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PROPER NAME AS A LANGUAGE CATEGORY

Annotation. *This article provides information about the linguistic field of onomastics and the anthroponyms included in it. The article describes in detail the gradual study of proper names by scientists and their work on anthroponyms. The article describes the research of not only Russian, but also world linguists in this field. Proper use of the form of one's own name, knowledge of a foreign language and familiarity with foreign cultural models of personal names are among the most important conditions for the success of the intercultural communication process. Many issues related to the functioning of personal names have been addressed by various disciplines. Anthroponyms are of great importance in people's lives. They reflect the culture and worldview of the society.*

Keywords: *proper names, anthroponyms, onomastics, vocabulary, dialectal anthroponyms, accepted anthroponyms.*

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ATOQLI OT TIL TOIFASI SIFATIDA

Annotasiya. *Ushbu maqolada onomastikaning lingvistik sohasi va unga kiritilgan antroponimlar haqida ma’lumot berilgan. Maqolada olimlarning atoqli ismlarini bosqichma-bosqich o‘rganishi va ularning antroponimlar ustida ishlashi batafsil bayon etilgan. Maqolada nafaqat ruslar, balki ushbu sohadagi jahon tilshunoslarining tadqiqotlari tasvirlangan. Atoqli ism shaklidan to‘g‘ri foydalanish, chet tilini bilish va shaxsiy ismlarning xorijiy madaniyat modellari bilan tanishish madaniyatlararo aloqa jarayonining muvaffaqiyati uchun eng muhim shartlardan biridir. Atoqli ismlarning ishlashi bilan bog‘liq ko‘plab masalalar turli fanlar tomonidan ko‘rib chiqilgan. Antroponimlar odamlar hayotida katta ahamiyatga ega. Ular jamiyat madaniyati va dunyoqarashini aks ettiradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Atoqli ismlar, antroponimlar, onomastika, leksika, dialekt antroponimlari, qabul qilingan antroponimlar.*

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ИМЯ СОБСТВЕННОЕ КАК ЯЗЫКОВАЯ КАТЕГОРИЯ

Аннотация. *В этой статье представлена информация о лингвистической области ономастики и антропонимах, входящих в нее. В статье подробно описывается постепенное изучение учеными собственных имен и их работы над антропонимами. В статье описаны исследования не только русских, но и мировых лингвистов в этой области. Правильное использование формы собст-*

венного имени, знание иностранного языка и знакомство с инокультурными моделями личных имен являются одними из важнейших условий успеха процесса межкультурной коммуникации. Многие вопросы, связанные с функционированием личных имен, рассматривались различными дисциплинами. Антропонимы имеют огромное значение в жизни людей. Они отражают культуру и мировоззрение общества.

Ключевые слова: имена собственные, антропонимы, ономастика, лексика, диалектные антропонимы, принятые антропонимы.

Introduction. Proper names have already attracted the attention of ancient Egyptian, ancient Greek and ancient Roman scientists. They were identified as a special class of words by the Stoics (in particular, by Chrysippus), but even later – in the Renaissance, in modern times (T.Hobbes, J.Locke, G.Leibniz), throughout the 19th century (J.St.Mill, H.Joseph, etc.), the discussion about them continued, in the course of which many unambiguous (accepted by many scientists) and completely opposite judgments were expressed.

Literature review. The most difficult task turned out to be to determine the peculiarity of the meaning of a proper name. In the last century, this problem was perceived not so much as a linguistic one, but as a logical one, so its researchers were mainly logicians and philosophers. The great English logician John Stuart Mill (1806–1873) devoted much effort to its resolution. He came to the conclusion that proper names have no meaning, they are peculiar labels, or marks (like a cross) that help to recognize objects and distinguish them from each other. The characteristic of the named thing is not associated with the name-label, they do not “connote” (do not designate, do not describe it), but only “denote” or name it. “Proper names do not connote anything and, strictly speaking, have no meaning?” Logically developing his idea of tag words and words capable of characterizing (connoting), Mill suggested that “connoting names appeared after proper names”.

Another English logician X.Joseph, disagreeing with Mill, who rejected proper names in semantics, expressed the opposite opinion: he not only allowed the proper name to have a meaning, but found that “a proper name has even more meaning than a common name”, for example, in the phrase Chalcidius overboard (companion of Aeneas) compared to the expression “The man is overboard!” In the 20th century, the logical concept of proper names was developed by the famous English logician and philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872–1970). In his opinion, everything that is designated in space-time by proper names can well be designated using a coordinate system, and it is designated more precisely, more scientifically. But for everyday, to a certain extent “primitive” communication, proper names are more convenient, and this justifies their existence in the language. B.Russell noticed a certain similarity of his own name with the demonstrative pronouns this, that, this.

Danish linguist Paul Kristoffersen saw the difference between common and proper names in the fact that the former are abstract, the latter are concrete. A proper name is a direct name of an individual, a common name is an indirect name. The common noun first names the class that the individual belongs to, and only then — the individual. The concreteness of a proper name should not be put in direct connection with the uniqueness of the subject. Uniqueness entitles an object to its own name. However, the same name may well serve as a designation for several objects. It is only important that they are all thought of as individual. So, the names Sergey and Tatiana are currently called by hundreds of thousands of men and women, remaining individual designations for each of them. An important milestone in the study of proper names was the work of the English linguist Alan G. Ardener “Theory of proper names” (1954).

A.A.Beletsky sees the main difference between proper and common names not in their structural and linguistic terms, but in their function. “The difference between proper and common names”, he writes, “lies not in morphology or semantics, but in the use, usage, and function of both lexical classes... With regard to their functions, proper names could be called individualizers, and common names could be called classifiers”. Proper names differ from non-proper ones in their “correlation” with concepts... and with discrete objects of reality.

A. V. Superanskaya, concluding in her book the consideration of her own name and the teachings about it, names three distinctive features that, in her opinion, make it possible to distinguish between proper names and common names: “The main distinguishing features of a proper name are that: 1) it is given to an individual object, and not to a class of objects having a feature characteristic of all individuals belonging to this class; 2) an object referred to by its proper name is always clearly defined, delimited, and outlined.; 3) the name is not directly related to the concept and does not have a clear and unambiguous connotation at the language level”. In a later article “Appellative – onoma”, A.V.Superanskaya concretizes the

differences between proper names and different types of improper names, considering the specifics of their basic properties. For words of general vocabulary, the main properties are – according to the author of the article – the connection with the concept, the relationship with the class of objects, the absence of a direct connection with a specific object. For nomen words (from Latin). On the contrary, they are characterized by: a weakened connection with the concept, the designation of a class of objects, a close connection with the named object, which constitutes the infima species of logical division. “The main property of proper names is the lack of connection with a concept, a close connection with a single specific object”.

B.A.Nikonov considers it important to pay attention to the patterns of proper names development: “A name is a word and, like all words, obeys the laws of language, i.e. it is subject to linguistics... But proper names form a special subsystem in the language, in which general linguistic laws are specifically refracted, and their own patterns arise that do not exist in a language outside of it”. V.A.Nikonov especially insistently emphasizes the sociality of proper names, their historical conditionality. “Personal names”, the researcher writes, “exist only in society and for society, and it inexorably dictates their choice, no matter how individual it may seem. Personal names are always social”. The social nature of the name is associated with such a property as the “introduction to the series”. “The current notion that a name serves as entertainment needs at least a serious correction: it not only divides, but also introduces a number. The name connects the bearer with other bearers of the same name and with the group of society in which it is accepted”, – notes V.A.Nikonov.

Research Methodology. In studying the various aspects of a proper name, researchers are unanimous in the following statements:

1. Proper names. They are units of language, most often words, and therefore should be considered as a completely legitimate object of linguistics; the analysis of proper names from philosophical, logical, psychological and other positions does not replace their linguistic characteristics, which are better able to express their linguistic essence than others.

2. Proper names belong to nominative rather than communicative units of language and are included in the class of specific nouns (or substantives) in most languages of the world.

3. The specificity of a proper name is noticeable both at the language level – when considering them “in general”, outside of specific usage, and at the speech level – in specific contexts and situations (constitutions).

4. The specificity of a proper name concerns both its structural and linguistic side and its functional one. 5. Structurally and linguistically, the specificity of a proper name usually makes itself felt in the field of semantics (therefore, many scientists consider a proper name to be a lexical rather than a lexico-grammatical, and even more so not a grammatical category) and to a lesser extent in the field of morphology (including word formation) and syntax.

6. Attention to the functional side of proper names made it possible to identify the following essential functions peculiar to them (only to them or both to them and to common names): nominative, identifying, differentiating. The following functions (classified as “additional”, “cultural”, “derivatives” of the main ones or as “passive”, etc.) are called: social, emotional, accumulative, deictic (indicative), the function of “introduction to the series”, targeted, expressive, aesthetic, stylistic.

7. The researchers tried to find one leading feature, according to which, as it seemed to them, there is a separation of common and proper names. Is there such a feature? The answer to this question can only be given by a comprehensive study of proper names, in particular, an analysis of the features that combine them with common nouns, as well as with other parts of speech, i.e. with all common nouns (especially pronominal, interjective, and other words), and especially those features that distinguish and differentiate them from common nouns.

Analysis and results. The concepts outlined above do not exhaust, of course, the entire range of issues related to clarifying the specifics of a proper name. Researchers have noticed many other features that characterize a proper name to a greater or lesser extent. Leaving aside the minor features, as well as those that are characteristic of proper names of individual languages (for example, only Russian or related Slavic and other Indo-European languages, as opposed to non-systemic languages - Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Iberian-Caucasian, etc. In addition to those discussed above, we should mention such, in our opinion, important features of proper names as:

- a) their genetic secondary nature in comparison with common nouns (most proper names are derived from common nouns); b) their functional secondary nature (a proper name is always the second, usually more specific name of an object that has already been named “before” by a common word); c) their

structural and linguistic (lexico-semantic, as well as grammatical) and functional specialization; d) the somewhat peculiar position of onomastic units (words and other linguistic signs functionally similar to onyms) in the language: they cannot be attributed to the same lexical tier of the language* since their originality is also manifested in grammar and phonetics (although weaker than in semantics); e) a slightly different embodiment Proper names include such linguistic phenomena as ambiguity, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, variation, and some others.; f) their statistical (quantitative and frequency) pattern of use is different from the appellatives (common names), as well as, apparently, a different distribution by functional styles (there are quite numerous types of texts that do not use proper names at all, i.e. constructed from the same appellative units, and there are few types of texts composed of the same proper names).

The most difficult and controversial issues turned out to be the presence or absence of a proper lexical meaning for a name (already concepts, more broadly information), its nature (whether it is meaningful or purely formal), its "volume" in comparison with the semantics of common words, its nature (linguistic, speech, logical, psychological, etc.) onomastic meaning, the degree of opposition of proper names to common names (in terms of meaning and other indicators). Correctly noting the specifics of the proper name in its meaning, researchers differ in its interpretation. Some see the specifics in the weakening, or "reduction", of meaning, or even in its complete absence (hence the qualification of onyms as empty signs, labels, labels and comparing them with balls (differing only in their external coloring with the similarity of their "voids"), with numerical and symbolic signs). Others find the specificity of proper names in the "hypertrophied nominativeness" and in their special concreteness due to it. Such a discrepancy of views indicates, on the one hand, the real complexity and "diversity" of proper names, on the other hand, that the meaning (semantics) of a proper name means different things, moreover, seen from different points of view.

Most often, the "semantics" of a proper name is taken to be its structural and linguistic content. Comparing it with the abstract-structural (actually linguistic), conceptual content of the appellatives, it is found that the semantics of the proper name is poorer due to the unequal representation of the conceptual principle in it (cf. the river – '1 is a constant water stream of considerable size' and the Don – 'one of the rivers in the European part of the SSR7, a man – 'a living being with the gift of thinking and speech, capable of creating tools and using them' and John – 'one of the people, one of the men, etc.'). In other cases, the semantics of a proper name is judged by its specific verbal use, in which there is an extremely "bodily" perception of the so-called objects of reality. For example, Elbrus (Russian folk Shat-mountain) is not an abstract mountain, but first of all one of the specific mountains of the Caucasus, having a certain height (5630 m above sea level), configuration (two peaks). Cf.: "And I mean the jagged chains of endless Siliceous mountains, And the Shat rises beyond them With two snow heads" (M.Y.Lermontov).

A proper name, being a unit of language – a word or a functionally similar phrase, has all these types of relations – denotative, significant and structurally linguistic, however, their quality in a proper name is somewhat peculiar compared to the corresponding components of the meaning of common words, which provides proper names with linguistic and speech specificity and unites them into a special subsystem within the general lexical and semantic system of the language. We find a remark about the nominative, significant, and structural-linguistic specifics of proper names in the works of L.A.Bulakhovsky: "Those words that we call proper names, of course, are less capable of being a means of generalization than common words; their task is to focus attention on the individual, extract it from the plural, and contrast it with the plural.. But proper names are also generalized as words in the sense that they indicate by their nature a certain part of speech, etc., that the concept belongs to one rather than another sphere of perception".

Conclusion. Summing up the consideration of a proper name as a linguistic and speech category, we can state the following. Proper names are units of language–speech (words and substantive phrases) that serve to emphasize the specific naming of individual objects of reality and, as a result of such specialization, have developed certain features in meaning, grammatical design and functioning. The purpose of a common noun is to express the concept of a certain class of objects and to name one or more specific objects of this class. The purpose of a proper name is to name a specific subject, correlating with a class of similar or related subjects. In the foreground of a common word is the expression of a concept, in the second is the designation of an object, in the foreground of a proper name is the highlighting of an object, in the second is the correlation of an object with its like. For a common name, the designation of a concept is mandatory and the naming of a specific object is optional; for a proper name, the naming of a specific object is mandatory and its (subject's) conceptual correlation is optional.

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METHODOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF VERBAL AND NONVERBAL AGGRESSIVENESS IN LINGUISTICS

Annotation. *This paper explores the methodological frameworks for analyzing verbal and nonverbal aggressiveness within the field of linguistics. Verbal aggressiveness manifests through the use of language, encompassing lexical choices, syntactic structures, and pragmatic strategies that convey hostility, dominance, or psychological pressure. Examples include derogatory terms, sarcasm, or manipulative discourse patterns. Nonverbal aggressiveness, conversely, is expressed through paralinguistic cues such as tone, pitch, intonation, and prosodic variations, as well as kinesthetic behaviors like gestures, facial expressions, and body language.*

The investigation adopts a multidisciplinary approach, integrating sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis to examine how aggressive communication shapes interpersonal and societal interactions. Methodologically, the research employs qualitative and quantitative techniques, including corpus-based analysis of spoken and written texts, acoustic analysis of vocal patterns, and observational studies of nonverbal behavior in diverse communicative contexts. Special emphasis is placed on cultural and contextual factors influencing the perception and expression of aggressiveness, particularly within Uzbek linguistic and cultural frameworks.

Key words: *aggressiveness, emotional reaction, verbal, non-verbal, anger, berate, bullock, chew the target out, lexemes-identifiers, semantic lexemes.*

TILSHUNOSLIKDA OG'ZAKI VA OG'ZAKI BO'LMAGAN AGRESSIYANING METODOLOGIK TADQIQI

Annotasiya. *Ushbu maqolada lingvistika sohasidagi verbal va nonverbal agressivlikni tahlil qilishning metodologik asoslarini o'rganilgan. Verbal agressivlik til orqali namoyon bo'lib, leksik tanlovlar, sintaktik tuzilmalar, dushmanlik, hukmronlik yoki psixologik bosimni ifodalovchi pragmatik strategiyalarni qamrab oladi. Bunga misol sifatida kamsituvchi atamalar, kinoya yoki manipulyativ (psixologik boshqaruv) diskurs andozalarini keltirish mumkin. Nonverbal agressivlik esa paralingvistik signallar, masalan, ohang, balandlik, intonatsiya va prosodik o'zgarishlar, shuningdek, yuz ifodalari va tana tili kabi kinetik xatti-harakatlar orqali namoyon bo'ladi.*

Maqolada sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika va diskurs tahlilini birlashtirgan holda, agressiv mulohazalarning shaxslararo va ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlarni shakllantirishini o'rganish uchun fanlararo yondashuv qo'llangan. Metodologik jihatdan tadqiqot sifat va miqdoriy usullarni, jumladan, og'zaki va yozma matnlarning korpus tahlilini, ovoz andozalarining akustik tahlilini va turli mulohaza kontekstlarida nonverbal xatti-harakatlarning kuzatuv tadqiqotlarini tahlil qiladi. Agressivlikning idrok etilishi va ifodalanishiga ta'sir qiluvchi madaniy va kontekstual omillarga, ayniqsa, o'zbek lingvistika va madaniy kontekstlari doirasida alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *tajovuzkorlik, hissiy reaksiya, og'zaki, og'zaki bo'lmagan, g'azab, qarg'amoq, ho'kiz, maydalashish, leksema-aniqllovchilar, semantik leksemalar.*

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“ILM SARCHASHMALARI” ILMIY-NAZARIY, METODIK JURNALI MUALLIFLARIGA ESLATMA

1. **“Ilm sarchashmalari”** ilmiy-nazariy, metodik jurnaliga qo'yiladigan talablar jahon andozalari hamda O'zbekistonda amal qilayotgan PhD va DSc tadqiqotlari tizimidagi andozalardan kelib chiqadi.
2. Maqola Times New Roman shriftida yozilishi lozim. Shrift hajmi – 14, qator oralig'i – 1,5, hoshiya chapda 3 sm., yuqori va pastda 2,5 sm., o'ngda 1,5 sm. bo'lishi kerak. Maqolalar hajmi 6 sahifadan kam bo'lmasligi kerak.
3. **O'zbek tilidagi maqolalar faqat lotin yozuvida qabul qilinadi.**
4. **Maqola 1 ta taqriz, pagiatga tekshirilganligi haqidagi ma'lumotnoma va 1 ta ekspertlar xulosasi bilan (hujjatlar elektron shaklda) qabul qilinadi.**
5. Tahririyatga kelgan maqolalar mualliflarga qaytarilmaydi.
6. Tahririyat maqolani qisqartirish va tahrir qilish huquqiga ega.

Maqola xalqaro andozalar talabi doirasidagi quyidagi aniq bandlarga ega bo'lishi kerak:

Maqola muallifi to'g'risida ma'lumot (Author information). Bunda muallif(lar)ning ism-familiyasi va otasining ismi to'liq yozilishi, muallifning lavozimi, ilmiy unvoni va darjasi, e-maili, telefon raqami hamda maqola taqrizchisi yozilishi kerak. Maqola muallifi to'g'risida ma'lumot **o'zbek, rus** hamda **ingliz** tillarida taqdim etilishi kerak.

Maqola mavzusi (Title). Maqola mavzusi, imkon qadar, qisqa va lo'nda ko'rinishda shakllantirilgan bo'lib, maqolaning tadqiqot yo'nalishini aniq ifoda etishi lozim. Sarlavha **o'zbek, rus** hamda **ingliz** tillarida taqdim etilishi kerak.

Maqola annotatsiyasi (Abstract). Maqolalarning qisqacha mazmuni (annotatsiyasi) 5 qatordan kam, 15 qatordan oshmagan holda **o'zbek, rus** va **ingliz** tillarida beriladi. Unda tadqiqot muammosi, uning dolzarbligi, tadqiqot muammosini ochib berish uchun qo'llanilgan metodologiya, tadqiqot natijalari, maqolaning to'la mazmunidan kelib chiqqan holda, muallifning ilmiy va amaliy hissasi qisqacha bayon qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar (Key words). Maqola mazmuni va maqsadini eng qisqa mazmunda ochib beruvchi kalit so'zlar hisoblanadi. Kalit so'zlarning har biri asosiy matn tarkibida ko'proq takrorlanishi tavsiya etiladi. Maqola kalit so'zlari **o'zbek, rus** hamda **ingliz** tillarida taqdim etilishi kerak.

Kirish (Introduction). Kirish qismida, asosan, tadqiqot muammosi, uning maqsad va vazifalari yoritiladi. Mazkur qism tadqiqot mavzusining tanlanish asosi, uning dolzarbligi va ilmiy ahamiyatini tushuntirib beradi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili (Literature review). Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili tadqiqat etilayotgan muammo yuzasidan muallifning bilim va tasavvurlarga ega ekanini namoyon etuvchi qism hisoblanadi. Adabiyotlar tahlili mavjud intellektual hudud doirasini baholash va shu asosda ma'lum xarita yaratishni anglatadi. Adabiyotlarning tanqidiy tahlilidagi urinishlar mazkur mavzu doirasidagi bilimlarni kuchaytiradi va tadqiqot savollarini yanada oydinlashtirishga yordam beradi. O'z mazmuniga ko'ra, har qanday tadqiqot ayni shu sohada yaratilgan avvalgi bilimlar negiziga quriladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi (Research Methodology). Tadqiqot metodologiyasi tadqiqotning eng muhim qismlaridan biri bo'lib, u o'tkazilayotgan tadqiqotning umumiy xaritasi, tadqiqot yo'li va manzilga (natijaga) olib boruvchi xaritaviy chizgilari hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi tadqiqot falsafasi va yo'nalishini (deduksion yoki induksion) belgilash, tadqiqot dizayni, ya'ni tadqiqot muammosining yechimiga olib boruvchi bosh rejasini tuzish, tadqiqot uchun zarur axborotni olish yo'llari va tadqiqot etikasini belgilash, tadqiqot obyektining tanlovi (sampling), birlamchi yoki ikkilamchi ma'lumot manbalaridan foydalanish to'g'risidagi qarorlar, tadqiqot strategiyasini (kuzatish, eksperiment, keys-stadi, savolnoma, etnografik, arxiv tadqiqot va h.k.) aniqlash bo'yicha ratsional qaror qabul qilish asosida qo'yilgan muammoning aniq yechimiga olib chiquvchi yo'lni belgilashni anglatadi. Metodologiya qismining mukammalligi tadqiqot uchun belgilangan yo'lning ishonchliligi (reliability) va aniqliligini (validity) asoslash orqali namoyon bo'ladi.

Tahlil va natijalar (Analysis and results). Tadqiqotning tahlil qismi tadqiqot metodologiyasida avvaldan belgilab olingan tahlil usullari orqali yig'ilgan ma'lumotlarning tahlilini amalga oshiradi. Bunda faqatgina tahlil usulining natijalari ifoda etiladi, topilgan natijalar bo'yicha muhokama maqolaning keyingi qismining vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Xulosa va takliflar (Conclusion/Recommendations). Tadqiqotning maqsad, vazifalarining anglashilganligi hamda tadqiqot savollarining o'z javobini topganligi, tadqiqotning asosiy natijalariga va tadqiqotning umumiy jarayoniga umumiy xulosalar, shu bilan birga, takliflar va ayni tadqiqotdan kelib chiqqan holda, kelajak tadqiqot ishi yo'nalishlari maqola xulosa va takliflari qismining asosini tashkil etishi lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati (References). Ushbu qismda tadqiqotda foydalanilgan barcha adabiyotlarning ro'yxati [1], [2] yoki [3] ketma-ketligida qo'yiladi. Masalan:

- mualliflar ismi-sharifi, kitob nomi, nashr manzili nashriyot nomi, yili, betlari;
- mualliflar ismi-sharifi, maqola nomi, jurnal nomi, nashri, yili, soni, betlari.

Maqola *matnida* foydalanilgan adabiyotlardan olingan materialga **havola (snoska)** [1; 25–26-b.] shaklida berilishi kerak.

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