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Problems of Anthroponymy in Uzbek Linguistics

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Abstract:

anthroponym, anthroponymics, anthroponymy, first name, nickname, surname, nickname, first name, regional anthroponymy, anthroponymic dictionary, patronymic, anthroponymic universal, anthroponymic system, anthroponymic area.

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As you know, anthroponym (Greek: anthropos - anthropos + onoma-nickname) - a person's nickname (first name, last name, nickname, nickname, patronymic, etc.). One of the famous horse types³⁷. An anthroponym is a collection of well-known names that exist in a particular language. Anthroponymy or nomenclature is a branch of onomastics that studies the origin, development, and functional properties of anthroponyms. It started in the early twentieth century. First E.T. Smirnov (1899), then N.S. Likoshin (1916) and other members of the Turkestan branch of the Russian Geographical Society (V.F. Oshanin, A. Samoylovich, etc.) dealt with the collection of Uzbek names and their expression in Russian transliteration. In the works of N. Ostroumov (1910), A. Samoylovich (1911), S. Oldenburg (1928), V. Y. Nalivkin, M. Nalivkina (1897) some issues related to the etymology and ethnography of Uzbek names and nicknames were studied. N.S. Malitsky dealt with the names and customs of the local population in Tashkent (1928). S. Ibragimov and M. Rahmon made observations on the spelling of Uzbek names and surnames (1935). The scientific study of the linguistic features of Uzbek names began in the 1960s. During the same period, such scholars as D. Abdurahmanov (1960), U. Nosirov (1965), F. Abdullaev (1960, 1961), M. Shamsieva (1962), A. Ishaev (1961), H. Doniyorov (1960) Some scientific and popular scientific articles on Uzbek anthroponymy have been published. The founder of Uzbek anthroponymy is undoubtedly E. A. Begmatov. From 1962 to 1965 he collected a wealth of material on Uzbek anthroponymy and published a number of important articles on the linguistic, extralinguistic features of anthroponyms, names, nicknames, nicknames, surnames, lexicon, structure, grammatical features of fathers did. On this basis, in 1965, he defended his dissertation on "Anthroponymy of the Uzbek language." Then E. Begmatov's "Names and People" (1966), "Spelling of human names" (1970), "Spelling of Uzbek names" (1972), "Literary names and surnames of Uzbek authors in Russian transcriptions" (1981) Many works have been published, such as "Uzbek names" (1992, 2000, 2007), "The beauty of the name" (1994). 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 transcriptions" (Tashkent, 1981) In the 70s of the twentieth century, with the formation of Uzbek nomenclature as an independent field, the scope of research on anthroponymy (nomenclature) has expanded. From that time on, Uzbek anthroponymy was studied in different directions. For example, the research of such scientists as G.F.Blagova (1963, 1970), A.S.Tolstova (1961), K. Karimov (1962, 1967), E. Begmatov (1984, 1985) is devoted to the analysis of anthroponyms used in historical written monuments. , Scientific observations of such scientists as E. Begmatov (1981, 1984), R. Kungurov (1964, 1966), A. Jumaev (1985), G. Sattorov (1985). was related to the analysis of grammatical and semantic features of nouns. In this regard, L.I. Roizenzon, E.B. Magazanik. The first steps in the study of Uzbek dialectal anthroponymy were taken in Uzbek anthropology. The works of H. Doniyorov (1960, 1975, 1979) deserve special mention. At the same time, such scientists as O.Madrahimov, F.Abdullaev, Z.Dosimov, Khorezm dialects, A.Ishaev, Y.Ibragimov have carried out a number of works on the study of anthroponymy of Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan. The analysis of Persian-Arabic and Russian nouns in Uzbek anthroponyms is reflected in the scientific works of such scientists as E. Begmatov (1965, 1986, 1994), S.I. Zinin (1972), N.A. Sharopov (1985). Scientists such as E. Begmatov (1965), E. Kilichev (1982), Y. Ibragimov (1986), B. Yuldashev (2010) have published scientific articles on the specific functional and linguistic features of nicknames in the Uzbek language. 'lon did. Scientific articles by B. Qoriev (1966, 1967), Y. Ishakov (1968) on such topics as nicknames, which are an integral part of the Uzbek anthroponymic system, their use, types, functions in the text. Later, the treatises of T.Karaev and R.Vakhidov on this problem were published⁴¹. For example, G. Sattorov defended his candidacy on the topic "Turkic layer of Uzbek names"⁴². the scholar has also published several articles on the subject. The following valid conclusions are drawn from these works: " The national identity of Uzbek anthroponymy is provided by two linguistic materials. These are: original Turkic names and Uzbek names. The national-linguistic spirit is especially evident in the creation of Uzbek names. However, in this layer of names there are three different names according to their meaning: 1) names whose meaning is obvious; 2) names whose meanings are currently obscured; 3) dead names. Most Uzbek nouns belong to the first and second groups. Names belonging to the Turkic layer can be divided into three groups lexically and semantically: 1) nouns; 2) names and comments; 3) names and wishes ... " . It should be noted that in Turkic studies the study of the all-Turkic layer in the structure of personal names has a long history. The application was published⁴³. V.U. Makhpirov defended his dissertation on human names in Devonu lug'atit turk. Similar observations have been made in Uzbek anthropology. In the 1990s, Uzbek anthroponymy focused on historical anthropology or historical anthroponymy. For example, Sh. Yakubov defended his dissertation on "Onomastics of Navoi works", before that B. Bafoev in his monograph "Vocabulary of Navoi works" semantically and statistically analyzed the names of people and geographical names in Navoi works. Volume 4 of the book contains a full list of names, geographical, astronomical and other names used in the works of Alisher Navoi, the names of works in the works of Alisher Navoi. issues related to translation have also begun to be studied. For example, Yu. Pulatov's pamphlet "Translation of names in a work of art" was published. Another problem of Uzbek anthroponymy is related to the issues of poetic or artistic anthroponymy. The names of people 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 E.B. 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 looks at 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 A.S. Pushkin, the name of the hero and the name have a phonetic harmony: Ev-gen-iy O-neg-in. Such a phonetic melody is also characteristic of the surnames and names of the heroes of M.Yu. Lermontov: During the years of independence, the scope of research on Uzbek anthroponymy has expanded. For example, S. Rakhimov conducted observations on the issues of regional anthroponymy on the example of the Khorezm oasis, on the basis of which he defended his dissertation. N.Husanov studied the lexical-semantic and methodological features of anthroponyms in the language of Uzbek written monuments of the XV century, created a two-part monograph and defended his doctoral dissertation on this topic. Ms. Tillayeva conducted a historical-linguistic study of the Khorezm system of onomastics in a comparative direction with the onomastics of the work "Avesto" and achieved good results. According to the scholar, the names of people in the Avesto influenced the anthroponymy of not only the entire Iranian, but also the Turkic and Sami peoples. Therefore, among today's Uzbek names we find a number of Avestan anthroponyms, such as Jamshid, Isfandiyor, or the name of a person who came under the influence of "Avesto". It seems that the achievements of Uzbek anthroponymy are very significant, but there is a lot of work to be done in this area.

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