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**ANALYSIS OF ONOMASTIC UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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**Abstract**

The article talks about creating linguistic exercises, working on them and the importance of linguistic exercises in teaching onomastic units.

**Keywords:** onomastics, anthroponymy, toponymy, hydronymy, linguistics, proper nouns, English language, Uzbek language.

**Introduction**

Today's rapidly developing globalization processes make a great contribution to the development of science and education. In particular, the emergence of interdisciplinary integration, the introduction of modern information and communication technologies in education, the formation of new methods of teaching are among these. In modern conditions, new scientific-research directions are emerging in the field of linguistics and their application in educational processes is becoming important.

Linguistic exercises are used for the purposes of learning, strengthening, repeating, checking, generalizing language knowledge. They are also considered the leading factor in the formation of orthoepic, orthographic, stylistic, punctuational and similar skills in children.

In education, knowledge of the phonetics, lexicon and grammar of the language and various speech skills based on them are worked on, which are traditionally called grammatical exercises. However, they are limited because they belong to only one grammatical area of the language. Therefore, it is better to use the term "linguistic exercise" instead of this term. Linguistic training is a component of the process of preparing young people for life, the leading way to implement language education. The exercise is held in a certain place (in the classroom under the guidance of the teacher) and time (in the lesson). The importance of linguistic exercises in the study of onomastics, which is part of the lexicology department, is incomparable.

So, what kind of field is onomastics? Onomastics (Greek: onomastike - the art of naming, naming) is a branch of linguistics that studies any common names, the history of their origin and change, as well as a collection of all common names. In some studies, the term onomastics is also used in the sense of anthroponymics. Onomastics are divided into literary and dialectal, usual (practical) and poetic, modern and historical, theoretical and practical types depending on the linguistic features of famous names. Theoretical onomastics studies the emergence of famous names in language and speech, literary and dialectal fields, the basis of nomination (naming), their development, various changes in this process, their use in speech, their

distribution in certain regions and languages and their structural structure. Researching famous names (poetic onomastics) in literary texts is a special problem.

Onomastics also studies the phonetic, morphological, word formation, semantic, etymological and other aspects of famous names using comparative historical, structural, genetic, areal, onomastic mapping and other methods of linguistics. Practical onomastics includes the transcription and transliteration of names from foreign languages, the identification of traditional (according to pronunciation and spelling), translatable and non-translatable names, the preparation of instructions on how to write "foreign" names in one's own language, the formation of new words from foreign language names, naming and deals with the issues of changing names.

Onomastics is interconnected with such disciplines as history, ethnography, archeology, genealogy, textual studies, literary studies, geography, astronomy, geology, demography. The branch of linguistics that deals with names, their types and reasons for naming is called onomastics (derived from the Latin word *onuma* - name).

So, onomastics is a field that studies common nouns, the history of their names and the reasons for their names. There are many types of onomastics according to the type of object. This means that it is divided into types according to what kind of object it names. We discussed this above. A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, Sh.Let's talk about the main 4 types that Sh.Yusupova considered in the book "Current Uzbek Literary Language". Common nouns are divided into several groups according to the type of object known:

1. Person and the names given to them are anthroponyms (lat. *anthroposis* - person, person; *onuma* - name): Ahmad, Karim and others.
2. Geographical objects and their names are toponyms (lat. *topos* - village, town, square, street, *onuma* - name): Shirmonbulok, Karakol, Karshi, etc.
3. Animal names and the names given to them are zoonyms (lat. *soom* - animal, *opuna* - name): four-eyed, like a fox.
4. Structures of water bodies and their names (river, lake, sea names), hydronyms (lat. *hydro* — river, water, *onuma* — name): Aral Sea, Lake Balkhash, Kashkadarya etc. To the students while giving information about onomastics, we should give them examples of onomastics.

The examples we cite are novels, epics, poems that they have read and are familiar with, as well as proverbs, proverbs, riddles, fairy tales, folk epics that are considered examples of folk oral creativity (read in school textbooks: "Alpomish", "Ravshan", "Goroglining tugilishi" and "Kuntugmish" epics), we will not be wrong if we say that it gives students a special interest and a strange spirit. The reason is that using the books they have read does not create the need for them to find and buy books.

In addition, students have a tendency to read and narrate the information they already know, even if it is repeated. Well, if we come to proverbs and riddles, there is probably no student who does not like to tell proverbs, to search and find answers to riddles.

So what should be done for this? For this, proverbs and riddles should be used in the preparation of exercises and assignments.

Depending on the variety of words in a given language, the denomination is divided into primary and secondary. Primary nomination is the designation of elements of reality (both at the subject and event level) using non-formed words. Non-derivatives are words that are synchronously recognized by native speakers as primitive, that is, they are not derived from other words. They determine the direct, conditional parts of the reality that surrounds us. In this sense, the primary nominative is a very rare phenomenon in modern languages, because the primary lexical structure of all languages has already been formed for many centuries.

For example, the main monosyllabic root words of the Turkic languages are the oldest form of the monosyllabic Old Turkic vocabulary. They did not recognize the connection between the meaning and the sound of the word, following the theory of

On the contrary, the ancient sages (Plato in the dialogue "Cratyl") and the medieval scientists, first of all, set themselves the goal of establishing such a relationship and revealing the conditioning of sound through meaning. This idea was continued by local researchers of the last century (S.V.Voronin), as a result of which a new direction of the linguistic study of the word - phonosemantics, which studies the patterns of phonetic imagery, appeared.

Phonosemantics - studies the laws of phonetic formation depending on the meaning of words in languages. The primary denomination is closely related to the phonemic composition of the word, so the results of phonosemantic analysis can be used as a basis for its study. Secondary nomination consists in defining the elements of reality with the help of derived lexical-semantic units. It is implemented in the form of word formation and semantic nomination.

S.D.Katsnelson calls the secondary denomination "sema formation". The secondary denomination is characteristic of the current state of languages, because now the filling of the lexical fund of languages is carried out mainly by word formation and transfer of meanings. Thus, the formation process of lexical system units is called nomination. The concept of nomination is interconnected with the concepts of "lexeme", "name", "term" in the second meaning of logical structure. However, there is a difference between these concepts. According to A.A.Ufimtseva, the concepts of "term" and "nomination" are formed through general and special relations. Every term is a denomination, but every denomination is not a term. All this gives reason to distinguish the third type of nomination for individual researchers - the third-level nomination, which implies the formation of terms.

Along with the term "nomination", the terms "onomasiology, onomalogy", "nomination theory" are used to express the science of naming and the term "semasiology" is used as its antonym. The difference between onomasiology and semasiology is as follows: "The onomasiological approach to the study of language, in contrast to the semasiological one, considers the content side of language units, not from the point of view of formation and

studies their importance within the system and the mechanism of semantic distribution of words and phrases.

The term "onomasiology" was first used in 1902 by A.Zauner, who noted that he takes the concept of onomasiological direction as a starting point and defines what names are available in the language for this concept. In this case, onomasiology is considered as a branch of lexicology.

According to other linguists, onomasiology is a branch of semasiology and subordinate to it. In the dictionary of O.S.Akhmanova, onomasiology is defined as 1) "department of semasiology" 2) "the science of marking, naming, showing", because many concepts of the theory of nomination, first of all, names, general categories are closely related to semasiology. According to other scientists, "word formation is closest to onomasiology." As you can see, there is no clear definition of the tasks and place of onomasiology in linguistics.

I.S.Toroptsev's words that onomasiology as a science is "not yet created", "all in the future" and its subject should be only the process of formation of lexical units and the model of such formation. One thing is clear - the science of onomasiology deals with the theory of nomination, it studies the processes of naming and naming objects and events of the external world. In general, the term "nomination" itself is used very loosely by linguists in relation to various linguistic studies.

That is why expressions such as "phraseological nomination", "anthroponymic nomination", "parallel nomination", "repetitive nomination", "commercial nomination" are widely used in today's linguistics. From the point of view of spontaneous and conscious interdependence in the mechanisms of language nomination, researchers distinguish between "artificial nomination" and "natural nomination". According to them, four types of nominations are distinguished:

1. Nominations conforming to the rules and formed in a natural way (normal or natural nominations, primary nominations).
  2. Mutations, that is, designations characterized by standard, but appearing imperceptibly for speakers of the language (secondary designations). These are nominations created on the basis of metaphor and metonymy: black gold, mental gymnastics, silver thread, etc. They are based on associative thinking and reflect real relationships between events and surrounding objects of reality.
  3. Deliberately created designations, target designations (these are artificial designations): "handphone" like "cell phone".
  4. "Pathological" designation, which represents the original meaning and is caused by the influence of extralinguistic factors: nanotechnology, computerization, standard, module, etc.
- The first two types are natural and the last - artificial. However, the artificiality of naming always relies on the natural processes of naming. Structurally, onomasiology is a collection of principles, methods and means, motives of naming names. In modern onomasiology, the

concept of "principle of nomination" is used very widely under different terms. In onomasiology, the term "principle of nomination" usually refers to individual aspects of a group of objects united by the subject.

The extralinguistic conditionality of the nomination allows names to be divided into groups depending on their thematic affiliation. O.I.Blinova states: "Principles of naming are rules formed by the speaking community based on the generalization of motivational characteristics and at the same time serve as a starting point for new names. The principle of naming is a semantic, meaningful category that is fixed in the minds of native speakers. The principles of naming objects and the reality of reality have been and remain one of the most important issues of modern linguistics.

Their identification and study is very important for many departments of lexicology, because it focuses on the problems of ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, the study of the genetic origin of words, the relationship of language with reality, reflection contributes. Linguistic image of the world, national characteristics of thematic groups, interaction with other linguistic categories, first of all, types of nominative units, methods and means of naming, word formation categories, etc. is considered

Based on the broad onomasiological typology of different thematic groups, in different languages or dialects of the same language, a group of non-linguistic factors directly determines the study of the principles of naming. Thus, the analysis of lexicological works related to the Uzbek language allows to determine the principles of nomination, such as the external appearance of the denotation (color, shape, size), the nomination by the internal features of the denotation (according to its characteristic features), the nomination.

On this basis, two methods of nomination are distinguished - direct, when the motivational feature is expressed directly, that is, the basis of the word that denotes it, the root morpheme and indirect, motivational when a feature is shown associatively, through another, a word that already exists as a neoplasm. An analysis of the literature on this topic allows us to say that there are the following methods of nomination:

- 1) Expression of sound,
- 2) Revision or semantic derivation (metaphor, metonymy),
- 3) Reorganization (creating new units from ready-made elements). according to certain models,
- 4) Acquisition of lexical units. On the basis of the principles of nomination, the means of nomination are identified, which are phonetic, morphological, lexical-phraseological and syntactic units of the language, which directly participate in the naming process and are implemented with their help.

In conclusion, mother tongue education cannot be imagined without linguistic exercises. Understanding the purpose of one's work, striving to achieve it and striving are the main components of a child's activity, which are formed as a result of practice. This is achieved by conducting exercises at a sufficient level of difficulty and complexity.

But the issue of difficulty and complexity of exercises in the science of native language methodology has not yet been studied. Linguistic exercises are used for the purposes of learning, strengthening, repeating, checking, generalizing language knowledge. Also, they are considered the leading factor in the formation of orthoepic, orthographic, stylistic, punctuational and similar skills in children. The school works on knowledge of phonetics, lexicon and grammar of the language and various speech skills based on them, and all this is done with the help of linguistic exercises.

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