

## Features Of The Grammatical Structure And Making Of Anthroponyms

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**Abstract:** The grammatical structure and features of making anthroponyms are widely revealed in Makola. On this basis, it can be further noted that the anthroponym is a lexical wealth of the Uzbek language, which is spoken in the Haki of the structure of the language, subordination to the laws of making. Also spoken of are the structural molds of anthroponyms, the appellative nature of anthroponyms, their distinctive features. Alternatively, simple structured anthroponyms, the suitability and essence of the structure of the lexeme on which they are based, are emphasized in the Haki of the correspondence of Indigenous names.

**Keywords:** Anthroponymy, onomastics, anthroponymics, personal name, anthroponymy, men's names, female names, personal name.

Since anthroponyms are also the vocabulary wealth of Uzbek tilinnng, the structure of this language is subject to the laws of making. Structural molds of anthroponyms, on the one hand; are based on the nature of the appellant, which is the basis for the antro - ponym, on the other - from, the peculiarities of anthroponyms. In modern times, Uzbek language names can be divided into three groups according to their linguistic structure: 1. Simple structured anthroponyms. 2. Yasama structured anthroponyms. 3. Mixed-structure anthroponyms.

Simple structured anthroponyms. Simple anthroponyms correspond to the structure of the lexeme, which is the basis for them, and are essentially fundamental names. For example: stop, porridge, Silver, Anwar, Lola, Goéal and B. To say simple nouns simple, fundamental, to analyze them co - ra to the syllable structure, in fact, is to note the structure of the appellative, which is the basis for the noun. It is appropriate to think that these characteristics are characteristic of the name zmas. Because in the case of an appellative holistic lexeme, the name goes to the task. In this place, it is possible to speak only about the features that are formed in it, when the appellant passes to the proverbial horse. For example, the Indi Vidual concept representation of a noun, written with a capital letter, and B. It is also noted that a number of names that have evolved from other languages are treated as simple nouns in Uzbek, the language that adopted it.

In general, it is also NIS - biy to look at simple names in O'ebeck as simple. Because the name takes on a number of anthropoformants and goes into another form: Karim - Karimjon, porridge - Boataboy, Mengli - Menglikhan, Safar - Safarboy. Also, most names that are simple in structure are actually a name that is a component of the name qushma: such as Safo (Safoli), Siroj (Sirojiddin), Zokir (Zakirullo), Chakqrn (Chakqanbul), Chinni (Chinniboqar). Anthroponyms that must be made. Since names are adapted to pre-existing lexemes in the language, talking about onomastics, including being made within the framework of anthroponymy, may seem unnatural to BA'ei. In fact, it is not. For example, O'ebeck tiln has the lexeme "Wedding'1", but has the name "Wedding", there is no lexeme "wedding", but there is the name "Wedding". The verb "to wish, to wish" is present in

Uzbek, but they are a formative noun "Tilov" (Tilovberdi). Also, the lexeme "sotqin" (sotgin), formed from the verb "sell", is used to mean traitor or buy and give. And the name of the traitor depends on the udumi to "buy" the child.

When the noun "yasama" "Eki" yasalma " is called, in fact, two types of nouns are coedated: affixation (morphological) - made and LEK SEMAS-made by addition, conjugation (syntactic method) nouns. We found it necessary to analyze these two types of names separately. The transition of the appellative lexicon to the noun task occurs in several ways: 1. Phonetic-orthoepic method. 2. Lexical-semantic method. 3. Affixation method. 4. Syntactic (compositional) method. The shift of the appellative lexeme and vocabulary to the affective noun task - from one category, to the second kategoria-means the formation of new lexemes. It is in this sense that a simple word - as the appellants move to the function of the name-itself is in fact a new adjective, a new vaeifa occupational Yatish in relation to the base lexeme. Because the name is distinguished from the appellant on which it is based, new changes occur both in its meaning and in the status of affiliation to the means of structure and communicative communication, socio-official features appear in the name, the fulfillment of a national-cultural, ethnographic variety of udum and image-duties, religious beliefs.

Features of making Uzbek aptroponyms Phonetic-nouns made in the orthoepic way. In this method, we consider that the names come into a reduced form in Uzbek due to the pampering-shrinking of the owner of the formative name. In fact, this phenomenon is associated with the law of colloquial economics, which manifests itself in different dialects of the oebecan language in a way typical of Oei. For example, in the O'beek dialect of qarnak, shortening the end of a noun in the form-sh (-ish) is strong: Stop (stop), Sarvish (Sarvinisox Dilash (Dilobar or charming), and B. In the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language, abbreviations such as Ulbus (Ulbulsin), Holli (Kholmurod), Qushan (Qoshazar), mamash (Mamashukur) are found.

The method of shortening names is a very ancient phenomenon. G.In one of abdurahmanov's articles, Mahmoud Koshgari's "Deionu lugotit Turk", it was yoegan that Solomon shortened his name in the form of a Surname<sup>1</sup>. I.Ilminsky about the fact that these features are associated with respect for the owner of the name, pampering yoeadi<sup>1</sup> 2. F. While Abdullaev says that "the contraction of human horses is the result of various phonetic changes", he says nothing about the nolingistic factors that make this phenomenon sa-bab<sup>3</sup>. B.Urinboev attributes the contraction of nouns to the vocative Category 4. B.Yushboev explains the reason for the contraction of nouns by attributing it to the emphatic stretching of vowel sounds. For example: the case of calling Inobat Umu<sup>5</sup> 6. Although this means a contraction method, the reason for the contraction of the noun is theomilercalization-diminution.

The phenomenon of NOUN reduction refers to both simple nouns and compound nouns. As a result of the contraction of names, ismnint nkki bougin or single syllable is retained. Various phonetic processes occur due to the contraction of the noun bougins: some sound or vowel changes, falls off, is absorbed into the noun's re - form, but rather the vowel increase is kuzati-Ladi. These are all phonetic phenomena that occur in the process of NOUN contraction. These properties were described by F.Abdullaev did enough analysis. It is appropriate to highlight two features in this place. The contracted form of the compound noun becomes a simple noun, and the contracted form of the noun is used in everyday practice as an independent noun: Nuri (Nu - rinisa), Good, Good (Good), Msngish (Mengliniso), Enash Mamatov, Mamat (Muhammadturdi). Also, the full and contracted form of the name can live in the language as an equal name: Muhammadgursun and

mamash, like Sarviniso and Sarvi. The fact that the diminutive form of the name is in consumption is found in many ways in colloquial speech. Chunonchi, this idea can be seen vividly in the text below. "The girls slept. Now the eye of Justice said ilinay, The Voice of LNA zum-Rad was heard: Justice! Azol, I say: again Adal, hay Adol! - If you sleep Emerald, Emerald. Comrade, "Justice spoke with a begging sound" (PG.Zunnunova). In the quoted text, the names of Justice and Emerald are reduced. Note that loeimki, one noun can be abbreviated in different regions or in one human language in more than one form: Di - Lish, Dilash (charming), Mamad, Mad, Mamat, mama, ma (Muhammad), Dušan, Dushali (Dushali), Dosha (Monday) below we cite suffixes that join the contracted form of the noun in the contraction: -m,- im (um) suffix. The second part of the noun is added When it is contracted to consist of a syllable or stem: Olobergan > Ollam, Bekmurod > Begim, Durdimurod > Durdim like. - I suffix. This suffix is added when the noun is contracted in the case of a Bogin. The first bow of the name, in principle, is kept and the suffix-i is attached: Kholmurod > Khol (l)i, Naeira > Naz (Z)I.

When a noun is contracted by taking the suffix "-i", the repetition (prtishi) of the UN - dosh at the end of the noun has two different annotations. In the opinion of Ayub Ghulomov, this feature is a natioka of striving to KU - Chay the emotionality in the meaning of the word. F. Abdullaev, on the other hand, explains it by attributing it to semantic and phonetic factors. suffix-Q (- IQ,- IK, - AQ). One or nkki at the front of the name, three syllables are taken and one of the suffixes-Q, -IQ, -AQ is added to it. This form of NOUN perception makes the noun much longer than its full form, while restoring the original form of the contracted noun is much more complicated: like Matyoqub > Mataq, Safarali > Safaq, Nurilla > Nurik. The contraction of the name in this way must occur, in our opinion, on the basis of the factor of pampering-knchrining or personality discrimination.

- sh (ish) interchange. The contraction of the name by taking these suffixes is a phenomenon that occurs in many O'beck anthropoim. Noun reduction suffixes-m,- IM as well as-Q (- sgq,- ak), are mostly added When abbreviating a masculine noun, whereas-sh ( ish) suffixes are more likely to arise from abbreviations of a feminine noun, in some cases a masculine noun. Abbreviations of names with this method give different Yue: 1. The contracted form part of the noun is in one of the compound noun components: Babomurod > Bobosh, Turdiniso > Turdish, Begmuhammad > Begish. 2. The contracted form of the name will consist of the first Bogin or one double vowel: Abdukadir > AB+ish, Karimkhan >

Gar+work, Jalaliddin > Jal+work. 3. The contracted form of the noun will consist of the first component of the noun and the initial bougain of the second component: Nurposhsha > Nur+posh, Durposhsha > Dur+posh. ash supplement. Caresses are added to shrunk names because of diminutives: Grace > Mahash, charming > Dil+ash, buy - bought > Sot+work, Brownboy > bucket+ash, Boltaniso > Boltash. ay suffix. Found in the contracted forms - of simple and compound nouns: Muhammad > Mam+ay, Buttermilk > bot+ay, Salahiddin > Sal+ay, Gulniso, Gultoji > Gul+ay. - n suffix. Two syllables are taken from the front component of the compound noun, while the second component is dropped, and the suffix-N is added to the rest: Sotiboldi > Soti+N, O'sarali > O'sa+n, Sayfiddin > Sayfi+n.

The suffix-N is also found in the composition of some diminutive forms of nouns: Atan / / Otan, Bakhtin, Babon, Gulin, Ollon, Toshan, Togan, Tolan, Khojan, and B. The vowel "N" in the names given is different from the previously annotated suffix "n". Because while the vowel "N" in the next case is similar to the diminutive suffix, in fact it is the head (first) vowel of the dropped iknnchi

component of the compound noun: Otanazar > o Tan, Bakhtiniso > Bax - tin, Bakhtiniyoz > Bakhtin, Bobonazar > Babon, Guliniso > Gulin, ol - lonazar > Ollon, Toshnazar, Toshniyoz > Toshniyoz, Toshniyoz > Toshan, Khojanazar > Khojan. So, in the given names, the contracted form will consist of only the first head vowel of the first component and the second component of the compound name.

From the contraction of names, several names can come into one form: Bobomurod, Bobodoast, Bobojon, Bobotoy, Bobokul > Boboshtarzida. Muhammadsharifl mamadali, Muhammaddo'st > May contract in the form of Mya - mash. From the contraction of nouns, a complete new noun cannot be formed, but rather the formulaic variants of the full noun are formed. So, in this sense, the abbreviation suffix given above is not the one that forms a new name, but the form is the form-makers (form-forming).

It is difficult to say that all cases of names that have formed different forms due to pampering, straining and shrinking rely on certain laws. For example, the name Shavkat takes the forms Shavash Chavash, Chavish, Chavanka, Chavchanka due to pampering. It seems that the name Shavkat is moving away from its original form and becoming abstract for others. The caressing-loving form of the name will be understandable only to the form being pronounced and the person pronouncing it and a narrow circle of family members. Hence, the caress-like forms of the noun are situative (vaeiyatbop) forms. Not a formal name, it is a condition that occurs in the process of speech. If the masculine-diminutive form of the name is always applied in place of the person's full name, then it can be deinsh, the legal diminutive form of the name. Tofa / / Tupa < Tuhfaniso, Turdish < Turdigul, Turdiniso.

Lexically-semantically yasalgai nouns. The way nouns are made in this way is the displacement in the method of transnomination without Tayer to the noun task of the root, simple base, yasama base, compound base appellants. As it moves to an appellative noun in this way, at the onomastic level it undergoes no change, the literal noun is applied in the SI fat: bold (appellative) and bold (noun), like Holy (appellative) and Holy (noun). An appellant moving to a noun task can be a simple base (Tuhfa, Va - Kil, Gavhar, Mardona, harmonious), a yasama base (Ulansin, Tursun, El - Bek, Eslamas, good), a base in the form of a compound word or a compound word (Eshpolat, Yovqochar). When the derived forms move to the function of a name, within the framework of onomastics, the form finds a holistic name - the character of an anthroponym, in which the former state of usury fades. But in this matter, it will be necessary to distinguish one feature: that the name was made from a word (appellative) that was not made before, and that the making of the name occurred within the framework of onomastics.

In the lexical-semantic construction of nouns, the laws substantiva tsiya' and adverbialiaasiya<sup>1 2 3</sup> Apply. Because any sōe who has switched to the name task will be separated from the morpholo - GIK category to which he belonged previously, and will move to the horse (noble horse) category. Adjectives jump, and in the substantivation method, nouns are formed from them: bright, Mengli, Risliq, beautiful, slender, quiet, Lively, Saqlagan, bottomless, sweet, sweet, sweet, free, cheerful, Dovboy and B.

In the adverbialization method, verbs, verb forms (adjective - dosh, consonant) go to the noun task: adash, Erishkhan, Aldan, Aldan(Moon), Yonder, Yolgosh, Ilash, Ilash (slave), come, come(Moon), Kelsin(boy), Kelsin(Khan), multiply, Unsun, Tursun, movable, displaced, Ochil, Ochil(Moon), Sotilgon, Sogindiq, Quvondiq, Sevindiq, Suyundiq, Suyundiq, Suyundiq, Suyun, sevar, sevar(a),



suyar, suydi, suydi(Khan), stood, Tursun, taurusun(Moon), Tuhfa, Tuqfa(Khan), Tinchar, Tinch, Ulan, Ulansin, ulgay, Ulgaysin, etc. The take and last component of some compound nouns is the verb. For example: Ergashali, Tugalmurod, Aytuvgon, Dawn, Tilovberdi, Turdikozi, Chinturdi, Khushkeldi, Eshkeldi, Nur - berdi, Haqberdi, Erbul, Aghqanbul, Urinbosar, sheep-like. In the composition of this type of nouns, the verb occupies a leading position, therefore, such nouns can also be included in the group of verb nouns.

Onomastics have concepts and terms called "Verb-toponyms". Special articles have also been written about them<sup>1</sup>. The author of these lines had analyzed in his article more than 530 Uzbek names in which there is a verb oritar - Kibi made of a verb<sup>4</sup>. The verb is a noun and the verb is a word about the toponyms Ekai, which has to emphasize an issue. When the verb type moves to the toponym or noun vaeifa<sup>^</sup> it moves to the noun category and loses its verb character. Therefore, it is relative to say the noun and toponym "verb noun", "verb top NIM". These terms should be understood in the sense of "nouns made from the verb", "toponilmar formed from the verb. Prof. According to a Ghulomoa, only one method - lexical substantivation - is characteristic of OTLA-shish in onomastics.

Our kueatists have shown that the following word categories in the uzbek language move by riding to the anthroponym vaeifa: 1. Adjectives: Dear, Noble, whole(rich), Great, exuberant, wise, humble, young, small(rich), black(rich), Qutli(Moon), Muat - Tar, Nafisa, expensive(Khan). 2. Pronouns oglas: Kimsan(Moon), Kimsan(boy), Kimsan (Khan). 3. Numbers jump: six(boy), sixty(boy), Seventy(boy), Panji, Panji(Khan), Ninety(boy), Ninety (Moon), Besim, etc.K. 4. Verbs shoot: movable, Unar, pacifier, O'sar, paid, Suyar(rich), Sevar, Sevar(a), full(moon). 5. The consonant form of the verb alternates: rhubarb, Yolaqab, Esirgap. 6. The adjective form of the verb is skipped: pedigree (Sotilgai), stagnant (standing). 7. The name of the movement alternates igakli: Tilov, Tilov(slave), look(slave). 8. Ravi is ridden: first, Bultur(boy), Eson, Eson(Khan), Sarson(boy), glad (Moon). 9. Some modal words and exclamations shoot: Thank You, Thank You(Moon), Thank you, thank you(soul), blessed, like a blessing.

Mounted word categories remain in the language for a long time as a proverbial horse - anthroponym. This strengthens their character as nominative functional as well as onomastic unit. This feature becomes more stagnant in Otter lexemes when they form anthroponymic formants and have an additional component in the compound noun structure. For example: Turdiboy, Joyboy, Satqinoy, Goealkhan, Chirmashkhan, Ochila, Dilbarniso, Yorlimurod, Yoshali, Nozlisuluv.

Lexeme and word forms, the transfer of speech forms of a word to the function of a name - the phenomenon of overtaking should not be viewed as a simple, mechanical process. Scientists who have thought about this issue have different views. As the noun moves into its function, the noun becomes imbued with the grammatical features of the noun category, which now expresses the perception of some concrete person, taking the suffixes agreement, possessive, and plural. When the number jumps, however, it is associated with two different concepts according to its colloquial form - subject and quantitative imagination.

The word that actually jumps loses the characteristics of the word category in which the former itself belongs, and now acquires the semantic as well as morphological features inherent in the noun category. For example, verbs based on the nouns Ossin, Un - sun are characterized by morphological features of tense, declension sin - Gari. When passed on to a noble horse, these names do not imply the concept of action, but represent the desire associated with the growth of the child, are associated

with the concept of predilection and are able to accept the categories of agreement, number, possession inherent in the category of horse. Let the names grow, Unsun, Tuxtasin are no longer tousled, but stand out. Serious changes also occur in the syntactic function of these nouns. They have more in the sentence and come in the role of filler. In addition, the word displaced to the noun task now binds in two ways: 1) refers to a person, names a singular, a donative, and is the product of a dual nomination; 2) expresses the desires and desires that come to yuea in the concrete vaeiyat in the process of choosing a name and giving it to bo - la. It is because of this second feature that names are said to have an encyclopedic meaning.

About the semantic nature of the adjectives that have passed, the linguist Z.Ma'rufov yoegan has a soul in the following points; "a characteristic feature of nouns is that their common lexical meanings become narrowed and concretized. ...as quality moves to the horse category, it knows not the name of a common character, but a concrete object with an adjective character. Not all names made by riding can be called new names in the language. Many of them are names that have been used since the distant past. Hence, substantivation and adverbialieasia are complex processes with a specific history.

Nouns made in affixation. It would be wrong to think that all the names - were made from words of a previously ready-made form. O'ebeck names include (invented) names made by nominators during the naming of a child. While these nouns are accompanied by lexeme - forming suffixes in the language, making a name is formed on the basis of motifs in the naming process. The name is thus characteristic of the lugavian unit system of onomastics. Such nouns are characterized by the fact that the noun form is a unique (original) form that does not occur as a simple (cognate) lexeme in the language. So these lexemes are the product of making an anthroponymic system:

Chi suffix names: toiler, Norchi, Hunter, Tinch, Ermakchi

-li, - li suffix nouns: Begli, Berkeley, Davulli, Yoeli, Kolli, Pirli, Telli, equal, crowned, wedding, Norli, Norliq, Zorliq, Zarliq.

-nouns ending in-mon// -man: Oymon, Mahman / / Mohmon, Toshmon, Dolmon.

-nouns ending with the suffix-Cha are: Bodomcha, Imamcha, Inim cha, Mayramcha, Mahicha, Norcha, Nurcha, Oymacha, Oymcha, Oymcha - Khancha, Almacha, Gold, Koine, Toad, Ulcha, Umirchahan, Ottoman, Bozcha, Boycha, Toynbcha.

-gon/don, -Kan, - Gan suffix nouns: Oskan, Turagon.

- nouns with suffix AK: Koşak, Köşak.

- names with a chin suffix: Barchin, Olchin.

- names with suffix Q / / -ih: Topildik, Sogindik, Kuvandik, Tuyindik.

- names with LAN suffixes: Tuylan, Boglon, Toylon. - names with mish suffixes: Tulamish, Tuxtamish.

- names with grain suffixes: Uldon, Obodan.

-names that take the suffixes-a, YA (- Iya), which make the feminine noun form: Anora, Begima, Zilola, Kamola, Noea, Ochila, Tamiza; Awjiya, Azmia, Ahlia, Diyora, Davria, Haziya, Mohiya, Noriya, Husnia, Oliya, Orzia.

It is important to note that the given noun forms are characteristic of onomastic semantics, even in the sense that the o'ei-specific anthroponymic form represents not only zmas, but also itself. Masa-Lan, the name of Shoshiya-a girl born in the city of Shosh (Tashkent), a child of the city of Shosh; Anora-a girl who ended up with a qnzil Khol (or sign); Full - we had enough children, we were full,

we were satisfied; victim-the youngest girl who found in the month of the victim; The name of the Dowager does not mean" the owner of the wedding", but" the boy who ended on the day of the wedding", the name of the Dowager, the owner of the oil, the owner of the oil, the owner of the sheep, the wish to" be rich". From this point of view, it is advisable to include these names in anthroponymyasalmas.

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