is a need to develop it in accordance with the requirements of modern science. Because of the attitude of all peoples to the name, the correct, accurate and correct spelling of the names used in practice is one of the normative acts in this field, which reflects both literacy, culture and enlightenment [11-26].

**Division of the nomenclature into two types of content.** It should be noted that today the nomenclature is divided into two parts: 1) general nomenclature; 2) private nomenclature. General anthropology is the study of the general problems of anthropology. It contains common features of the names of objects in Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, England, France, Germany, Canada, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, India and Brazil. It will be possible to think about it.

In private nomenclature, the problem of naming, renaming, and analyzing the names of isolated areas on a scientific basis is considered to be the primary problem, which can be called "Uzbek nomenclature". This nomenclature is a system of ethnonyms, hydronyms, oronyms, oykonim, cosmonym, anthroponyms, anthropotonyms, toponyms, phytonyms, phytotonyms, zootonyms, zoonyms, paragonyms, agroonyms. seeks to interpret in the context of geographical analysis. Their objects are the names of places such as oykonim, oronym, hydronym, anthroponym, phytonym, zoonim, toponym, agroonym, paragonim. The lexical, semantic, methodological, functional features of names, the principles of naming and renaming objects, the problems of explanatory and etymological analysis of anthroponyms and place

names, and their integration into educational issues are not issues that are raised today. These issues are addressed in both general and specific nomenclature [27-31].

Any name contains the ideas of people, including peoples, tribes, clans, and ethnic groups, that distinguish one thing from another. As a result, there are many types of famous horses due to social needs. Just as there are rules of naming, there are rules of naming and naming objects (whether animate or inanimate).

Creative thoughts about the name. It is said: "The people are a treasure, and their word is gold." This idea cannot be denied. Our people did not come up with this proverb for nothing. Indeed, the words that people use and create are our spiritual and cultural heritage. This wealth has been passed down from generation to generation. Therefore, as an object or event is named, so are all objects present on and above the surface, as well as people, tribes and plants to distinguish them from each other and show that they are different from others. each other. tool. With these names, they quickly stand out from others and are written in a unique way, that is, in accordance with the usual spelling requirements. It is necessary to interpret these cases scientifically and raise the attention of the scientific community and the general public to the names.

This means that the first meaning of each name is a specific meaning (for example, a nickname), and the second and third meanings are general meanings. It should be noted that the study of names, the practice of naming (naming) has the same educational, economic and socio-political significance. But at present, the problem of creating a diverse set of scientific data that is more interesting for readers, listeners and students and satisfies them with a scientific analysis of controversial names, albeit in part, is ignored by researchers.

It is also important to instill in everyone who studies this science a tendency to use names responsibly. How else can you understand the ignorance in this

area of people who cannot correctly spell their first name, surname, place of birth and the names of their favorite things, who cannot pronounce them clearly, who cannot interpret and explain them? ? How can this be justified ?! Unfortunately, there is no excuse for them. After all, names are a real expression of culture, enlightenment, dignity and value of a person. From the above, it is clear that the word noun is used in a broad sense, that is, a name is a name given to a person or object. Today, those who conduct scientific research on names are also called nomenclature, and onomastics is called a middle name. Currently, the first term is more common and the second less common.

Thus, the clarification of the future tasks of "Uzbek nomenclature" allows to study the existing names, to begin the explanatory and etymological analysis based on scientific sources. At the same time, it is necessary to inculcate a culture of conscious and cultural attitude to names in all segments of the population, to teach young people the interpretation and analysis of names.

**3. The final part.** Just as each area has its own methods of studying objects of research, a number of methods are used in Uzbek nomenclature. Linguistic evidence in its content and interpretation should not be overlooked. Onomastics, or onomastics, is also a field of linguistics that studies the operation of certain systems of methods, such as descriptive, comparative, spatial, semiotic, stylistic, and statistical methods.

Also, the methodology used in the research of nomenclature is based on the collection, collection, aggregation, card indexing of dialectical names for scientific knowledge of the world, knowledge, understanding, comprehension, analysis and interpretation on a scientific basis. theoretical and practical laws of travel, a set of skills. To do this, you need a lot of material related to the names.

The following is a summary of the methods used in nomenclature research.

**Descriptive method.** The units of onomastics are described below. Indeed, to describe the names, it is necessary to know the principles of naming these tribes and peoples, methods of interpretation and etymological analysis of names, and then come to a final conclusion.

**Historical method.** At the same time, our language and history in historical development, necessary and convincing evidence based on the stages of development of our culture, are collected as material sources and lead to a certain conclusion. Of course, the decisive role is played by the fact that a historical event, which is a collection of facts of historical significance, is named and based on evidence.

**The method of comparison.** В этом методе подход к ономастическим вопросам основан на материалах родственных и несестринских языков.

**Areal method.** In this method, the onomastic units in a given area are interpreted one by one. It is important to know the names that are specific to the area, the principles of naming, and how to interpret the names.

**Semiotic method.** In this method, the words do not play a major role, but the sign, the set of symbols represented by the topo-objects, and their verbal expression and meaning play a leading role.

**Stylistic method.** In the same way, it is appropriate to give a methodological interpretation of various sources, literary texts, and nouns in speech, and to interpret them with examples. In this case, the search for stylistic features of the names in the source, of course, should not be ignored, as they are reused and distorted. This method can be used to interpret the stylistic features of the names of the works of a particular artist.

**Linguopsychological method.** In this method, both linguistic, linguistic, and psychological evidence can be used, or interpreted and analyzed, depending on the psychological state and circumstances of the people.

**Statistical method.** This method is a method of showing the statistics of available names, ie their number, level of application, direction of application in a particular region (districts, provinces and republics). Because it is inappropriate to talk about naming and interpreting the meaning of a name without knowing the total number of names, as well as the number of names that are actively used.

In our opinion, the study of all the existing words in the field of "Uzbek nomenclature" by this method is the first and foremost condition for scientific research. For example, the Russian scholar P.P. Podolskaya's terminological dictionary on nomenclature issues, including the interpretation and description of the methods used in it, was supplemented and published twice in 1977 and 1988, with corrections and corrections. This means that the more the names are studied by the methods used in nomenclature, the richer the research in this field will be with examples.

**4. Conclusion.** Names have been around for a long time. The study of names not only provides valuable information about the stages of formation of the famous system of horses in the Uzbek language, but also about the history, customs, lifestyle, geography and archeology of our country, as well as the sources of our spirituality. can be the basis for conducting comprehensive research.

Among the onomastic units, the most studied are toponyms. The collection and study of toponymic materials in isolated areas will help to delve deeper into the essence of this issue and to reveal the specific laws and features of the system of regional linguistic phenomena. Toponyms reflect the people's past, traditions, various political, social and ethnocultural processes. Therefore, toponymy is an important part of the vocabulary of a particular language, a source of past events.

Ethnic names are also the oldest words in the language dictionary. The criteria for naming ethnic groups varied. There are interesting observations on

this issue in the works of such scientists as S. Ataniyozov, T. Nafasov.

Anthroponyms occupy a special place in the system of onomastics. They have been around for a very long time and are an important source of information about the history, customs, life, culture and language of people. The formation of anthroponyms is associated with various historical and ethnographic factors.

In conclusion, onomastic units also have their own functional properties. The study of this issue provides important theoretical information for the science of linguistics.

### References

1. Абдимуратов К. Топонимика Каракалпакии. АКД. - Нукус, 1966.
2. Абдуллаев Ф.А. Хоразм шевалари. 1-том. – Тошкент: “Фан”, 1961.
3. Абдуллаев Ф.А. Фонетика хорезмских говоров. - Ташкент, 1967.
4. Абдуллаев Ф.А. Ўзбек тилининг ўғуз лаҳжаси. - Тошкент, 1978.
5. Абдурахмонов А. Казакстаннын жер – сув аттары. - Алматы, 1959.
6. Абдурахмонов Н. Ўзбек тили ўқитиш методикаси. - Самарқанд, 1969.
7. Абдурахмонов Ғ., Шукуров Ш. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий грамматикаси. - Тошкент, 1975.
8. Атаниязов С. Топонимика Юго-Восточного Туркменистана, АКД. - Ашхабад, 1966.
9. Абдурахмонов Б. Наманган топонимларининг мотивланиш асослари// Ўзбек тилига оид тадқиқотлар. – Тошкент, 1994.
10. Абдурахмонов Д., Бектемиров Х. Ономастика узбекских дастанов // Ономастика Узбекистан. –Тошкент, 1987.
11. Дўсимов З.Топонимик индикаторлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1972. 5- сон.
12. Дўсимов З., Тиллаева М. Топонимика асослари. - Тошкент, 2002.
13. Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. - Тошкент: Фан, 1985.
14. Дўсимов З. Функционал индикаторлар. Филологик тадқиқотлар. 1-том. – Урганч, 1998.
15. Тулаков Э.С., Матёкубов Б.П.. Thermal Insulation Of The Foundation Walls Of Buildings And Calculation Of ItsThickness. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (TAJET) SJIF-5.705 DOI-10.37547/tajet Volume 3 Issue 04, 2021 ISSN 2689-0984 The USA Journals, USA [www.usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajet](http://www.usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajet) -C.70-78
16. Тулаков Э.С., Матёкубов Б.П.. Thermal Insulation Of The Foundation Walls Of Buildings And Calculation Of ItsThickness. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (TAJET) SJIF-5.705 DOI-10.37547/tajet Volume 3 Issue 04, 2021 ISSN 2689-0984 The USA Journals, USA [www.usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajet](http://www.usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajet) -C.70-78
17. Qizi, Y. Z. S. (2021). Determination of pressure in the plunger during the operation of oil wells by submersible pumps. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(3), 159-163.
18. Sirojiddinov, U. S., & Shodiyev, K. (2021). ALKALINEACTIVATED OIL-WELL CEMENTS AND SOLUTIONS ON THE BATE OF LOCAL ACTIVE MINERAL SUBSTANCES AND WASTES OF PRODUCTION. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 1(5), 486-491.

19. Shodiyev, K. (2021). FEATURES OF STATE REGULATION OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(5), 492-497.
20. Shodiyev, K. (2021). Contribution of ict to the tourism sector development in Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 11 (2), 457-461.
21. Shodiyev, K. (2021). The Contribution of ICT to the Development of Tourism in Uzbekistan. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 9, 38-42.
22. Shodiyev, K. (2021). THE USE OF ECONOMIC AND MATHEMATICAL METHODS WHEN ANALYZING THE ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES. *Scientific progress*, 2(3), 108-118.
23. Shodiyev, K. (2021). THE USE OF ECONOMIC AND MATHEMATICAL METHODS WHEN ANALYZING THE ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES. *Scientific progress*, 2(3), 108-118.
24. Shodiev, T., Turayey, B., & Shodiyev, K. (2021). ICT and Economic Growth Nexus: Case of Central Asian Countries. *Procedia of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 1.
25. Shodiyev, K. (2021). Contribution of ict to the tourism sector development in Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 11(2), 457-461.
26. Шодиев, К. (2021). ТУРИСТИК СОҲАДА КЛАСТЕР ВА ДАВЛАТ ХУСУСИЙ ШЕРИКЧИЛИГИ АСОСИДА ТАДБИРКОРЛИКНИ
27. Shodiyev, K. (2021). OPTIMIZATION OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITY OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISE. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 6, 106-114.
28. Shodiev, K. (2021). THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GOVERNMENT-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AND CLUSTERING IN THE TOURISTIC SPHERE. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(04), 177-183.
29. Sirojiddinov, U. S., & Shodiyev, K. (2021). Investigation of Alkali Cements and Concrete Based on Local Raw Materials. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(3), 1-16.
30. Tulakov Elmurad Salomovich, Matyokubov Bobur Pulatovich. Thermal Insulation Of The Foundation Walls Of Buildings And Calculation Of Its Thickness. *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (TAJET) SJIF-5.705 DOI-10.37547/tajet Volume 3 Issue 04, 2021 ISSN 2689-0984 The USA Journals, USA www.usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajet - C.70-78*
31. Goyibov Oybek Inatillayevich, Matyokubov Bobur Pulatovich. Analysis of Underground Projects of Energy Efficient Low-Rise Residential Buildings Built on Highly Flooded Soils <https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v4i9.2156>  
Copyright (c) 2021 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>