

Application of Scientific Research of Stone Names in Uzbek Language Importance

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Abstract: In Sections of onomastics in the article, the basis for naming stones dividing factors and the practical significance of the study of stone names in linguistics thought about. Onomastics is the science that studies famous horses. Onomastics is a branch of lexicology that studies names given to a place, person, plant, natural phenomenon, animal, and so on. Onomastics also studies the phonetic, morphological, word-formation, semantic, etymological, and other aspects of nouns using comparative-historical, structural, genetic, areal, onomastic mapping, and other methods of linguistics.

Keywords: onomastics, phytonim, hydronim, lithonim, anthroponim, precious stones, demonim, chromatonim, space, kosmonim, oykonim, linguistics, lexicology, famous names, zoonyms, anthroponyms, toponyms.

The entry of Uzbekistan into a new stage of its development - the period of national growth - has led to a new stage of research in the field of linguistics, along with large-scale reforms in the field of language policy in our country. Indeed, "in today's era of globalization, it is natural that each independent state gives priority to ensuring its national interests, in this regard, first of all, the preservation and development of its culture, ancient values, mother tongue." Therefore, the long-term experience of studying the metaphor of the rich potential of the Uzbek language in the whole-part relationship shows that it is necessary to study this complex linguocognitive, lingvopsychological, lingvoculturological phenomenon in the

anthropocentric section, not on the whole. Thanks to this approach, it will be possible to explore the future tasks of Uzbek linguistics - the principles of general metaphorology. The fact that the development of our national language plays an important role in "thoroughly educating the younger generation, bringing them up as physically and spiritually mature people" shows the need to further improve research in this area. In particular, the study of the anthropocentric nature of the Uzbek metaphor is one of the most pressing issues in the development of Uzbek linguistics, speech culture, spiritual and enlightenment.

It is human language that forms, stores, and serves as the primary means of conveying information about its national, sexual, and personal characteristics to others. All the thinkers who have made great contributions to world culture, while thinking about education and upbringing, note that the role of the mother tongue in this process is invaluable. One of the first steps towards independence and one of the first victories was the granting of Uzbek the status of the state language. The Uzbek language is one of the sacred symbols of our state, protected by law, along with the flag, coat of arms, anthem and Constitution. Weisberger and his followers, one of the most advanced representatives of the philosophy of language in the linguistics of the XX-XXI centuries, have conducted and continue to conduct very interesting research on the role of the native language phenomenon in the formation of human thought and life principles. There are a number of rapidly developing aspects of linguistics in the world, the application of which to the Uzbek language will undoubtedly increase not

only the social but also the economic efficiency of Uzbek linguistics.

Given that perceptions of the world around us arise primarily through names, onomastic units take the lead [2.10]. Onomastics *yun.onomastike* - "the art of naming, naming" - is a branch of linguistics that studies any famous names, the history of their origin and change, as well as the sum of all famous names [1]. Onomastics is the science that studies famous horses. Onomastics is a branch of lexicology that studies names given to a place, person, plant, natural phenomenon, animal, and so on. Azerbaijan is one of the most developed republics in onomastic research. The Onomastics Center has been operating at the Baku Pedagogical Institute for many years. At the initiative of this center, several scientific conferences on "Problems of onomastics in Azerbaijan" were organized [3.10].

In Russian linguistics, A.V. Superanskaya [4] divides into branches that cover onomastic units and differ according to the object of study and interpret them as follows: - anthroponyms (name of the person); - zoonyms (animal name); - toponyms (geographical place name); - chronyms (names of historical times and periods); - chrematonyms (names of weapons); - Demons (names of fairies); - Phytonyms (the name of a work of art created by an artist, creators).

Research on onomastics has also been conducted in Uzbek linguistics. That is, an explanatory dictionary of anthroponyms [5], toponyms [6], ethnonyms [7], onomastic terms [8.75], as well as a dictionary of phytonyms (plant names), cosmonyms (studying celestial bodies), hydronyms (sea and river names), zoonyms (animal names), oikonoms (urban and rural names) created. As a result of the study of world linguistics, it becomes clear that stone names with specific value and non-specific value have not been studied.

Depending on the linguistic features of famous names, onomastics is divided into theoretical and practical types. Theoretical onomastics studies the origin of nominal names in language and speech, literary and dialectal fields, the basics of

nomination, development, various changes in this process, their use in speech, distribution and structure in certain regions and languages. The study of famous names (poetic onomastics) in literary texts is a separate problem. Onomastics also studies the phonetic, morphological, word-formation, semantic, etymological, and other aspects of nouns using comparative-historical, structural, genetic, areal, onomastic mapping, and other methods of linguistics. Practical onomastics is the transcription and transliteration of names belonging to foreign languages, identification of traditional (according to pronunciation and spelling), translatable and non-translatable names, preparation of instructions on how to write "foreign" names in their own language, creating new words from foreign languages, naming and deals with issues of change [1].

The rock world is endless, incredibly interesting, mostly classified, and even mystical. There are more than one hundred and fifty precious and semi-precious stones in nature. In their time, stones that protect from disasters, bring good luck and wealth, prevent diseases and heal were widely used among the population, and each of these stones had its own etymology of the name [9]. Some of the stones are named according to their origin. There is a need in Uzbek linguistics today to study the names of stones that we do not pay attention to, do not differentiate and are important for our daily lives. Such research also plays a practical role in further enriching the Uzbek lexical fund.

In ancient times, gemstones were distinguished only by their color. All reddish stones are called "rubies", green stones are called "emeralds", and blue ones are called "diamonds". Later, not only the color but also the purity, uniqueness, durability and toughness of the stones were taken into account [10]. All the lightning stones that radiate from themselves are called "jewels". In fact, only four of them: diamonds, rubies, emeralds and diamonds can be called ores. Jewels are unique minerals used to make precious ornaments.

In Russian linguistics, MN Nikolashvili [11] conducted a research work on the naming and types of precious stones in Russian, which also does not

give a special name to the department of onomastics, which studies the names of stones. Only the term gemstones is considered. The names of the stones have different sources and are formed without any clear rules. However, as the number of minerals discovered increased, new names were required for them, and the Greeks made it a habit to use the word "LITOS" (stone) for these names in conjunction with some of the symbols that describe this stone [12].

In linguistics, it is expedient to name the branch of onomastics that studies stone names by the term lithosonyms (Greek "litos" - stone, "onoma" - name). The study of stone names, ie lithosonyms, on the example of Turkish manuscript sources, will also be a valuable innovation in linguistics. Various aspects played a key role in the formation of the names of the stones. That is, the geographical location of the stone, the inventor, the honoring of celebrities, the color of the stone, its shape, medicinal properties, the composition of the stone.

For example, columbite - on the basis of place name (Colombia), alexandrite - on the name of the person (Alexander II), cavansite - on the composition (calcium, vanadium, silicon), garnet - on the form (in the form of pomegranate seeds, the Russian name), ruby - in terms of color (Latin "rubinus" - red) [13].

The stone and the rituals, customs and traditions associated with it have existed among the people since ancient times. In primitive times, the religion of Phytism was based on the worship of idols, idols, and amulets. These inanimate objects are mainly made of stone, and it is the stones themselves that are the source of worship. It can be seen that there are many notions about stone types and stone all over the world, and these views also differ from a religious point of view. For example, the Hajar ul Aswad (black stone) in Mecca, the holiest stone in the Muslim world with its own history, is considered a religious miracle. In the Christian faith, there is the concept of "Living Stones", which includes the idea that these stones can change man and the material world [14].

The stone and the linguistic phenomena associated with it have not been sufficiently studied not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in world linguistics. The thematic group of precious and semi-precious stone names is the most interesting, yet undiscovered treasure. The study of this topic contributes to the development of the lexicon of Uzbek linguistics and creates the basis for the discovery of new aspects of onomastics.

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