



## The Scope Of Stable Compounds With Anthroponymic Component In Works Of Art

Akmaljon Shukhratovich Okhunjonov\*

\*Kokand state pedagogical institute, assistant-teacher, oxunjonovakmaljon799@gmail.com

<b>Article History</b>	<b>ANNOTATION</b>
Received: Revised: Accepted:	<p><i>This article is presented as an example of research on the study of antronyms in uzbek and English languages, and their similar and different aspects antronym series according to their category of origins, the usage of in real life and literary contents cited. Also, in this article, anthroponymy as an interdisciplinary field that combines elements of linguistics, history, sociology, and anthropology to understand the cultural, regional, and historical factors that influence naming practices is discussed. It encompasses the study of given names (first names) and surnames (family names) across different cultures and communities, delving into the ways in which names reflect social, religious, and linguistic trends. Furthermore, anthroponymy also involves exploring naming conventions, naming patterns, and changes in naming practices over time.</i></p>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<p><b>Keywords:</b> anthroponymy, anthroponymics, onomology, name, surname, nickname, patronymic, etymology, ethnography, lexicon, structure</p>

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that anthroponym (Greek: anthropos - anthropos + onoma-noun) is a personal name (name, surname, nickname, nickname, patronymic, etc.). One of the famous horse types. A collection of proper nouns of all persons existing in a certain language is called anthroponymy. Anthroponymics or onomology is a branch of onomastics that studies the origin, development and functional characteristics of personal nouns (anthroponyms). It encompasses the study of given names (first names) and surnames (family names) across different cultures and communities, delving into the ways in which names reflect social, religious, and linguistic trends. Furthermore, anthroponymy also involves exploring naming conventions, naming patterns, and changes in naming practices over time.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Collecting and studying Uzbek anthroponyms on a scientific basis began at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. First Ye.T. Smirnov, later N.S. Likoshin and other members of the Turkestan branch of the Russian Geographical Society (such as V.F. Oshanin, A. Samoylovich) were engaged in collecting Uzbek names and expressing them in Russian transliteration. In the works of N. Ostroumov, A. Samoylovich, S. Oldenburg, V. Y. Nalivkin, M. Nalivkina, some issues related to the etymology and ethnography of Uzbek names and nicknames were studied. N.S. Malisky dealt with the issues of names and customs of local residents of Tashkent city. S. Ibrohimov and M. Rahmon are Uzbek names and surnames who made observations about spelling. The scientific study of the linguistic features of Uzbek names began in the 1960s. In the same period, some scientific and popular scientific articles on Uzbek anthroponymics were

Available online at: <https://jazindia.com>

published by scientists such as D. Abdurahmonov, O'. Nosirov, F. Abdullayev, M. Shamsiyeva, A. Ishayev, H. Doniyorov. The founder of Uzbek anthroponymics is undoubtedly E.A. Begmatov. During 1962-1965, he collected a lot of material on Uzbek anthroponymy and published a number of important articles on linguistic and extralinguistic features of anthroponyms, names, nicknames, nicknames, surnames, lexicon, structure, and grammatical features of patronymics. On this basis, in 1965, this scientist defended his thesis on the topic "Anthroponymics of the Uzbek language"<sup>43</sup>. After that, "Names and People", "Spelling of Personal Names", "Spelling of Uzbek Names", "Literaturniye imena i familii uzbekskikh avtorov v russkoy transcription", "Uzbek Names", "The beauty of a name" by E. Begmatov on nomenclature. Many works have been published. The issues of semantics and etymology of Uzbek anthroponyms are discussed by Y. Menajiyev, Kh. Azamatov, D. Abdurahmonov and E. Begmatov in "What is the meaning of your name?" they tried to solve it in a practical way in their treatise. The articles of scientists such as S. Ibrohimov, N. Mamatov, F. Kamolov, R. Jumaniyozov, Y. Pinkhasov, T. Mirzayev, E. Begmatov, devoted to the problems of Russian writing and spelling of Uzbek names, were published in the press pages. E. Begmatov's works such as "Spelling of Personal Names", "Spelling of Uzbek Names", "Literaturnye imena i familii uzbekskikh avtorov v russkoy transcripitioni" are notable for being devoted to such practical issues of nomenclature.

In the 70s of the 20th century, with the formation of Uzbek nomenclature as an independent field, the scope of research on anthroponymics (onomology) within it also expanded. Since this period, Uzbek anthroponymy has been studied in various directions. For example, the studies of scientists such as G.F. Blagova, A.S. Tolstova, K. Karimov, E. Begmatov are devoted to the analysis of anthroponyms used in historical written monuments, while E. Begmatov, R. Kongurov, A. Jumayev, G. Sattarov the scientific observations of scientists were related to the formation of anthroponyms, the structure of adopted anthroponyms, the analysis of grammatical and semantic features of names. Some of the nomenclature works carried out in our country were devoted to determining the features of the use of anthroponyms, the distribution frequency of anthroponymic series in the regions. In this regard, the works of such scientists as L.I.Royzenzon, E.B.Magazanik, L.I.Royzenzon, A.Isayev, L.I.Royzenzon, A.Bobokhozhayev, R.Rahimov, T.S.Yerokhina, M.N.Ramazonova, V.B.Suzanovich, V.A.Nikonov should be highlighted. The researches of scientists such as E. Begmatov, V. A. Nikonov, and L. V. Danilova were devoted to the analysis of methods of expression (polarization) of the concept of gender in Uzbek anthroponyms.

The methodological features of anthroponyms were studied in the scientific works of scientists such as Kh. Doniyorov, Kh. Doniyorov, B. Yoldoshev, B. Yoldoshev, Kh. Usmanov, E. Qilichev, U. Kasimov. In Uzbek linguistics, there have been studies of personal names, especially anthroponyms used in folklore works, in a sociolinguistic and functional-semantic direction. In this place, the scientific researches of scientists such as D. Abdurahmonov, H. Bektemirov, S. Yoldosheva, B. Fayzullayev, S. Tursunov, A. Ishayev, I. Khudoinazarov stand out. Later, I. Khudoinazarov also defended his thesis on folklore anthroponymy.

Initial steps were taken in Uzbek nomenclature to study Uzbek dialectal anthroponymy. In this place, it is necessary to highlight the works of H. Doniyorov. At the same time, scientists such as O. Madrahimov, F. Abdullayev, Z. Dosimov, Khorezm dialects, A. Ishayev, Y. Ibrohimov have carried out a number of works related to the research of the anthroponymy of Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan. The adopted layer among Uzbek anthroponyms, the analysis of Persian-Arabic, Russian names in it is reflected in the scientific works of scientists such as E. Begmatov, S. I. Zinin, N. A. Sharopov. Scholars such as E. Begmatov, E. Qilichev, Y. Ibrohimov, B. Yoldoshev published scientific articles on the unique functional-linguistic features of nicknames in the Uzbek language. Scientific articles by B. Qoriyev and Yo. Is'hakov on issues such as nicknames, which are a component of the Uzbek anthroponymic system, their features, types, and function in the text, have been created<sup>46</sup>. Later, pamphlets by T.Korayev and R.Vahidov were published on this problem.

By the 90s of the 20th century, the issues of historical nomenclature or historical anthroponymy were specially studied in Uzbek anthroponymy. For example, Sh. Yaqubov defended his thesis on the topic "Onomastics of Navoi's works", before that, B. Bafoev had semantically and statistically analyzed personal names and geographical names in Navoi's works in his monograph "Lexicon of Navoi's works".

The 4th volume of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Language of Alisher Navoi's Works" contains a full list of all names of people, geographical, astronomical and other names used in the works of Alisher Navoi, as well as names of works found in Alisher Navoi's works<sup>49</sup>.

During this period, the stylistic features of anthroponyms used in artistic works, as well as issues related to their translation, began to be studied. For example, Y. Polatov's pamphlet "Translation of names in a work of art" was published.

Another problem of Uzbek anthroponymy is related to the issues of poetic or artistic anthroponymy. That is, personal names used in artistic works, in general, proper nouns, serve to express not only the nominative function, but also a number of functional and stylistic features. This issue was later specially studied in Uzbek

anthroponymics. For example, E. B. Magazanik defended his candidate's thesis on this topic at SamSU,<sup>51</sup> and later published a monograph. In this work, the nature of anthroponyms as a linguistic category, issues of onomastology and its level of study in Russian literary studies are studied. In his research, the scientist considers the anthroponyms used in works of art in a very broad context, and explains the role of personal names in expressing the plot and conflict of a work of art. For example, according to the scientist's interpretation, in the works of A.S. Pushkin, the character's surname and first name are phonetically similar: as Yev-gen-iy O-neg-in. The same phonetic similarity to the surname and name of the heroes of M.Y. Lermontov is also typical: like Yevgeniy Arbenin. In the years of independence, the scope of research on Uzbek anthroponymics expanded even more. For example, S. Rahimov conducted observations on regional (regional) anthroponymy issues on the example of the Khorezm oasis<sup>53</sup>, and defended his candidate's thesis on this basis<sup>54</sup>. N. Husanov researched the lexical-semantic and stylistic features of anthroponyms in the Uzbek written monuments of the 15th century, created a two-part monograph and defended his doctoral dissertation on this topic<sup>56</sup>. M. Tillayeva conducted the historical-linguistic research of Khorezm onomastics in a comparative direction with the onomastics of "Avesta" and achieved good results<sup>57</sup>. According to the scientist's conclusion, the personal names found in "Avesta" influenced the anthroponymy not only of all Iranian, but also Turkic and Semitic peoples. Therefore, among today's Uzbek names, we can find a number of Avestan anthroponyms, such as Jamshid, Isfandiyar, or personal names that arose under the influence of "Avesta".

R. Khudoyberganov researched the features of variation in the system of Uzbek anthroponymy (such as Reyim // Rahim, Reyimbay // Rahimboy, Sharifa // Sherifa), published several scientific articles<sup>59</sup>, and later defended his thesis. In addition, anthroponymic dictionaries explain personal names, nicknames and nicknames. In the creation of anthroponymic dictionaries, Prof. E. Begmatov's contribution is great. Because in a number of works of the scientist, such as "Spelling of Personal Names", "Spelling of Uzbek Names", "Literaturnye imena i familii uzbekskikh avtorov v russkoy transkriptsii" (co-author: U. Bahromova, 1981), "Ism Chiroyi" (1994) and the list of women's names was presented in the form of an appendix. The following can be included in the anthroponymic dictionaries published so far: 1.1. Menajiyev Y., Azamatov X., Abdurahmonov D., Begmatov E. What is the meaning of your name? - Tashkent: Science, 1968, p. 100. This dictionary was published in 1964 as part of What Does Your Name Mean? is the reworked, filled second edition of his work. The "Word Beginning" part of the work (pages 4-30) contains interesting information about the origin of personal names, naming customs and methods. The main part of the work consists of "Explanatory dictionary of names" (pages 31-99). In this part, it is shown from which language the names of people are taken, and their meaning is briefly explained. An example from the dictionary: Maqsum // Maqsuma - Arabic. distributed, shared (p. 60). Beauty is Arabic. such as neatness, purity, purity (p. 65). 1.2. Begmatov E. Uzbek names. - Tashkent: Komuslar General Editorial Office, 1991, p. 208. This book contains about 13 thousand Uzbek names. They not only help young parents to choose a name, but also help the employees of the courts, who write documents for people and work in the state language (Uzbek language), to spell names correctly. The work is from the "Editorial" (pages 3-7), "The Structure of the Dictionary" (pages 8-12), "Notes on the Spelling of Uzbek Names" (pages 13-18), "Men's Names" (19 pages 126), "Women's name" (pages 127-188), "State language and the right to choose a name and surname" (pages 189-199). This dictionary contains a simple list of male and female names, that is, the meaning of these names is not explained. Example from the dictionary: Men's name: Women's name: Ganiboy Zilola Ganisher Mastana Ghulomjon Muhaiyo Habibulla Ozoda etc.

## CONCLUSION

Uzbek names are extremely diverse, they are rich in meaning and have a historical character. This dictionary includes about 14,600 common names among the Uzbek people. The main purpose of the dictionary is to show the meaning of names and to help parents choose the names they like for their newborn children. At the same time, this dictionary helps everyone, as well as officials of official offices, to write Uzbek names in Cyrillic and Latin, and serves as a guide in this regard. Dictionary "From the Publisher" (pages 3-4), "Content and Structure of the Dictionary" (pages 5-6), "Names of Allah" (pages 7-11), "Dictionary of Names" (12 -pages 582), "The meaning of some words that are constantly repeated in the composition of names" (pages 582-586), "Ethnography of Uzbek names" (pages 587-594), "Names and surnames Some problems of selection" (pages 595-604), "References" (page 605) are included. At the end of the book, brief information about the life and scientific and creative activities of its author E.A. Begmatov is attached (p. 606). Example from the dictionary: Uygun, Uygun (own.) - harmonious, agreeable; expected, desired (p. 442). Hiromon, Hiromon (ft.-own.) - handsome, rich, handsome, handsome; subtle, subtle (p. 462). Holbeka, Holbeka (ft.-own.) - a girl born with a mole on her body, belonging to the generation of beklar (p. 463).

## REFERENCES

1. Begmatov E. Antroponimika uzbekskogo yazika: Avtoref. diss... kand. filol. nauk. – Tashkent, 1965. – 28s
2. Rahimovna, O. M., & Vahobovna, K. V. (2022). Graduonymy Of Activity Verbs In Uzbek And English Languages. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1372-1377.
3. Otabek, B., Dilshod, T., Sirojiddin, S., Tohirjon, O., & Zebiniso, N. (2022). Defining The Concepts Of Religious Discourse, Religious Sociolect And Religious Style. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1573-1577.
4. Yakubovna, N. S. M., & Sirojiddin, S. (2022). General Methods Of Word Acquisition. *Journal of Positive School Psychology* <http://journalppw.com>, 6(11), 1605-1609.
5. INOMOVNA, I. H., Gulyamovna, X. Z., & Qizi, B. D. I. (2020). Classification and Types of Euphemisms. *Journal Impact Factor*, 7, 54.
6. Inomovna, H. I. (2022). Semantic and Structural Differentiation of Euphemisms. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 9, 161-166.
7. Rahimovna, N. R. (2023). DIFFERENT STYLISTIC DEVICES USED IN RIDDLES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(04), 32-36.
8. Okhunjonov, A. S. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF METAPHOR AS A LINGUISTIC PHENOMENON. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1502-1507.
9. Shukhratovich, O. A. (2022). LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF STABLE COMPOUNDS OF THE ANTHROPONYMIC COMPONENT IN LITERARY TRANSLATIONS OF TEXTS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 1168-1171.
10. Okhunjonov Akmaljon Shukhratovich 2023. LINGUISTIC SCHOOLS: UNLOCKING THE MYSTERIES OF LANGUAGE. *International Journal on Integrated Education*. 6, 11 (Nov. 2023), 31-34.
11. Okhunjonov Akmaljon Shukhratovich 2023. LINGUISTIC SCHOOLS: UNLOCKING THE MYSTERIES OF LANGUAGE. *International Journal on Integrated Education*. 6, 11 (Nov. 2023), 31-34.