

Areas of Nomenclature in the Uzbek Language

Nayimov Sadi Narzievich

Associate professor, the chief of the department of Foreign languages,
Bukhara Engineering-Technological Institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract

In this article, it is said that the object of application of the field of onomology is the category of names in the Uzbek language, and that it can be evaluated as a branch of lexicology, that onomology is evaluated as a unique independent field of linguistics, and that it has linguistic material consisting of its own independent language units.

Keywords: Language level, linguistic level, nomenclature, ethnography, classification, general theory, scientific base.

Any developed science will have its own scientific directions and independent fields. Linguistics has no exception. Currently recognized and developed areas of linguistics include phonetics, orthography, orthography, morphology, syntax, stylistics, lexicology, semasology, phraseology, etc.

Recently, new scientific directions have begun to develop in the science of linguistics. It may include speech culture, word formation, morphemic, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and interlinguistic. Currently, these directions are recognized as an independent scientific field, and their research object, goals and tasks are being further specified. Onomastics is a field of linguistics that began to develop widely during the next half century.

It is known that any independent scientific direction or field should have its own separate object of research, that is material base. Such object forms a separate level in the linguistic system. The concept of level and the number of levels is understood differently in linguistic textbooks. But it is clear that in order to be a level, it must have its own independent linguistic material. This material is called language units. Yu.S. Stepanov talks about language levels and their linguistic units and writes: "A language level is a part of the language system that has the same units."¹ So the linguistic level studies separate parts of the language system, and each of these parts is a separate scientific field of linguistics.

A linguistic unit is a language material with certain specific characteristics, which is divided into certain systematic groups according to its essence and function. Each of these groups ensures the existence of a certain language level and is its linguistic raw material. For example, phonemes ensure the phonetic level, morphemes-the morphemic level, lexemes-the lexical level, sememes ensure the linguistic units of the semasiology level, word formation models-the word combinations of the word formation level, sentences or syntaxes are the linguistic units of the syntax level. Usually the linguistic unit is the same or close to the name of the level and field. For instance, lexeme - lexicon - lexicology, phoneme - phonetics and phonology, orthogram - orthography.

¹ Степанов Ю.С. Основы общего языкознания. М. Просвещение 1975, с.218

As long as a branch of linguistics is recognized as an independent field, this field should have its own research object, that is, linguistic units. In this case, a question arises as to whether nomenclature as an independent field has its own linguistic units. It is known that the field of linguistics that studies proper nouns is called onomastics or onomatology. Onomastics (greek onomastion) - means the art of naming, onomasiology (greek onomastia-name, lexicon - word, speech) - the science of names.²

The linguistic unit of the field of onomastics is onim, onomas. Onim (ancient greek) ovona, ovuna - name, the name, in the grammatical sense it means "astism, noun". Onim is defined as: "a word, phrase or sentence that serves to distinguish the named object from other objects, to individualize it, to identify it."³ So, the linguistic unit of the field of onomastics is onims, that is, proper nouns.

Onomastics is called nomenclature in Uzbek language. In nomenclature, the term name is used in the sense of a proper noun. It is understood that the object of research in the field of nomenclature is the category of names (proper nouns). Nomenclature can also be considered as a branch of lexicology. Because nouns are also words, but they are unique words. Nomenclature can also be considered as a kind of independent field. Because nomenclature has its own independent units, linguistic material consisting of the sum of ten units.

So, the object of research in the field of nomenclature is the proper nouns, all their types, which exist in the vocabulary of any language at a certain time.⁴ Nomenclature is an interesting and complex field, and it is divided into a number of branches and directions depending on what types of nouns are studied, for what purpose, and how. Such directions are defined and named differently in modern nomenclature.

Some scientists write about general theoretical nomenclature and specific nomenclature,⁵ while others study global nomenclature, areal nomenclature, regional nomenclature.⁶ Azerbaijani scientists wrote about general onomastics, organizational onomastics, descriptive onomastics and poetic onomastics. N.V. Podolskaya explained the theoretical, practical, poetic regional types of nomenclature.⁷

Some theoretical textbooks provide information on historical nomenclature, literary-artistic nomenclature, public nomenclature, pictorial nomenclature, poetic nomenclature, practical nomenclature, areal nomenclature, regional nomenclature, theoretical nomenclature.⁸

We consider it appropriate to distinguish the following areas of nomenclature.

1. General (global) nomenclature.
2. Private nomenclature.
3. Theoretical nomenclature
4. Practical nomenclature
5. General nomenclature
6. Regional nomenclature
7. Descriptive nomenclature
8. Comparative nomenclature
9. Areal nomenclature

² Подольская Н.В. Словарь русский ономастический терминологии,- М:Наука,1988,с.95-96

³ Подольская Н.В. Келтирилган луғат 91-бет

⁴ Теория и методика ономастических исследований.-М:Наука, 1986. С-7

⁵ Бондалетов В.Д. Русская ономастика.-М: Просвещение, 1983. С-10.

⁶ Эличев Хесен. Умумий антропонимика проблемлари.- Баку, АЗДУ, 1985, 11-бет

⁷ Подольская Н.В. Келтирилган луғат 96-97 бет

⁸ Теория и методика ономастических исследований.-М: Мысль, 1986,-С-10, 194,214,215,217,219

10. Historical nomenclature

11. Artistic nomenclature

The cited nomenclature directions have their own research material, goals and tasks. We will briefly look through the followings.

General (global) nomenclature studies the general laws of proper nouns common to all languages, the theoretical basis of their research. The subject of general nomenclature is variants, that is, general onomastic processes in world languages, where more attention is paid to the essence of common nouns, to the difference from other lexical categories, and to the universal conditions of development of proper nouns common to all languages. General nomenclature uses the onomastic materials of national languages, but this material is used to prove general laws in the onomastic system.

As an example of studies on general nomenclature can be mentioned the following works: A.V. Superanskaya "Общая теория имени собственного"⁹, the collection "Теория и методика ономастических исследований"¹⁰ and Azerbaijani linguist Khasan Aliyev "General problems of anthroponymics"¹¹.

"General nomenclature course can be compared to "General Linguistics" and "Introduction to Linguistics" sections of Linguistics. Although there are studies of some aspects of "General nomenclature" in modern nomenclature, there are no fundamental studies under this heading.

Private nomenclature is currently a highly developed scientific field. Proper nomenclature deals with the study of proper nouns in a specific language. Therefore, this branch of nomenclature is called "Uzbek nomenclature", "Kazakh nomenclature", "Russian nomenclature". The object of study of proper nomenclature is the system of proper nouns in a specific language. Private nomenclature is interested in the emergence and development of proper nouns in a specific language, lexical, spiritual, and grammatical features of names, etymology and ethnography of names. The scientific results achieved by private nomenclature have a certain value not only for linguistics, but also for history, ethnography, culture and spirituality.

Uzbek linguists T. Nafasov, Z. Dusimov, N. Okhunov, S. Karaev, T. Enazarov, O. Begimov and others' researches on Uzbek toponymy can be an example of private nomenclature.

Professor T. Nafasov's "Ethnolinguistic analysis of the toponymy of South Uzbekistan" (1985), "Uzbek name" (1993), "Why is your village called that?" (1989), "Explanatory dictionary of toponymies of Uzbekistan" (1988), Z. Dosimov's "Toponyms of Khorazm" (1985), S. Qoraev's "Toponomiya Uzbekistana" (1991), A. Otajanov's "Ethnotoponyms of Khorazm" (1997), N. Hasanov's lexical-semantic and stylistic features of anthroponyms in the Uzbek language in the 15th century, book 1 (1996); book 2 (1997); L. Karimova "Study of toponyms in the Uzbek language" (1982). N. Okhunov "Language and the names of place" (1988), "Toponyms, their naming features" (1+9+), G'. Gasanov's "Meaning of geographical names" (1962), H. Hasanov "Secret of Geographical Names" (1985), "In the History of Central Asian Place Names" (1965), E. Begmatov "Meaning of Uzbek Names" (1998) T. Enazarov's scientific-theoretical and practical-methodical foundations of etymological research of toponyms, book 1 (2001) research are the products of Uzbek private nomenclature.

The main task of theoretical nomenclature is to research the general existence, development and functional laws of the system of proper nouns, to define onomastic versatility (universality). Theoretical nomenclature studies the general development and functional laws of the proper noun system. It includes:

- determination of onomastic versatility (universality);

⁹ Суперанская А.В. Общая теория имени собственного.-М: Наука, 1973.

¹⁰ Теория и методика ономастических исследований. –М: 1986

¹¹ Элизев Несен Умумий антропонимика проблемлари. – Баку,1985

- distinguishing proper nouns from lexical units of other languages;
- logical connection between the name and the concept of the objects it calls
- study in linguistic direction;
- issues such as the development of common methods of classification of onomastic units and the principles are of primary importance. Theoretical nomenclature serves as a general theoretical, scientific basis for the study of private nomenclature. In theoretical nomenclature, symphysiological, typological, terminological directions play a key role.

The scientific views of theoretical nomenclature are not a fixed, dominant phenomenon, these views change and develop over time. Scientific conclusions from private nomenclature serve as food for such processes. Theoretical nomenclature is in many respects close to general nomenclature. "Lexicology and theory of language (onomastics)"¹² by A.A. Beletsky, "The place of famous nouns in the language"¹³ by Ya. Kurilovich, "Toponimicheskie sistemy i onomasticheskie schemy"¹⁴ by V. Superanskaya, "Iz istorii teoreticheskoy toponomastiki"¹⁵ by V.N. Toporov, Espersen's work "Grammar of Philosophy"¹⁶ can be an example of theoretical nomenclature studies.

Practical nomenclature. The field of nomenclature also deals with practical problems related to nouns. Famous nouns are a category of words closely related to the needs of society, daily life, social and cultural life. In this case, onomology has the task of solving some issues related to the demands and needs of the society. In such cases, nomenclature deals with the practical issues of nouns.

These are the following:

- Naming the baby, correctly recording the name in official documents;
- Registration of changed surnames of citizens;
- Assisting parents in choosing a name for the baby;
- Correcting incorrectly written names and surnames in official documents of citizens;
- Correctly recording the transition of citizens' surnames to new forms;
- Changing place names, renaming of places.
- Works related to restoration and preservation of toponyms of historical and cultural significance.
- Development of spelling rules and principles of correct spelling of names, surnames and patronymics, toponyms;
- Compilation of correct pronunciation dictionaries of personal names and place names;
- Compilation of orthographic dictionaries of personal names and toponyms;
- Ensuring that national anthroponyms and toponyms are correctly given (written) in Uzbek language, instead of foreign nouns.

Development of spelling rules and scientific principles related to practical transcription and transliteration, creation of dictionaries;-

¹² Киши исмлари ва жой номларига оид турли маълумотномалар, илмий-оммабоп рисодалар-яратиш ва бошқалар. Беленский А.А. "Лексикология и теория языкознания(ономастика),- Киев, 1972

¹³ Курилович Е. «Положение имени собственного в языке» Курилович Е.»Очерки по лингвистике».-Москва, 1967.

¹⁴ Суперанская А.В. «Топонимические системы и ономастические схемы» Всесоюзная конференция по топонимике. -Л; 1965

¹⁵ В.И.Топоров из истории теоретической топонимистики. –Москва, 1962

¹⁶ О.Есперсен. Философия грамматики –Москва, 1958

- Correct expression of place names from geographical maps, development of scientific principles for this;
- Create different known candidate, scientific popular images against person names and place names, etc.

As proof of the partial treatment of the mentioned problems in Uzbek nomenclature. E. Begmatov's "Spelling of Personal Names" (1970), "Spelling of Uzbek Names" (issues of Russian writing, 1972), Uzbek Names (1991), "Spelling of Geographical Names" by H. Hasanov (1962), "Literature Names" by U. Bakhromov and E. Begmatov i familii uzbekskikh avtor russskoy transcriptii" (1981), "Instruktsiya po russskoi peredachi geograficheskikh nazvani Uzbekistana" by G. I. Donidzen. - (Moscow 1981). work can be shown.

Applied linguistics and its tasks cannot be considered as some kind of secondary work. In addition to being related to the culture, spirituality, and daily life of the people, this work can have a positive or negative impact on the development of the onomastic system. For example, the impoverishment of the Uzbek toponymy fund led to the loss of many ancient historical toponyms during the time of the former Soviets.

Normative rules regarding the spelling of personal names and toponyms in Uzbek nomenclature lead to the absence of scientific reference books and manuals, to the incorrect and diverse spelling of famous names on the pages of the press, on street signs and advertisements, on the facades of the buildings of organizations and institutions.

Conclusion. Stated in the theoretical sources, "It is difficult to have the same methods and methods in onomastics". The analysis of onomastic units can be different depending on the language to which those sections belong, the purpose of the research, the period and the demand of the period, and the level of development of nomology. However, in modern nomenclature, it was analyzed that there are methods of analyzing nouns that are used and tried in linguistics.

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