



Semantic-Lexical Groups of Onomastics

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Abstract: *In this article are given essential data on a brief observation of studying lexical system of Uzbek language, the article deals with onomastics and onomastic volume.*

Keywords: *onomastics, analytical comparative proper name, toponomy, anthroponymy, hydronym, lexical-semantic classification, stereotypes.*

The article reviews scientific literature devoted to the study of onomastics

Onomastics is "both an old and a young discipline," says Carolge Hough. From primordial period of Greece, names have been considered and associated to the study of language and how individuals communicate with each other and make arrangements for their words. The investigation of name origins, on the other hand, is more recent, not developing until the twentieth century in some areas, and being still today at a formative stage in others" (The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming, 2016). Academic journals in the field of onomastics include the Journal of the English Place-Name Society (U.K.) and Names: A Journal of Onomastics, published by the American Name Society. refer to three different things which partially overlap." (John Algeo, "Onomastics." The Oxford Companion to the English Language, ed. By Tom McArthur. Oxford University Press.

principal energizing of onomastics is the deliberate of specific basic terms consequentially the theory of proper names. We no longer control of some of the more abnormal names of people you might have met in the streets of prehistoric England: Chaceporc, Crakpot, Drunkard, Gyldenbollockes (centuries before David Beckham), Halfenaked, Scrapetrough, Swetinbedde-though the London phone book still serves up many that can amuse and surprise. Here, within ten columns, you can find an array that leaves us with a fine crop of surnames, some enticing, some soothing, but others, ames that their owners might not have chosen had they been given the choice. Here, for instance, are Slaby, Slankard, Slapp (and Slapper), Slark, Slatcher, Slay, Slaymaker, Sledge, Slee, Slingo, and Slogan, not to mention Sloggem and Sloggett, Slomp, Slood, Slorance, Sluce, Sluggett, Slutter, and Sly... "IT through the twentieth century a taste for these interests developed until the chasing of surnames, and of family histories generally.

The branch of linguistics that deals with names, their types, and the reasons for naming is called onomastics (Latin onuma - from the noun). Proper names are divided into several groups according to the type of object known: 1. The person and the names given to them anthroponyms (Latin anthropoz - person, man; onuma - name): Ahmad, Karim and other. 2. Geographical objects and their names toponyms (lat. Topos - village, city, square, street, onuma - name): such as Shirmonbulak, Karakol, Karshi. 3. Animal names and names given to them are zoonyms (lat. Soom - animal, opuna - name): such as Tortkoz, Boribosar. 4. Constructions of water basins and their names (rivers, lakes,

sea names) hydronyms (lat. Hidro - river, water, onuma - name): Aral Sea, Balkhash lake, Kashkadarya. Homework. Group the following words according to the type of object: (toponyms, anthroponyms, zoonyms, hydronyms) Kattakorgan, Syrdarya, Dilnavoz, fox, camel, Sarvigul, Yolbars, Sher, Shahnoza, Amudarya, Buloqboshi, Zadarya, horse, Kasan, Shahriyor, Abdulhoshim, Aral sea, Kampiravot, Sea of Azov, Nile, Sevan koli, Rano, Dilorom, donkey, sheep, hokiz, Mavluda, Behzod, Bobur, Fergana canal. Achchikkol is a village in the Uzbekiston district of the Fergana region. Achchikkol - one of the original water basins - the name of the kol, the bitterness of the kol water, the fact that the father is salty, unfit for consumption, gave rise to the name kol. Kol is now a colony, but its name has survived as a term for the settlement of the surrounding population. More precisely, the name of the village was formed on the basis of the name of the village. There is a saying among our people: In fact, in our republic, although few have dried up and disappeared, there are still many relics whose names have survived. They now live as village names. Shaytonkol (Besharik district of Fergana region), Oydinkol (Buvayda district of Fergana region), Karakol (Uchkoprik district of Fergana region), Akkol (Dangara district of Fergana region), Damkol (Fergana region), Qogalikol (Zadarya district of Namangan region), Bordimkol (Namangan) Village names such as Torakorgan district), Darvozakol, Shorkol (Namangan region Yangikargan region), Chapkol, Polvonkol (Namangan region Naryn district), Altynkol (Andijan region Altynkol district), Bordonkol (Yukori Chirchik district of Tashkent region) are now available. Assignment. Nazarmahram is the name of a village in Shahrikhan district of Andijan region.

Uzbek nomenclature and linguistics. In general, nouns, in any case, are in fact words and suffixes. Because they are nouns, they no longer have a simple lexical meaning, but a nominal meaning formed on the basis of a name or specialization. Such meanings of the word are described in the special dictionaries of names and surnames of many scholars, such as Z.Dosimov, S.Korayev, Ziyovuddin Rahim. The Department of Linguistics (Onomastics) deals with the solution of lexical and grammatical features of existing names and their explanatory and etymological analysis. Uzbek anthropology and history. Damascus has been called by this name for three thousand years. It is not the oldest name in the world. Toponyms such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm are also very ancient names. Toponyms reflect important events of different periods, names of historical figures, names of migrating tribes. Depending on the toponyms, it is possible to find out where and which Uzbek tribes lived. M: There are many villages in our republic called Jaloyir. From the beginning of the 13th century to 1375, the Jalayir tribe lived in the Ahangaron basin and around Khojand. The names are also stamped with history. M: In the names of Tashkent, Bukhara, Kokand, Qoryogdi, the history and destiny of our people are hidden. M: The mahalla in the north-western part of Tashkent is now called Birlilik. However, in the early twentieth century, according to PG Mallitsky, the place was called Kurbakaabad because of the large number of frogs. Karshi was also known as Behbudi from 1920 to 1930. This shows that the place and role of names in social life is very important.

Lexical-semantic factors - There are words that have several meanings. One of the problems of interest in toponyms is the meaning in which the word is used and in the speech process. When applying a word and its semantic relationship to toponyms, of course, it is necessary to rely on these lexical-semantic factors. This is due to the fact that confusing the meanings of words with each other, as well as with the meanings of toponyms, hinders the etymological analysis. This is because the collected toponymic materials are scientifically analyzed, taking into account the ideas expressed in the lexical-semantic classification of place names. Place names such as Beshtentak, Beshsari, and Mirishkor should also be lexically and semantically included in ethnotoponyms. Grammaticals - such linguistic factors combine words into words and affixes to form the basis for place names. These factors are in addition to the word and the semantic and syntactic interrelationships of the word. In most cases, toponyms are "word + suffix"; "Word + suffix + suffix" "suffix + suffix + occurs in the following forms: Taqachi (Tashkent v., Jizzakh v., Samarkand.,) Beshkent, Qumqishloq (Kashkarya v.), Birlilik (Tashkent, Tashkent.) Peace (Tashkent, Bukhara,) Koylik, Kokcha (Tashkent).

In general, the onomastics of Uzbek language is the one of most prolific and abundant in layers of our language, which is given companies and shops. Reviews of them dispenses variety of opportunities not only languages, but also for us to have beneficial guidance about the history of Uzbek people,

outlook of our compatriots, their political, social, economic and daily lives. Especially today, at a moment when language extinction is occurring with dangerly, it is momentous to return onomastic names, to name latest organizations firms shops etc., establish on historical and practical knowledge in the past.

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