

## THE PROBLEM OF RESEARCH OF PHALERONYM UNITS IN LINGUISTICS

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### Abstract:

This article is devoted to the study of phaleronymic units in linguistics. Also, in the article, the linguistic features, etymology and lexical-semantic features of phaleronyms, which are considered onomastic units, are consistently studied through analytical examples, and the importance of onomastic development of phaleronym units is justified in the article.

**Key words:** onomastics, phaleronym, medal names, title names, falera.

The appearance and development of common nouns is related to many linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Proper nouns (onomastic units) formed under the influence of these factors serve to enrich the source of our speech, which is one of the main activities in our daily life. For this reason, it is becoming important for a language learner to thoroughly master onomastics (the science of nouns).

The onomastics department of linguistics studies common nouns in the language, their appearance, motivational bases, semantics, and linguistic structure. Onomastics is actually derived from the Greek word *onomastikós* (onomastikós), which means "the art of naming" [2, S.96]. Since the scope of onomastics is wide, they are studied by dividing them into micro and macro scales. In this article, we want to talk about phaleronyms, which are macro-scale elements[5].

In linguistics, phaleronymic units belonging to the macro scale of onomastics are still used in Uzbek onomastics together with the research of nominative-motivational, derivational, structural typological, grammatical, lexicographic features, their social-political, spiritual-educational, cultural not sufficiently studied by ethnographic aspects.

In recent times, there has been an increasing interest in the study of phaleronymic units in linguistics. In particular, A. V. Superenskaya, one of the world linguists, T. V. Shmeleva, one of the Russian linguists, and E. A. Begmatov, one of the Uzbek linguistics [1] analyzed linguistically and provided information in their work. However, in terms of semantic,

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linguistic, and translation studies, the comparison of falernonyms in the case of the Uzbek and English languages has not been studied enough. It is clear from this that falernonym units are one of the urgent problems of Uzbek linguistics. Although we speak from the point of view of local or foreign linguistics, if we do not look at the names of symbols, symbols and ceremonies from a historical point of view, in particular, we cannot comprehensively explain their linguistic or cognitive features[6].

The term phaleronym is Greek "phálaron" phálera 'falera' "medal", ómona "name" [3], metal decorations, i.e. titles given as awards in military fields. The term phaleristics also comes from this word[7]. As a science that organizes the history of titles, medals, symbols, types, tariffs, we can mention such fields as Bonistics, Heraldry and Numismatics. But from the point of view of linguistics, they are the object of onomastics.

By combining the definitions above, in a word, falernonyms are speech units that indicate the naming of titles, medals, symbols and etc.

If we look at the history of the awarding of medals and titles, it has been going on since ancient times of war until now. Therefore, first of all, let's dwell on the specific features of military

ceremonies. In general, the military language includes such parts as military figures, military terminology and military nomenclature. Each of them, although it has its own characteristics, structurally and cognitively, but closely related to each other. Military insignia is a system of symbols representing the military insignia of the army based on the symbols of its country[8].



Military symbols and rituals are symbolic symbols and traditional rituals adopted in the military formations and units of the state Armed Forces: these include the battle flag, flag, military standards, military symbols (symbol, brand, coat of arms).

Flag of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan (approved in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 19, 2018

The flag of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4] (hereinafter referred to as the flag) is an official departmental symbol representing the characteristics of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan <...>. The official emblem of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan is depicted between the front and back of the flag. The words "REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN" and "NATIONAL GUARD" are written horizontally on the top of the flag.

<...>

Emblem of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan (approved in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 19, 2018) The words "GUARD" have passed. The inscriptions are separated from both sides of the circle by olive trees depicting the tasks of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as maintaining peace and tranquility in our country. At the top of the circle is written the motto "IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION'S INTERESTS" in large golden letters <...>. In the given example, "NATIONAL GUARD" is a phaleronymic unit[9]. Many titles, medals, orders, awards of our country can be included in such phaleronymic units. Including: "Hero of Uzbekistan" title, "Golden Star" medal, "Zulfia" award, "Honored sports master of Uzbekistan" title, "Shukhrat" medal, etc[10-13]. The naming of these units also serves to express national culture and values.

In conclusion, it can be said that in linguistics, phaleronymic units are the object of onomastics, and their research provides not only a deep study of onomastics, but also a wide opportunity to study the culture, history, and social characteristics of the nation.

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