ON THE QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF NOMENATION IN ORONYMY OF SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN

Begimov Odil Tukhtamishovich

Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Karshi State Technical University, Doctor of Philology (Karshi, Uzbekistan)

Abstract

As is known, the theory of nomenclature is one of the most important research areas of modern linguistics. The nomenclature process is a complex phenomenon, which includes the properties of nomenclature, the division of reality into separate elements, methods of determining semantic content using a system of signs, and many other issues.

The article substantiates with examples a special method of naming - onymization (oronymization), that is, the transition of appellatives to oronyms without structural changes.

As a result of the study, it was concluded that the vocabulary of oronyms, as the most stable link in the lexical system of the language, over time, goes out of active use in the speech of native speakers, is preserved and strengthened.

Key words

onomastics, toponymy, oronymy, proper name, common noun, appellative, nomination.

INTRODUCTION

Names belonging to any toponymic system reflect the properties of objects through the subjective perception of the population, their economic significance, their relationship to certain persons or other objects. This, in turn, is expressed in the principles, methods and types of nominations.

The theory of nomination is one of the most important areas of research in modern linguistics. The nomination process is a complex phenomenon that includes the features of nomination, the division of reality into individual elements, ways of determining the semantic composition through the use of a symbol system, and many other issues that need to be addressed. In the scientific literature one can observe various interpretations and definitions of the concept of nomination. The concept of nomination N.V. Podolskaya defines it as follows: "Nomination [in onomastics] - 1. naming function (to name, nominative function). 2. To name, to name, to give a name, the process of naming" [6, 91].

Nomination is the formation of linguistic units, characterized by a nominative function, that is, serving to name and separate parts of reality and form corresponding concepts about them in the form of words, phrases, phraseological units and sentences. [2, 336].

The term "nomination" can be used in a narrow or broad sense. In a narrow sense, nomination is the designation of things or events by means of language. In a broad sense, nomination is the process of designating elements of external and internal experience and the results of human cognitive and classification activity. The nomination can be considered in dynamic and static aspects. In the first case, it is considered as a naming process, and in the second case, as the result of this process.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is based on the trend of historicism observed in linguistics, that is, the interpretation of all events of a certain historical period without separating them from historical conditions and events.

The scientific and theoretical basis of the study consists of methods for analyzing scientific ideas used in the field of onomosology of modern linguistics.

Also, the linguistic study of toponyms is based on dialectical laws that combine generality and particularity, essence and phenomenon, form and content.

The main research method was comparative historical, restorative, analysis of structure and formation, and comparison of linguistic facts.

RESEARCH AND RESULTS

Proper and common nouns are socio-historical, since they not only reflect the social situation of a certain period, but also characterize people's worldview, views, and traditions. The sum of the facts underlying motivation constitutes onomastic universality.

A.V. Superanskaya shares naturally formed nominations - they are relatively primary and comprehensive; nominations introduced specifically to designate and distinguish objects of any kind are, in turn, relatively secondary and relate to more or less limited regions [3, 236].

The principle of nomination is understood as a general rule of nomination, which represents methods of creating names, a direction, a common initial basis, the process of reflecting the connection between a name and a denotation (object, event, expressed linguistic unit). The direct linguistic basis of this connection is the nominative method, or rather its variety. All the semantic diversity of the bases used for nomination, as a rule, corresponds to the following scheme: the principle of naming an object according to various characteristics, the principle of naming an object associated with human activity, and the principle of naming an object

associated with other objects. These principles also apply to the oronymy of Southern Uzbekistan.

Thus, for toponyms this is a variety of objects that characterizes their location, the impressions arising from them, the phenomena associated with them, their purpose or main use, the relationship of one object to another, the fact that the name of a person is connected to one degree or another with this region, a name, depending on the purpose, associated with the religious or ideological nature of the object; for anthroponyms, the main factors determining their motivation are the physical, mental, biological, moral, intellectual characteristics of a person, his social, national, territorial affiliation, family ties [3, 244-246].

A name type is a group of names united by common semantic features. From a semantic point of view, three types can be distinguished, corresponding to the three basic principles of naming. The semantic type unites the division into intermediate classifications - it unites semantically small types (groups). These subtypes include motivation or unmotivation, etymology, figurative means and individual characteristics of a certain group of toponyms. The semantic type is implemented on the basis of semantic models representing the original appellative meaning taken as the basis for the name of a geographical object. The naming method indicates the linguistic means by which one or another principle of nomination is implemented. Onomastic nomination is mainly carried out by lexical units - words and word equivalents.

If you pay attention to the most appropriate semantic analysis of oronyms, you can see that proper names are constructed in one of three ways (taking into account the division of all nouns into nouns formed from common nouns and nouns formed from proper names): oronymization of appellatives (oronyms formed from appellatives); oronymization of proper names (oronyms derived from proper names - oronyms derived from anthroponyms and names derived from toponyms); onymization of an appellative as a result of simultaneous transonymization of another noun (mixed method) - a name, like a phrase, is a lexeme with two or many stems. A special way of nomination is onymization (oronymization), that is, the transition of an appellative into an oronym without structural changes.

Regional specificity of toponymic semantics is manifested in the advantage and activity of certain semantic models, which is determined by both linguistic (specific oronymic material) and extralinguistic (history, geography of the area) factors.

Let us pay attention to the semantic features of oronyms in Southern Uzbekistan. The process of naming orographic objects takes into account the

location, structure, shape of the orographic object, the names of the people who owned it or other aspects associated with it, various religious concepts, plants, trees, animals, birds and various creatures that grow in or around it object, as well as the characteristic features of the object, fulfill the tasks of the motive. In the process of naming orographic objects, the focus is on the name giver, that is, the nominator. Oronyms are formed as a result of a complex process associated with the choice by the nominator of various features of an orographic object based on one or another naming principle.

When naming orographic objects, the principle of relativity is observed. The principle of relativity is manifested in the choice of one of the attributes of an orographic object based on comparison, comparison and contrast of the attribute-property with another orographic object. Comparison is often based on concepts derived from the location, size, shape, taste, color of an orographic object. The process of naming orographic objects according to the principle of relativity, as in other types of toponyms, is based on three types of relations, i.e. the defining object, the named orographic object and the relationship of the nominator.

In the naming of orographic objects, the phenomenon of transonymization is observed. This phenomenon increases the degree of activity of place names, enhances the function of names, develops and streamlines the relationships between names. At the same time, transonymization creates savings in the process of using names in speech and expands speech capabilities.

Transonymization is a speech, social, historical and spiritual phenomenon that creates and ensures universalism in onomastics. Transonymization occurs between adjacent objects. The name for a new object is not searched from afar; the name of the object located next to it is chosen as the name of the named object. Onomastic conversion plays an important role in the formation of oronyms. Onomastic conversion is the phenomenon of the transition of existing lexemes in a language into the function of a proper name without any changes or significant changes [5,93].

This phenomenon is observed in the formation of oronyms, as in other types of toponymy. With the oronymic conversion method, oronyms are formed from the root stem. In this case, orographic terms are oronymized: Agba (pass), Kamar (in mountainous areas), Gaza, Cachar (hill), Tarpi (elevation), etc.; ethnonyms are oronymized: Barmok (meadow, height), Lochin (peak), Manka (hill), Ulmas (mountain), etc.; hydrographic terms are oronymized: Kariz (hill), Orna (gorge).

With the method of oronymic conversion, the formation of oronyms from the root base mainly involves words expressing orographic, hydrographic concepts and ethnonyms. When forming oronyms from words with a simple composition,

the basis is the names of plants, trees, orographic concepts characteristic of mountain, steppe, desert conditions, and the Uzbek affix -li, indicating their existence, the Uzbek affix -cha, forming a proper name from a common noun, The Tajik affix -ak is also actively used. A word that is considered the main component of a name in the formation of oronyms by the method of conversion from compound words and words in the form of isophase combinations, mainly from oronymic indicators, which is adjacent (added) to it or combined with it, is a defining component expressing the names of plants, trees, animals and animals, refers to nouns, and words expressing various characteristics consist of appellatives characteristic of a group of adjectives, as well as anthroponyms, ethnonyms, words expressing hydrographic concepts, and predicative combinations.

With oronymic transonymization, there is a transition from the name of one type of orographic object to the name of another object of the same type. In this case, the name of the valley changes to the name of the hill: Beshdara; the name of the ridge or hill turns into the name of the gorge: Beshkul; the name of a mountain or height is transferred to the name of the steppe: Buynok (mountain, height, steppe); the name of the gorge changes to the name of the belt: Dzhuvoztosh; the name of the ravine changes to the name of the pasture: Yimakjar; the name of the mountain changes to the name of the pasture: Kukhsia; the name of a place located at a height becomes the name of the entire mountain: Maydanak and others.

The name of an orographic object, that is, oronyms, are transferred to the name of another object. In this case, oronyms switch to hydronyms: Ailanajar (river tributary), Gissarak reservoir, etc.

Oronyms turn into oikonyms: Alashur (village), Bagishtepa (village), Beshpanja (village), Beshtakhta (village), Biyasigmas (village), Babatag (village) and others.

It is known that a geographical term and a toponym are closely related to each other, since the first defines an object, and the second distinguishes it from a number of similarities. These are terms related to the general and regional (dialect) directions of the Uzbek language. Analysis of oronyms shows that the history of the languages of the peoples and nationalities that lived and are living in the territory of Southern Uzbekistan since ancient times is reflected. Oronymic terms mainly consist of ethnolinguistically Turkic, Iranian (Old Sogdian, Persian-Tajik), Arabic and Mongolian lexical units. In particular, such terms as tog-gora, kir-hill, tepa-hill, yaylov-meadow, kul-lake - are Turkic; terms such as baroz, varg, shoh, dasht, takhta, gaza are Sogdian; terms such as: kuh, dara, tangi, tuda, sang, gurum, chambar are Persian-Tajik; terms: akba, supa, shayit, sakhro, burj - Arabic; the terms: mula, dovon, kapchigai refer to Mongolian languages.

Often, oronymy reflects the features of the named object from the point of view of the physical-geographical environment, the surrounding area, the features of individual objects, and their appearance. Observations made on oronyms formed on the basis of appellative vocabulary show that they reflect the natural-geographical, historical, socio-economic realities of the region. Passing through human consciousness and thinking, they acquire a characterizing or evaluative aspect. The creators of names identify from the appellative vocabulary certain semantic layers that correspond to the needs of the toponymic subsystem, the corresponding stage of social development and living conditions. A unique feature of an object that distinguishes it from other similar objects does not require additional definition, therefore for the population it is enough to designate it with the term "nomenclature" [6, 71].

The lexical (appellative) and toponymic systems are closely related. Place names reflect many phenomena of a certain world. Oronyms are distinguished by their stability and motivation compared to other types of toponymy, as a result of which they can retain for a long time both lost links of the lexical system and links that have not lost their relevance at the moment.

Anthroponyms are productive word-forming bases for toponyms. It is characteristic that oronyms are formed on the basis of anthroponyms, and they can participate in the formation of oronyms due to various reasons and factors.

As analyzes show, most often anthroponyms are formed according to the principle of belonging. An orographic object (tog (mountain), tepa (hill), kir (hill), yaylov (meadow), dasht (steppe), dara (gorge), etc.) can be named by the name of the person it owns or belongs to to it: Avazgardon (hill), Odil dugma (pasture), Karaboitepa (hill), Murothalka. (place)), Pirmatbobotepa, Oytugditepa, etc.

The toponymic system of any region, to one degree or another, reflects dialect vocabulary and the specific features of the dialect. Many questions in dialectological research can be answered by turning to observations. It should be noted that without turning to the local dialect it is impossible to historically restore the form of toponyms that arose and function in a certain dialect environment, and to correctly explain their semantic features.

Oronyms are created on the scale of a certain locality, therefore, in their creation they are dialectal in nature. Orographic objects may be named initially by a group of people who interacted with this object (a nearby village, villagers or herders, farmers). The nomination process involves lexical units characteristic of the speech of these people. Along with words characteristic of the literary language, names are formed from words of a local character. During the nomination process, words belonging to the national language may acquire a new meaning in local

linguistic conditions. On the other hand, dialect words used within a certain region can also leave their circle and spread to other regions and have their own new but common usage meanings. There are many such local words in the oronymy of Southern Uzbekistan. They went through the stage of formation as orographic terms and became terms. Some of them are used only as terms, and some are used as oronymic indicators used to form the names of orographic objects.

It is known that some of the inhabitants of the oasis in the past were engaged in cattle breeding, and some - in agriculture. Their occupation, way of life, landforms - mountains, hills, arid lands, various hills, gorges, ravines, fields, etc. were important. As a result of the interaction of the local population with such objects in their speech over a long period of time, words, terms, and combinations were created that represented various forms of these objects, and they played an important role in the emergence of oronymy of the region. For example, depsan//dapsan - "a flat hill, or a convex embankment", kovok - "an embankment with a flat, elongated and sloping surface around", ottoman (board) - "a flat platform on the top of mountains, mountain ranges", khovar - "flat place", chovra//chobra "hill, steppe, pasture", shiram "on one side there is a steep ravine, and on the other side a place connected to the foot of a mountain or hill", kalak - "a natural, artificial barrier, a wall created or made made of stone", kat - "stone layer", katov - "small peak, rocky rock", huchchi - "rock, peak, top of the mountains, upper part", sina - "upper part of the slope, slope", Among them are the following words, like a call, jobiz//joviz, hurray. ur, kutal, executioner, chak, zhorma.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of the region's toponymy allows us to identify the features of the semantic space both as part of thematic and lexical-semantic groups, and as a separate unit. Toponymic data confirm and expand our knowledge about the main aspects of the lexical system of dialects and help create a more complete and colorful linguistic picture of the world.

Vocabulary, as the most stable link in the lexical system of a language, which over time falls out of active use in the speech of native speakers, is preserved and strengthened in oronyms. The missing components in the system of regional nomination are being replenished, which is the basis for the actual restoration of the boundaries of lexical phenomena relating to long periods, and the introduction of diachronic amendments in determining the composition, semantics and word-formation features of regional vocabulary.

Tracing the paths of movement of oronyms, and thereby solving, to some extent, the problems of ethnogenesis from a synchronic point of view, allows us to more fully describe the linguistic picture of the world.

REFERENCES:

1. Podolskaya N.V. Slovar russkoi onomasticheskoi terminologii. M.: «Nauka», 1978. 200 s.

2.Lingvisticheskii entsiklopedicheskii slovar. - M.: Sovetskaya entsiklopediya, 1990. - 685 s.

3. Superanskaya A. V. Obshchaya teoriya imeni sobstvennogo. - M.: Nauka, 1973. - 365 s.

4. Nafasov T. Kashкadare кishlокnomasi. – Toshkent: Muharrir, 2009. – B 32.

5. Superanskaya A.V. Struktura imeni sobstvennogo (fonologiya i morfologiya). – Moskva, 1969. – 206 s.

6. Klimkova L.A. Izuchenie toponimii yuzhnykh raionov Gorkovskoi oblasti i problemy sostavleniya mikrotoponimicheskogo slovarya // Dialekty i toponimiya Povolzhya. - Cheboksary, 1990.

7.Murzaev E.M. Mestnye geograficheskie terminy i ikh rol v toponimii // Voprosy geografii. - 1970. - № 81. - S. 53-89.

8.Pakhomova V.D. O metaforicheskikh nazvaniyakh v toponimike // Voprosy toponomastiki. -Vyp. 4. - Sverdlovsk, 1970. - S. 30-34.

9. RudnykhA.I. Semanticheskie modeli v gidronimike // Voprosy toponimiki. - Sverdlovsk, 1972. - Vyp. 6. - S. 35-75.

10. Rut R.M. Obraznaya nominatsiya v russkom yazyke. - Ekaterinburg, 1980. - 152 s.

11.Sposoby nominatsii v sovremennom russkom yazyke. - M.: Nauka, 1982. - 296 s.