



TILSHUNOSLIKDAGI
ZAMONAVIY YO'NALISHLAR:
MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR

MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS:
PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ:
ПРОБЛЕМЫ И РЕШЕНИЯ

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS
TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI

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“TILSHUNOSLIKDAGI ZAMONAVIY YO‘NALISHLAR:
MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR”
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy onlayn-konferensiya materiallari

2022-yil, 26-fevral

Andijon

UO'K: 811.512.133 (154), (161);
811.512.122 (121); 811.161.1; 811.111-26.

“Tilshunoslikdagi zamonaviy yo‘nalishlar: muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy onlayn konferensiya materiallari / Mas’ul muharrirlar – O.Tojiyev, Sh.Qahhorov. – Andijon davlat universiteti, 2022. - 380 bet.

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Ushbu to‘plamda “Tilshunoslikdagi zamonaviy yo‘nalishlar: muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy onlayn-konferensiyaga yuborilgan maqola, tezis materiallari jamlangan. To‘plamda kognitiv tilshunoslik, pragmalingvistika, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va madaniyatlararo muloqot masalalari, til tadqiqida zamonaviy yo‘nalishlar, sotsiolingvistika va lingvopoetika, psixolingvistika va til o‘qitish metodikasi, tatbiqiy tilshunoslik masalalari va kompyuter lingvistikasi, qiyosiy va tarixiy tilshunoslik haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Onlayn-konferensiya materiallari filolog mutaxassislar, ilmiy tadqiqotchilar, magistratura va bakalavriat talabalari, shuningdek, keng o‘quvchilar ommasiga mo‘ljallangan.

Maqolalarning ilmiy saviyasi uchun mualliflar mas’uldirlar

Р. К. Кунгиоров, Ё. Тожиёв, Гайбулло ас-Салом, Ф. Исхоков, Н. Махмудов, К. Мусаёв тажме пользовались терминами «культура языка». Таким образом, на наш взгляд, наряду с термином «культура языка», целесообразно употреблять термин «духовность речи».

Таким образом, употреблять слово в переводе, не учитывая особенности языкового функционирования данного слова в чужой речи, нельзя. Переводы должны осуществляться в неразрывном единстве с миром и культурой народов, говорящих на этих языках.

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ANTHROPONYMS IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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***Annotation:** In this article, to identify and systematize the lexical-semantic, lingvokulturological and structural features of the system of modern personal names in Uzbek and Russian languages. Proper use of the form of an anthroponym, knowledge of a foreign language and knowledge of foreign cultural models of personal names are one of the most important conditions for the success of the process of intercultural communication. Many issues related to the functioning of personal names have been addressed by various disciplines.*

***Keywords:** indicators, onomastic, semantic, identification, linguocultural.*

It is known that anthroponyms have a special place in Uzbek and Russian languages. They are also characterized by the presence of unique indicators. Similarly, anthroponyms differ from other lexical combinations in their semantic,

methodological, and constructive features. Therefore, onomastic research should be carried out on a synchronous and diachronic basis on the basis of a systemic and historical-comparative method. Names have a social significance, they reflect the cultural and social life of society. Names also indicate the lineage of a particular person and his or her place in society. Each name appears for a specific reason. A large part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language consists of special names given to people. Famous names of people are called anthroponyms in science. Anthroponym (Latin: anthropos - man, onima - name, name) means the name of a person. One branch of onomastics that studies the characteristics of human names is anthroponymy. Anthroponyms have their place in the structure of the language dictionary and have structural features. In particular, anthroponyms belonging to the system of famous horses, in turn, are divided into other smaller systems. These are:

1. Names;
2. Surnames;
3. Father's names;
4. Nicknames;
5. Nicknames.

The successful defense of two PhD and one doctoral dissertation, which emerged after the granting of state status to the Uzbek language, shows that anthroponymic research is extremely relevant and its comprehensive study is a modern requirement. The subject of research consists of structural, linguoculturological and lexico-semantic features of bilingual personality systems. The research is based on the following hypothesis: national anthroponyms (nominal names) of unrelated heterogeneous languages are formed simultaneously under the influence of globalization and national identification processes. A number of introlinguistic and extralinguistic factors, including religion: two branches of Christianity (Anglican and Orthodox) and Islam, as well as socio-cultural traditions of naming (names-desires, names-associations, etc.) are significant in the formation of national identity affects. The aim of the research is a comprehensive semantic, structural, structural and etymological analysis of the anthroponyms of two languages with different structures and to identify similarities and differences between them.

Scientific novelty lies in the novelty of the research material and its approach. For the first time in the work, a comprehensive structural, lexical-semantic, socio-cultural comparative analysis of the national anthroponymy of the Russian and Uzbek languages was carried out. It reveals and systematizes the lexical, structural, and paremic features of personal names.

Anthroponymy is considered as a branch of onomastics, and anthroponymy as an object of complex linguoculturological and lexico-semantic research;

-Anthroponymy and its role as a socio-cultural symbol in a multi-ethnic multicultural world.

Extralinguistic and linguistic factors influencing the formation of national anthroponymy

-Comparative structural analysis of personal names and ways of derivation - The ratio of simple, derivative and complex anthroponyms in national anthroponyms, hypocoristic names in national anthroponyms. The semantics and etymology of Uzbek and Russian anthroponyms were discussed by Y. Menajiev, H. Azamatov, D. Abdurahmanov and E. Begmatov "What is the meaning of your name?" sought a practical solution in his pamphlet entitled. S. Ibragimov (1961, 1967), N. Mamatov (1958), F. Kamolov, R. Jumaniyozov, Y. Pinkhasov, T. Mirzaev, E. Begmatov (1962) devoted to the problems of spelling and spelling of Uzbek names in Russian articles by such scholars were published in the press. E. Begmatov's works "Spelling of human names" (Tashkent, 1970), "Spelling of Uzbek names" (Tashkent, 1972), "Literary names and surnames of Uzbek authors in Russian transcription" (Tashkent, 1981) The scientific study of anthroponyms has also been the subject of a number of scientific studies in the later development of our lives. In particular, ETSmirnov, later NSLikoshin and Russian traveler and etymologist VFOshanin, turkologist A. Samoylovich conducted research on the collection of Uzbek names and their expression in Russian transliteration. Linguists such as N. Ostroumov, A. Samoylovich, S. Oldenburg, V. Ya. Nalivkin, M. Nalivkina in their works also expressed their views on some issues of etymology, ethnography of Uzbek names and nicknames, issues of their traditions. was also in the spotlight. S. Ibragimov and M. Rahmon made observations on the spelling of Uzbek names and surnames, while NS Malitsky studied the names of local people in Tashkent.

There is a problem in Uzbek and Russian anthroponymy, which is related to poetic or artistic anthroponymy. That is, human names used in works of art, in general, famous names, serve to express not only a nominative function, but also a number of functional-stylistic features. This issue was later studied in Uzbek anthroponymy. For example, at SamSU EB Magazanik defended his dissertation on this topic, and later published a monograph. This study examines the nature of anthroponyms as a linguistic category, onomastilistics, and its degree of study in Russian literature. In his research, the scientist considers the anthroponyms used in works of art in a very broad context, the plot of the work of art, the role of human names in the expression of conflict. For example, according to the scientist, in the works of AS Pushkin, the name of the hero and his name are phonetically synonymous. Such a phonetic melody is also characteristic of the surnames and names of the heroes of M. Yu. Lermontov: like Eugene ArbENin.

In conclusion, one of the important tasks of linguists is to pay attention to the lexical and semantic features of Uzbek-Russian anthroponyms, as this field has not yet been fully studied. This may arouse some people's interest in their last names. It should be noted that the scope of research on Uzbek and Russian anthroponymy is expanding and is yielding results.

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ETNOLINGVISTIKA NAZARIYASI MASALALARIGA OID

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Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqola tilshunoslikning etnolingvistika sohasi tashkil topishi, rivojlanishi hamda nazariy omillarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Bu jarayonda turli millat, elat urf-odatlari, madaniyatlariga e'tibor qaratildi.*

Tayanch so'z va iboralar: *etnografizm, etnologiya, etnomadaniyat, to'y marosim nomlari, urf-odat, umumiy etnolingvistika, xususi etnolingvistika.*

Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена изучению становления, развития и теоретических факторов направления этнолингвистики в языкознании. В этом процессе уделялось внимание традициям и культуре разных наций, народов.*

Ключевые слова: *этнография, этнология, этнокультура, свадебные термины, обряды, общая этнолингвистика, частная этнолингвистика.*

Abstract: *This article is devoted to the study of the formation, development and theoretical factors of the direction of ethnolinguistics. The attention was paid to the traditions and culture of different nations and peoples.*