

A way of making words on proper nouns

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ABSTRACT

In the following article one way of word formation in proper nouns is investigated. As a result of transition the formation of anthroponym and toponym is explained.

Keywords: proper noun, appellative vocabulary, onomastics, name, surname, derivative, tranonimization, anthroponym, transanthroponimization, toponym, transtoponimization.

1. INTRODUCTION

Proper nouns are, by their very nature, extremely stable, low-volatile, non-native material in the language. Known nouns by this nature are the most reliable evidence-based tools for historical, linguistic and speech research. One of the most famous nouns is the linguistic value of studying the history of toponyms, their structure and design.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the Uzbek linguistics published a number of scientific works of famous researchers E. Begmatov and T. Nafasov, Z. Dosimov, T. Rahmatov, N. Ohunov. The analysis of these studies shows that the formation of onoms in the language is carried out in different ways and methods. Affiliation, composition, conversion, etc. There was an idea about the method of making famous nouns based on appellate lexics. In this information, we share some thoughts on the formation of onimic nouns. The term onimic stage (onimic stage) is understood to mean the condition of a proper noun without any appellate phase. More and more artificial names will appear. Nouns are distinguished by their nominative and functional characteristics, but are interrelated and, in turn, opposite to each other. Although the name of the noun is similar to that of the Uzbek language, there are some peculiarities in the formation of such nouns. One of these is the formation of proper nouns from proper nouns. This phenomenon should also be distinguished from the proper noun that are converted and derivative from the appellate and related categories. Lexical-semantic method of word formation in onomastic research is called onomastic conversion. "The onomastic conversion is the transfer of lexemes in the language to a prominent noun function with little or no change." Two types of onimic design by conversion method: external conversion and internal conversion are noted in the scientific literature. In particular, N. Ulugov gives an overview of the onomastic conversion in the hydrodynamics of Namangan region and divides them according to the source of their formation: external and internal hydronimic conversion. External hydronymic conversion is made up of non-onomastic dictionary units, namely, hydronyms from appellate words: The case of Jeddah appellate is illustrated by the case of Jida (ditch in Chortoq district). In our opinion, rather than calling noun breeding as a form of conversion, it should be regarded as a transient noun breeding noun as a result of the transition from one type of noun to another.

3. DISCUSSION

The anthroponim refers to the transitions to the topon without any changes, and the toponym to the hydron and vice versa. This phenomenon is described in Russian linguistics as "tranonization - the transfer of a name from one species to another." Transanthroponimization and transtoponimization types are also mentioned as the types of tranonization events. Transanthroponization refers to the transfer of anthroponyms from one species to another, that is, the transference of a toponym to another. In our view,

it is appropriate to apply the term and concept of transnationalization to all of the nouns of the well-known onomastic layer. Because no matter what the event is interpreted, the result is to create a famous noun from a famous noun. The factual data collected shows that the number of nouns in our language, formed by the method of transonization, is significant. They are:

Transtoponimization. In the onomastic system, the place names and the well-known names of people are very close to each other. They are the most widely used in daily speech and are distinguished from other famous nouns by their considerable weight. Such famous nouns are the oldest in our language, and are used almost daily, side by side with human speech. This makes it easy to switch between them. In other words, a proper noun is also used as a place name. This is most often caused by the extrathematic factors in the language, that is, socio-political. Therefore, it is common for people to use their nicknames as place names, although the place is often a small one. We will talk about this in detail below. The emergence of transtoponimic nouns related to social and political life can be seen in the language of the law of denial of the denial of philosophy. Specifically, the disintegration of the former Soviet Union and the emergence of national sovereignty resulted in the emergence of new names under the denial of denial law. The denial of denial in the emergence of new toponyms, that is, the famous noun, which is the anthroponim, goes to my topon. As a result, the anthroponimity of the word (name) is eliminated and denied. Transtoponimization occurs: Navoi (anthroponym) - Navoi (city name), Gafur Gulam (anthroponym) - Gafur Gulam (subway station), Abdumajid (anthroponim) - Abdumajid (farm in Vobkent district) and so on.

Facts related to such a process can be seen everywhere. Toponyms appear in connection with changes in the social life of a society and the relation of people to them. Socio-political development and socio-political change lead to transtoponization. The internal structure (naming) of such toponyms is also changed according to the law of denial of denial. For example, Lenin Street in Bukhara is named after Bahovuddin Naqshband; Sverdlovsk district is called Jondor district. In summary, the transtoponization emerging on the basis of the denial of denial should be viewed as extrathematic. The use of proper nouns as an artificial name without an appellative step, that is, the transtoponim with the onimic phase, is often found within the well-known names of cosmic objects. In particular, as a result of a scientific study of the closest planet to the Earth, a number of well-known names associated with the special naming of its natural and physical objects have emerged. Such names have come about as a result of the creation of a proper noun by artificial transfer of previously known nouns (anthroponyms) in the language. There are two purposes to this. The first is to glorify and perpetuate the well-known names in science, technology and culture, and secondly, to name a new object, something. For example, the lunar eclipse of Galileo, the largest black spot on the moon, can be seen on the planet. Some luminous objects on the moon, the depths are named Lomonosov, Jolu Curie. From the foregoing, it can be said that one type of transtoponim can be called transcosmonimos.

Transantroponization. By this method it is understood that the name of the place in the language of the formation of a proper noun is transmitted to the anthroponim of the noun by its name. Transantroponim is formed by the transfer of toponymic, cosmonimic, hydronymic nouns to the anthroponim: Bukhor is ancient Sanskrit. A child born in Bukhara or whose birth was related to that city. Forms: Bukharbay, Bukharbek, Bukhardjan. Toshkan, Tashkanboy - Uzbek + Sogdiana. A child born in Tashkent or born to or from a father (or relative) in Tashkent.

Astronomical nouns (Greek: astro-star, onom - name), which use celestial bodies in the language, also form a special lexical system. It is well-known that in the further development of science a number of new concepts and terms have emerged with the acquisition of space. Most of the names of cosmic bodies in our language are European. Like Mars, Venus, Jupiter. In the dictionary of the Uzbek language well-known names of natural-physical objects such as Sun, Moon, Zuhra, Chulpon are actively used since ancient times. Lately, transantroponims such as Venus, Mars, Jupiter have appeared in the Uzbek onomastics system. Such names are neologisms for our language and at the same time artificial. For example, two boys born in the village of Kulon in Jondor district are named Mars and Jupiter. There is some discomfort in the pronunciation and writing of such artificial transantroponim. In particular, it is not uncommon to call these young children Marsovich, Jupiterovich, or Jupiter's daughter, the daughter of Mars. It should be noted that there are two cases of transonization. Initially, transantroponim were formed from cosmonimones. Because the astronomical bodies are not called imitators and they are named after

people. Such names are artificially named because of the scientific study of the planets and the need to name the natural and physical places there. For example, various spots on the moon planet are known as the Galilean Mount, the Gagarin Crater. The same can be said for Einstein the 99th, item in the Mendeleev table, Mendeleev for the 101st and Nobel for the 102nd item. Known nouns - hydronyms for water bodies - also form transantroponim: Zarafshan (river name) - Zarafshan anthroponim and others.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, transnimization is a distinctive way of creating a proper noun in the language, and the nouns that emerge in this manner are different from the nouns of the appellate lexicon and the derivatives. They can be called nouns that have been created suddenly without an appellate phase and artificially placed on the object they shoot.

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