



# BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIY AXBOROTI



Научный вестник Бухарского государственного университета  
Scientific reports of Bukhara State University

7/2024



7/2024

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIY AXBOROTI**  
**SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК БУХАРСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

**Ilmiy-nazariy jurnal**  
**2024, № 7, iyul**

Jurnal 2003-yildan boshlab **filologiya** fanlari bo'yicha, 2015-yildan boshlab **fizika-matematika** fanlari bo'yicha, 2018-yildan boshlab **siyosiy** fanlar bo'yicha, **tarix** fanlari bo'yicha 2023 yil 29 avgustdan boshlab O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar Vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiya ishlari natijalari yuzasidan ilmiy maqolalar chop etilishi lozim bo'lgan zaruriy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

Jurnal 2000-yilda tashkil etilgan.

Jurnal 1 yilda 12 marta chiqadi.

Jurnal O'zbekiston matbuot va axborot agentligi Buxoro viloyat matbuot va axborot boshqarmasi tomonidan 2020-yil 24-avgust № 1103-sonli guvohnoma bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

**Muassis: Buxoro davlat universiteti**

**Tahririyat manzili:** 200117, O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Buxoro shahri Muhammad Iqbol ko'chasi, 11-uy.

Elektron manzil: nashriyot\_buxdu@buxdu.uz

**TAHRIR HAY'ATI:**

**Bosh muharrir:** Xamidov Obidjon Xafizovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

**Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:** Rasulov To'liqin Husenovich, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**Mas'ul kotib:** Shirinova Mexrigiyo Shokirovna, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

**Kuzmichev Nikolay Dmitriyevich**, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor (N.P. Ogaryov nomidagi Mordova milliy tadqiqot davlat universiteti, Rossiya)

**Danova M.**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Bolgariya)

**Margianti S.E.**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor (Indoneziya)

**Minin V.V.**, kimyo fanlari doktori (Rossiya)

**Tashqarayev R.A.**, texnika fanlari doktori (Qozog'iston)

**Mo'minov M.E.**, fizika-matematika fanlari nomzodi (Malayziya)

**Mengliyev Baxtiyor Rajabovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Adizov Baxtiyor Rahmonovich**, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor

**Abuzalova Mexriniso Kadirovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Amonov Muxtor Raxmatovich**, texnika fanlari doktori, professor

**Barotov Sharif Ramazonovich**, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, xalqaro psixologiya fanlari akademiyasining haqiqiy a'zosi (akademigi)

**Baqoyeva Muhabbat Qayumovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Bo'riyev Sulaymon Bo'riyevich**, biologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Jumayev Rustam G'aniyevich**, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, dotsent

**Djurayev Davron Raxmonovich**, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor

**Durdiyev Durdimurod Qalandarovich**, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor

**Olimov Shirinboy Sharofovich**, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor

**Qahhorov Siddiq Qahhorovich**, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor

**Umarov Baqo Bafoyevich**, kimyo fanlari doktori, professor

**Murodov G'ayrat Nekovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**O'rayeva Darmonoy Saidjonovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Navro'z-zoda Baxtiyor Nigmatovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

**Hayitov Shodmon Ahmadovich**, tarix fanlari doktori, professor

**To'rayev Halim Hojiyevich**, tarix fanlari doktori, professor

**Rasulov Baxtiyor Mamajonovich**, tarix fanlari doktori, professor

**Eshtayev Alisher Abdug'aniyevich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

**Quvvatova Dilrabo Habibovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Axmedova Shoira Nematovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Bekova Nazora Jo'rayevna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**Amonova Zilola Qodirovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Hamroyeva Shahlo Mirjonovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Nigmatova Lola Xamidovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Boboyev Feruz Sayfullayevich**, tarix fanlari doktori

**Jo'rayev Narzulla Qosimovich**, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor

**Xolliyev Askar Ergashovich**, biologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Artikova Hafiza To'ymurodovna**, biologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Hayitov Shavkat Ahmadovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Qurbonova Gulnoz Negmatovna**, pedagogika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**Ixtiyarova Gulnora Akmalovna**, kimyo fanlari doktori, professor

**Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Mirzayev Shavkat Mustaqimovich**, texnika fanlari doktori, professor

**Samiyev Kamoliddin A'zamovich**, texnika fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Esanov Husniddin Qurbonovich**, biologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Zaripov Gulmurot Toxirovich**, texnika fanlari nomzodi, professor

**Jumayev Jura**, fizika-matematika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

**Klichev Oybek Abdurasulovich**, tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent

**G'aybulayeva Nafisa Izattullayevna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**MUNDARIJA \*\*\* СОДЕРЖАНИЕ \*\*\* CONTENTS**

**TILSHUNOSLIK \*\*\* LINGUISTICS\*\*\* ЛИНГВИСТИКА**

|                           |   |    |
|---------------------------|---|----|
| <b>Babayarov M.X.</b>     | Sport jurnalisti va sport sharhlovchisining nutqidagi leksemalarning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari   | 3  |
| <b>Ismailova S.</b>       | XX asr sayohatnomalarda contr-orientalizm tasviri (ella maillart “turkistan solo” asari misolida)   | 6  |
| <b>Jo‘rayeva N.Sh.</b>    | Evfemizmlar o‘zbek va farang ayollari nutqida   | 11 |
| <b>Qilichova E.X.</b>     | Fizik terminlarning tavsifini takomillashtirish vazifalari  | 16 |
| <b>Yuldasheva D.M.</b>    | O‘zbek tilida dorivor o‘simliklar nomlarining so‘z yasalish xususiyatlari   | 20 |
| <b>Abdusamatova N.A.</b>  | Frazeologiya sohasining o‘zbek tilshunosligida shakllanishi, frazemalarning turlari va badiiy adabiyotda qo‘llanilishi (“kuntug‘mish” dostoni misolida) | 25 |
| <b>Сайидова Г.Ё.</b>      | Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур шеърлятида маънодош сўзларнинг лексик-семантик хусусияти  | 29 |
| <b>Allaberganova F.I.</b> | Attributiv so‘z birikmalarining ingliz tilida an‘anaviy va kognitiv aspektlarda o‘rganilishi  | 36 |
| <b>Avazova M.S.</b>       | Uzbek translation of phraseological units with the word "like"  | 44 |
| <b>Kozieva I.K.</b>       | Vocabulary and meaning characteristics of uzbek anthroponyms  | 49 |
| <b>Uraimova M.Q.</b>      | Jahon va o‘zbek tilshunosligida frazeologiya va frazeologizmlar tadqiqi   | 53 |
| <b>Xusinova Sh.X.</b>     | Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida laqablarning jins kategoriyasi   | 57 |
| <b>Сайидова Г.Ё.</b>      | Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур шеърлятида шаклдош сўзларнинг лексик-семантик хусусияти   | 60 |
| <b>Oromova M.J.</b>       | “Ornitonim” lgm asosida shakllangan o‘zbek xalq paremlarida salbiy ma‘no ifodalanishi   | 67 |

**ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK \*\*\* LITERARY CRITICISM \*\*\* ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ**

|   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| <b>Saidova R.B.</b>                                   | Zamonaviy o‘zbek adabiyotda she‘r va shoirlik tuyumlari badiiy talqini   | 72  |
| <b>Bekova N.J.,<br/>Ortiqova A.B.</b>                 | Muxammas, uning janr xususiyatlari va taraqqiyoti  | 79  |
| <b>Xamidova M.A.</b>                                  | Bolalar adabiyoti tarjimasining pragmatik jihatlari  | 86  |
| <b>Xudoyberdiyeva A.A.</b>                            | Dostonlarda ortiqchalik va tejamkorlik tamoyillari   | 92  |
| <b>Ashurov J.A.</b>                                   | "Erle stanley gardner's ability to use legal phrases in his perry mason series"  | 97  |
| <b>Raximova N.G.</b>                                  | Detektiv janri: asosiy unsurlar va mavzular xilma-xilligi  | 101 |
| <b>Yaxshiyeva Z.R.</b>                                | “Tamburlane”(Temur) obrazi talqinlari: tarixiy haqiqat va badiiy voqelik masalalari  | 105 |
| <b>Yuldoshova Sh.A.</b>                               | Comparative analysis of literary intertextuality in ray bradbury's “the martian chronicles” and isajon sultan's “the eternal wanderer” | 109 |
| <b>Муллоев Ш.Б.,<br/>Ниёзов Л.Р.,<br/>Примов Ш.М.</b> | Просветитель и пламенный публицист саидризо ализода  | 114 |

**“NAVOIY GULSHANI”**



|   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
|   |  | 121 |
| <b>FALSAFA VA HUQUQ, SIYOSATSHUNOSLIK *** PHILOSOPHY, LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES *** ФИЛОСОФИЯ, ПРАВО И ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯ</b> |  |     |
| <b>Muzaffarov F.D.,<br/>Rizayev N.S.</b>  | Buxoro jadidlari falsafasining ayrim masalalari  | 124 |
| <b>Anvarov A</b>  | Modernizatsiyalash jarayonida yoshlar ongiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar  | 128 |
| <b>Sodikova N.A.</b>  | Итоги реализации стратегии ес: в рамках принятой стратегии на 2007-2013 гг. основные достижения и недостатки                             | 132 |
| <b>TARIX *** HISTORY *** ИСТОРИЯ</b>  |  |     |
| <b>Narziyev N.N.</b>  | G'arb antropologiyasida o'zbek muloqot madaniyatining o'rganilishiga doir mulohazalar  | 139 |
| <b>Yo'ldashev A.A.</b>  | Sovet hukumatining til-imlo masalasida olib borgan siyosati va amaliyoti (1918 – 1940-yillar Turkiston ASSR va O'zbekiston SSR misolida) | 144 |
| <b>Рахимджанова Н.Қ.</b>  | XIX аср охири-xx аср бошларида туркистонда табиий фанлар ривожии ва тадқиқотлар таҳлили  | 149 |
| <b>Ochilov A.T.</b>   | Buxoro tarixi va moddiy madaniyatini o'rganishda mustaqillik davri tadqiqotlarining ahamiyati va o'ziga xos jihatlari                    | 156 |
| <b>Abdug'aniev A.A.</b>   | Ibtidoiy davr jamolarida ayollarning ahamiyati haqida falsafiy va diniy qarashlar  | 160 |
| <b>Mamatova M.T.</b>  | Turkistonda jadidchilik harakatining amalga oshirilishi va uning go'yaviy rahnamolari  | 166 |
| <b>Xodjayeva S.N.</b>   | Buxoro vohasidagi madaniy o'zgarishlar: qo'g'irchoq teatri faoliyati (1982-1990 yillar)  | 171 |
| <b>IQTISODIYOT *** ECONOMY *** ЭКОНОМИКА</b>  |  |     |
| <b>Achilova R.A.</b>  | Ishchi kuchi va uning bandligi   | 177 |
| <b>Salimov A.F.,<br/>Xolmatova M.S.,<br/>Shokirova D.O.</b>   | O'zbekiston iqtisodiy o'zgarishlari va o'sishlar   | 183 |

## VOCABULARY AND MEANING CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEK ANTHROPONYMS

*Kozieva Iqbol Kamiljonovna,*

*Bukhara State University*

*Teacher of the Department of Russian Linguistics*

**Abstract.** *The article provides an insight into the role of nouns in the linguistic vocabulary system, their lexical meaning, understanding, communicative, nominative functions, etc. At the same time, an Appellative lexicon and anthroponyms have also been spoken about the linguistic basis of themng.*

**Keywords:** *Anthroponymy, onomastics, onomastic units, linguistics, anthroponymy, lexical system, appellative lexicon.*

### ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ И СМЫСЛОВЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ УЗБЕКСКИХ АНТРОПОНИМОВ

**Аннотация.** *В статье дается представление о роли существительных в системе лингвистического словаря, их лексическом значении, понятийных, коммуникативных, номинативных функциях и т.д. В то же время, об апеллятивной лексике и антропонимах также говорится о лингвистической основе слов.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Антропонимия, ономастика, ономастические единицы, лингвистика, антропонимия, лексическая система, апеллятивная лексика.*

### O'ZBEK ANTROPONIMLARINING LUG'AT VA MA'NO XUSUSIYATLARI

**Annotatsiya.** *Maqolada otlarning lingvistik lug'at tizimidagi o'rni, ularning leksik ma'nosi, tushunchasi, kommunikativ, nominativ funksiyalari va boshqalar haqida tushuncha berilgan. Shu bilan birga, appellativ leksika va antroponimlarning ham lingvistik asoslari haqida gapirilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Antroponimiya, onomastika, onomastik birliklar, tilshunoslik, antroponimiya, leksik tizim, apellyatsiya leksikasi.*

**Introduction.** Today, the role of nouns in the linguistic vocabulary system, their linguistic Meaning, Understanding, communicative, nominative functions, etc., is one of the most complex problems, creating various opinions and discussions among linguists and not being considered one-of-a-kind on this issue.

The scientifically sound and correct solution of the mentioned issues plays a decisive role in determining the role and significance of the noble horses in the linguistic vocabulary system. In fact, these issues make it possible to prove the originality of the onomastic system, that it has o'ei-specific dictionary units, linguistic material. Being able to prove this makes it possible to affirm that proverbial names, including anthroponyms, are a necessary means of communicative need, understanding and knowing the world, that a proverbial name has the right to live in a language just like related words.

With this in mind, we will briefly analyze the reasoning of some of the following linguists, philosophers on this issue. Professor A.V.As superanskaya correctly noted: "it is generally accepted that in every language there is also a special class of nouns with nouns that stand in contrast to related nouns. Grouping the lexicon like this is the most basic and Prime (Cardinal) method. At one time E.Kurilovich had referred to related names as "margnal leksika", and included cognate names.

**The main part.** The concept of "appellative lexicon and anthroponyms"

"In the ieohli Dictionary\*of the Uzbek language, the cognate name is the names that mean the name of a kind of objects, the noun" is a name specific to a person or object." These concepts also have their own explanations from an onomastic point of view. For Example, N.V.Podolskaya refers to "Sobstvennoe imya "(singular noun)to the term" onim", and the term" onim "has been interpreted as:"Onim (singular noun) is a word, vocabulary or sentence that serves to distinguish, individualize and identify the object it is naming from other objects". This author, referring to the appellative term for the cognate noun, explains: "the cognate noun is the opposite of the cognate noun".

In this explanation, the essence of the concept of a related name is not revealed. Citation:" the cognate noun is the appellative, the appellative is the cognate noun " has become an axiom. On top of that, it is also

wrong to consider the concept of an appellative to be equivalent to the concept of a cognate noun, consisting only of cognate nouns, cognate nouns. The lexical basis for nouns does not consist only of cognate nouns. Because other word categories to nouns can also be a lexical basis. Let's talk about this later.

It should be noted that the signs and criteria that serve to distinguish between nouns and cognates are only a concept in which they are sweeter, and not in the meaning and nature of the noun. One of these is that related names have their own independent linguistic material, while nouns with nouns do not have such material. In many theoretical literature, we see that this mark on proverbial names is highlighted. Some of these include: "toponymic and anthroponymic names are always created in a language base. When making them, models of language making multiple uses in marriage, compound words, vocabulary, and, even, a whole sentence are used".

Here is such an idea V.A.Nikonov further elaborated: "toponymy does not invent its own personal tools-but to a lesser extent, it takes advantage of the existing possibilities in the language"

The concept that is said to have no specific linguistic material of NOUN nouns seems to be less reliable in some cases. Because nouns contain such names that it is currently incomprehensible what is the lexeme lying at the base, what is the word, because such a word is characteristic of some dead language that exists at the same time, or this word is archaicized and can be unknown to the language of the present period, non-functional a number of ancient Sogdian and Sanskrit toponyms that.

In this place, the archaeologist V. A.Shishkin's comments include: "it should be noted that the names in question (Vardanze, Varzonzi, Vagangi and B.) without exception, the present period cannot be explained on the basis of Uzbek or Tajik languages. This circumstance testifies to the fact that these names are extremely ancient. The names of a number of currently existing villages are also difficult to interpret on the basis of the current language. Hence, it is a witness to the very antiquity of the Buu.

The above type names give rise to the imagination that toponymy has its own linguistic material. Secondly, not all nouns with nouns are equivalent to a form, a cognate name according to their lexical basis, or other type of simple words. For example, compound nouns (Yangiyul, Shukurquduq, Qurqiboyquduq), short-form nouns (Abish, mamash, Dilash), word-conjugation or sentence-equivalent models (Sirtisuluv, Gadoytopmas, Assakuldi, Devtushdi cave, Qizketgan Soni, Yovkeldisoy), or nouns borrowed from other languages that do not have a lexical basis in Uzbek (Telman, Klara). Here are such onomastic models that supposedly give the impression that the proverbial names have their own original lexical basis. But we see that even on the basis of the names actually recorded, more than one simple word lies. These words, on the one hand, are not just a cognate name, they also have elements of other word categories. Secondly, they are constructed only from the lexeme (lexical unit), that is, not from the word-state material, but from the vocabulary, even sentences, which are syntactic units. Nevertheless, in linguistics, it is widely believed that proverbial horses are made from stud horses. This is partly true, with cognates lying at the base of most atomized names. But, on the other hand, it is borderline and wrong to say that only related names lie on the basis of proverbial names. Because in Uzbek it is enough to say that human names and toponyms, ethnonyms are also made of adjectives, numbers, verbs. Even when Bordi-Yu takes the concept of at ("imya") broadly as horse categories ("imennme chasti rechi"), it is known that the scope of this concept does not include a verb category. It is in this sense that the idea that "many of the Proverbs appear on the basis of related names, a certain part of which are words of another category," is close to reality.

The fact that the lexemes lying on the basis of the proverbial noun system are not made up solely of cognate nouns causes us to avoid interpreting the issue in this way. For this reason, the linguistic material that divides the basis for nouns is referred to as "lexical basis" ("leksicheskaya Osnova"), "appellative"; "appellative lexicon"; "toponymic lexicon" ("toponymicheskaya lexicon"), "anthroponymic basis" ("toponymicheskaya Osnova") in studies on nominalism.

Well-known nomist O.T.Molchanova (V. D.Relying on bondaletov's ideas) 2 believes that toponyms contain the following linguistic means: "this set consists of: 1) toponymic lexicon, that is, the sum of all words used to name populated places; 2) the sum of all toponymic formants; 3) all grammatical categories involved in making toponyms (grammatical meanings and means expressing them); 4) in toponymy, the user; 5) the phonetic form of the words that make up the toponym (by less means, the ueunity of the form of the name, and so on); 6) all types of ligation of the linguistic means found in the toponymy under study"

The concept of appellative lexicon refers to a material in the above opinion called "toponimicheskaya lexicon". Since nouns have a word about the underlying words, it is possible to talk about lexemes that are characteristic of a branch (sector) of the lexeme Eki onomastic system, in which a language in general is onomastic (the basis for the noun system). It is from this point of view that the set of lexical bases of the onomastics (proverbs)of the Uzbek language, or a.V.The "repertoire of lexemes" ("repertoire of

lexemes") used by superanskaya can be said about 1 or "toponymic lexicon of the Uzbek language", "anthroponymic lexicon of the Uzbek language". In this place, the terms and concepts of "appellative", "lexical basis" are suitable, since this provides for all Language units, and not just related names, which are the basis for nouns with nouns.

Since the lexical basis, appellative terms represent a set of negating language materials for the occurrence of onomastic units, it is appropriate to note that this material will not consist only of words with a cognate name (not a cognate name): "the basis of a new geographical name may be a cognate name with an adjective". This feature is taken into account in onomastic studies when we talk about the lexical basis and the basis of making nouns. Such names are generally distinguished from related-based names when an atokdi horse is made from atokdi bases. For example, a toponym is made from a toponym - a topotoponym, a toponym is made from an anthroponym - antrotoponym, and a toponym is made from an ethnonym - referred to as an ethnotoponym. Such terms are now widely used in the work of Uzbek nomologists.

The terms "allevative", "dictionary basis" can also be used in a narrow sense. In doing so, they represent not the lexical basis of the entire onomastic system of a language, but the lexical basis of names (such as anthroponyms, toponyms, hydronyms) that refer to some branch of it. A.V. Superanskaya used the terms "anthroponymic basis", "toponymic basis" to express concepts in the later sense with distinction.

From the above reasoning, it is known that the lexical basis of NOUN nouns is not formed only by cognate nouns, but also contains adjectives, numbers, verbs, even pronouns, consonants and imitations. For this reason, it is appropriate to treat such a set of lexemes as an appellative, appellative lexicon or a lexical basis (such as an anthroponymic basis, a toponymic basis, an cosmonymic basis, an ethnonymic basis).

From this point of view, the "Uzbek oykonim" found in some cases can be divided into two large groups: 1) oykonim consisting of related names, i.e. appellants; 2) thinking like nouns, i.e. oykonim composed on the basis of nouns', i.e. equating the appellative with related names, tying it is a mistake in ours.

In some cases we see the use of terms such as "onomasticheskaya leksika", "toponimicheskaya leksika" in the appellative sense. The term "toponimicheskaya leksika" is S. From imitation, karaev led into Uzbek toponymy. "The set of all words used by the population to name geographical objects is called toponymic lexicon." But if a proverbial name is made from an appellant, then it is now momentary.

Given that the so-called "toponymic lexicon" or "onomastic lexicon" provides for appellatives lying on the basis of atonal nouns, these terms end in some confusion. Because, in a number of literature, when called "onomastic lexicon", a set of lexemes (fondue) is understood, consisting of proverbial nouns in a language. Just as "toponymic lexicon" also represents a set of topanim (a noble horse), a toponymic wealth, characteristic of the language toponymic system.

So, in this sense, in general, the lexicon of the Uzbek language can be divided into two large groups. 1) related words; 2) nouns with nouns. The next type of words can be treated as onomastic lexicon and placed opposite the first group-just as "Toponymiclexics\*also has its own opposition. It is a simple (related) lexicon that is referred to in linguistics as geografictermins and other types of words that are fundamental in making toponyms. So, not simple words on the basis of toponyms when they are called "toponymic lexicon of the Uzbek language; perhaps it should be understood toponyms made of lexemes, a set of toponyms (wealth, fund).

The concepts of appellative, onomastic base, toponymic base, anthroponymic base (base) have not sufficiently normalized in Uzbek nomology. A vivid example of this is the concept of "toponymic lexicon", "appellative" s. It can be seen in different interpretations of karaev. These are:

1. The concept of "toponimicheskaya lexika" is interpreted in the sense of simple, related words. We saw it above.

2. The concept of appellative is equated with the concept of derivative and: "oykonim composed of derivative names, i.e. appellants".

3. The related noun terms Goh appellative, Goh topoleksema, Goh continue to be used without distinction- "oykonim consisting of appellativlardai" "oykonim consisting of a single topolexeme", "will be composed only of related names".

4. In the article by S.Khoraev, the term "toponegiz" is mentioned, "these words that formed toponyms became the so-called toponegies". But, unfortunately, this correct term does not apply consistently.

Speaking about the lexical bases of nouns, that is, appellatives, it will be necessary not to confuse the differences, essence and duties of the O'earo of the base of the noun and the nouns formed from it. As you know, any thing and object usually has its own simple (cognate) name in the language. For example: like a mountain, city, village, Ovul, ditch, peak. We call these things in common with these names too. But the

objective necessity requires that these things be made more clear, wise and isolated. Because these things also differ among themselves within the OE group, class, type. It is on this demand that any mountain is named again for the second time: mountain (in a general way), Karatog (in a single position). The words mountain, Karatog are differentiated according to their function in terms of naming that object. Because the word mountain does not refer only to Karatog, but is also the name of any mountains. But Karatog is the name of a separate, concrete mountain. So, the object referred to as a mountain is named two bars. For this reason, the noble horses are ieahled in a special name, alahida name style. In this position, a.V. The following points of superanskaya are characteristic: "thus, the proverbial name is the second name of the subject in question, which fills in the name of the relative, clarifies it, serves to distinguish it from such objects that are known".

In general, in Uzbek, the adjective noun term does not express exactly the meaning of the Russian term "sobstvennoe imya". Because "sobstvennoe imya" is the name of one's own, in the sense of one's own name (name). It is in this sense that it is not a common (cognate) name, but the meaning of "its (personal) name". In the Uzbek language of the former, the term "noun Khos" was used in the sense of an adjective. This term is quite consistent with the Russian term "sobstvennoe imya" in the sense of the thing's "specific name".

**Conclusion.** Thus, the noun-thing, the object is the second name of the phenomena. But it will be inappropriate for a proverbial horse to understand the words that divide the base and the names that form from it as the same phenomenon in content, form, by function, in terms of its linguistic nature. For example, in names like Fair - Fair, beautiful - beautiful, in toponyms like naked - naked, Rocky - Rocky. The horse system moves in a horse-style, i.e. reshaping in a way unique to O'ei, taking some kind of extra elements. As a result, the proverbial horse moves away from its appellative form. For example, in Uzbek, toponyms: 1) Accept toponymic determiners (Oqdarya, Oqgepa, Oqchoq, Oqtog); 2) drop clarifiers that originally existed in the composition, undergo ellipsis (Amudaryo - Amu, Sarayqishloq - Saroy, Jumabozor - Juma); 3) Receive additional components (lower Mirishkor, lower hero, old Olot); 4) from the initial form of the appellative, the periods pass away from the Bilai form (Denov - Dehi NAV, Jumabozor - Juma) .morkhona-margkhona). Even if the appellative form with the noun corresponds to the adjective, the noun differs from its lexical base in meaning and function: "as the word becomes a toponym, that is, when the toponym has the meaning of "here is an object", even if it does not change externally, it moves away from its former meaning even when its etymological meaning is clearly visible.

### REFERENCES:

1. Begmatov E. A. *O'zbekiston nomlari ma'lumotiislari ma'nosi (izoxlilug'at). 14 600 ismlar izoxi.2-nashri.* — Tashkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi (lug'at), 2007. — 608 r.
2. Nafasov T. *Markayev O'tish: Saytda Harakatlanish, Qidiruv O'zbek etnoantroponimlari // Onomastika O'zbekiston onomastikasi. Sat. tez.II rep. ilmiy-amaliy.conf. - Qarshi, 1989. — P. 136-140.*
3. Superenskaya A.V. *Atoqli otlar struktrasi fonologiya va morfonologiya.*-M.: Nauka, 1969.
4. Petrovskiy N.A. *Rus shaxsiy ismlar lug'ati.*-M.: Izdatelstvo Sovetskaya ensiklopediya,1966.
5. Yermolovich D.I. *atoqli otlr tillar va madaniyatlar o'rtasida.*-M.: R.Valent, 2001. 6. Козиева И. К. *Лексико-семантические свойства антропонимов в художественной литературе //TADQIQOTLAR. UZ. — 2024. — T. 33. — №. 1. — C. 167-171.*
6. Ikbol K. *Aesthetic onomastics and its functions in artistic and intertext //International Journal on Integrated Education. — 2021. — T. 4. — №. 4. — C. 132-136.*
7. Komiljonovna K. I. *Anthroponymy as a branch of onomastics //Open Access Repository. — 2023. — T. 9. — №. 9. — C. 84-87.*
8. Koziyeva I. *Issues of anthroponymy in uzbek and russian linguistics //Science and innovation. — 2023. — T. 2. — №. B1. — C. 121-123.*
9. Kozieva I. *Anthroponymy studies //Science and innovation. — 2023. — T. 2. — №. C10. — C. 63-65.*