

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И ИННОВАЦИЙ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН
НАВОИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**



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ИННОВАЦИИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ**

**Материалы
международной научно-практической конференции**

Навои - 2024

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Annotation: The article considers onomastic space, dividing them into peculiar sectors, within which separate zones or fields are distinguished. It is also argued that division is objectively necessary, since the entire onomastic space as a whole is difficult to see. However, the approach to division may be different due to not only objective, but also subjective reasons, which are determined by both factors of public order and the personality of the researcher. In addition, it talks about various names, such as a nickname, a diminutive name, and for the relevant social groups also a pseudonym, a monastic name.

Keywords: anthroponym, Russian anthroponymy, onomastics, name, individual anthroponyms, group anthroponyms, zoonyms, mythonyms, toponyms, cosmonyms, astronoms, phytonyms, chremotonyms

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается ономастическое пространство, разделяя его на своеобразные сектора, внутри которых выделяются отдельные зоны или поля. Также утверждается, что разделение объективно необходимо, так как все ономастическое пространство в целом трудно увидеть. Однако подход к разделению может быть различным в силу не только объективных, но и

субъективных причин, которые определяются как факторами общественного порядка, так и личностью исследователя. Кроме того, говорится о различных наименованиях, таких как прозвище, уменьшительное имя, а для соответствующих социальных групп также псевдоним, монашеское имя.

Ключевые слова: антропоним, русская антропонимия, ономастика, имя, индивидуальные антропонимы, групповые антропонимы, зоонимы, мифонимы, топонимы, космонимы, астронимы, фитонимы, хремотонимы

Onomastic space can be divided into peculiar sectors, within which separate zones or fields are distinguished. This division is objectively necessary, since the entire onomastic space as a whole is difficult to see. However, the approach to division may be different due to not only objective, but also subjective reasons, which are determined by both factors of public order and the personality of the researcher.

Thus, A. Bach (1952) divides proper names in connection with designated objects:

- 1) the names of living beings or beings who are considered alive;
- 2) the names of things that include localities, houses, vehicles, works of fine art, names of astrographic and space objects;
- 3) naming institutions, societies;
- 4) naming actions: dances, games;
- 5) names of thoughts, ideas: literary works, military plans, etc.;
- 6) names of musical motifs and works

Anthroponyms Despite the fact that anthroponyms refer to the naming of people and only people, this single object gives an extremely complex range of categories of names, which is connected with the history of culture, the peculiarities of human psychology, traditions and many others.

Individual anthroponyms. They distinguish a person from a team. The ethnographic diversity in the traditions associated with the naming of a person makes it difficult to establish a common classification for the names of all peoples and puts on the agenda the most careful study and description of the rites of naming or changing names where it is practiced. The division of onomastic systems of different peoples into homonymous, two-dimensional, three-dimensional, etc. can hardly be considered a classification with good reason. In addition, local unofficial anthroponymic systems can be completely different from each other with the unity of the records of names in official documents. An important role here is played by the sequence of generations, which introduces a certain organization into the naming system. The study of the particular features of the onomastic system of each nation reveals interesting facts related to its history and ethnography, and provides a lot of material for further research.

Group anthroponyms. These include generic, family and dynastic names, the denotations of which are groups of people distinguished by various characteristics. The most ancient of the listed units is the genus. Generic names, as a rule, are the words singularia tantum: Wolf, Fox. Surnames, i.e. family names, are the direct successors of generic names. However, unlike the latter, the surnames are the words pluralia tantum: Ivanovs, Zaitsevs, Peskovskys. Dynastic names are very close to family names in their

linguistic properties: Romanovs, Habsburgs, Bourbons, The Ptolemies, etc. The use in the singular, as well as the use in the singular of ordinary surnames, indicates that a separate representative of the said family is meant, called an individual anthroponym.

Zoonyms are the names of various animals, birds, etc. – a special department of onomastics with its own traditions, which vary in a significant range among different peoples and in different epochs. The group names of animals given to the whole species are known from Arabic zoonymy: all hyenas are Qutham, one of the species of snakes is ibn Fitrah, etc.

Individual names (nicknames) of domestic and wild animals have significant differences. Wild animals usually do not receive systematic, regularly given nicknames. In artificial conditions, individual individuals of wild animals receive individual nicknames in zoos and reserves. At the same time, the national principle is often maintained: the animal receives a nickname reminiscent of its homeland. Naming pets has its own, sometimes very deep traditions. The moment of special cultivation and individualization is of great importance here. International dog breeding traditions, dog shows, specialization of dogs in connection with various services (hunting, search, indoor, etc.) have created, for example, peculiar traditions of naming dogs of various breeds with different national orientations and with their own specific motivations. The most widespread animals – sheep, pigs and poultry usually do not have individual nicknames. In zoonymy, as in anthroponymy, there are official (passport) and unofficial (everyday) forms of names (Hyacinth – Gesha horse, Rocket –Paradise horse, Kapital – Kapa, etc.). Both zoonyms and anthroponyms form regional onomastic systems.

Mythonymy is a kind of sector of onomastic space, created like a real part of it. It includes names of people, animals, plants, peoples, geographical and cosmographic objects, various objects, etc., which never really existed. A special place in it is occupied by theonymy (names of gods), most vividly represented in polytheistic religions, and demononymy (naming various spirits, higher and lower, good and evil).

Bits of information about earlier stages of human history can be gleaned from mythonyms. In addition, many theonyms or their elements are part of anthroponyms and other types of proper names, and without special study, their onomastic studies would be incomplete and chronologically inaccurate.

Toponyms The classification of toponyms in connection with named objects is characterized by harmony and unity all over the globe. First of all, the entire surface of the Earth is divided into land (territory) and water (water area).

Proper names of mountains and other hills are combined into a special category of paronyms. Spelionyms can also be specially distinguished – the names of caves, grottoes and entire underground systems. Dreamonyms – names of woodlands and phytonyms – proper names of individual plants can be conditionally included in toponymy, since they participate in the formation of geographical names. However, it is advisable to allocate an independent category – proper names of plants, since in different epochs they were associated not only with orientation to the terrain, but also with various cults, beliefs, myths.

In the water area, there are seas whose names refer to pelagonyms; lakes whose names refer to limnonyms; swamps with their gelonyms; rivers with potamonoms. The names of all water bodies are collectively referred to as hydronyms.

In addition to natural geographical features, there is a large group of objects related to human activity. These are the names of localities that have recently received the designation oikonoms, with a smaller division into astyonoms (names of cities) and komonyms, or chorionoms (names of rural settlements).

The names of streets and other small objects within settlements form a complex system associated with numerous reinterpretations of the same names in connection with their inclusion in different systems. Therefore, it is advisable for them to adopt a special term – urbanonyms. The names of communication routes and routes constitute a special section of onomastics, which can be called dromonymy. The names of large areas (geographical, economic, historical) can be allocated to the category of burial names. The names of buildings and interiors are included in urbanonymy as the smallest gradation of toponyms.

Cosmonyms and astronomers of Cosmic distances are vast and endless, in connection with which the term cosmochemistry can be accepted as more general, including the names of galaxies, star clusters, nebulae, with a star. The term astronomy can be assigned to the names of individual celestial bodies: stars, planets, asteroids, comets.

The traditions associated with lunar toponymy (selenonymy) are also interesting. The names of the "seas" are Latinized. Their Latin form is translated into national languages: The Sea Peace of mind, Sea Fogs. The names of the lunar mountains repeat the names of the mountain ranges of the Earth and are transmitted in accordance with the national traditions of each nation. The names of the craters are given in honor of famous scientists.

Phytonyms are the proper individual names of individual plants in our modern reality are quite rare. A special cult of oaks persisted in Jordan until recently. In Seilun, the big oak was called Balutat-Ibrahim "the oak of Abraham". The oak tree near Beth El, under which Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, was buried, was named the Tree Crying.

Chrematonyms Proper names of individual inanimate objects (weapons, dishes, jewelry, musical instruments, etc.) are called chrematonyms. Back in the Song of Roland, we meet with horn Oliphant and sword Durondal. The Czech linguist Ivan Gonl (1967) collected many individual proper names of ancient cannons. The names of jewelry, especially large diamonds, are a kind of onomastics section with certain traditions.

The names of vehicles do not have a special term. These are individual names of steamships (the oldest of all), boats, yachts, spaceships, airplanes, express trains, cars, etc.

Varietal and brand names This group of names occupies an intermediate position between common and proper names: cherry "Krasa Severa", Volga car, radio "Tourist", soap "Silver lily of the Valley", sweets "Souffle". The deeper the brand name is introduced into everyday life, the stronger its appeal. Becoming a general designation of a variety or type of product, the name may lose the specific features that were originally

associated with it, i.e. expand the scope of its application (cashmere is a thin woolen fabric produced not necessarily in Kashmir). Brand names are similar to trademarks in a number of aspects.

Thus, the classification of onomastic material can be based on the affiliation of names to certain languages, territories, chronological segments, social formations, etc. Depending on this, the approach to the material, the methods of studying it, and the depth of coverage vary.

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ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ТЕКСТА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СТИХОТВОРЕНИЯ А. С. ПУШКИНА «ОСЕНЬ»)

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Аннотация: Овладение основами анализа художественного текста является одно из наиболее сложных и важных проблем на филологическом факультете. Работа над художественным текстом предполагает не только лингвистические

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