

## ONOMASTICS IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF VOCABULARY IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the fact that onomastics is an integral part of vocabulary in linguistics.

**Key words:** linguistics, onomastics, dictionary, place names, anthroponymics.

**Абстрактный.** В данной статье анализируется тот факт, что ономастика является составной частью лексики в языкознании.

**Ключевые слова:** языкознание, ономастика, словарь, топонимика, антропонимика.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada onomastika tilshunoslikda lugʻat boyligining ajralmas qismi ekanligi tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** tilshunoslik, onomastika, lugʻat, joy nomlari, antroponimika.

Onomastics (gr. onomastike - the art of naming) is a branch of linguistics that studies any famous names, the history of their origin and change, as well as a collection of all famous names. In some studies, the term "onomastics" is also used in the sense of anthroponymics.

**Onomastics aims to identify and study existing onomastic systems.** Onomastics consists of the following sections according to the categories of objects that received famous names:

anthroponymics - popular names of people;

toponymy - famous names of geographical objects;

theonymics - the names of gods, goddesses, religious-mythical figures and creatures according to various religious concepts;

zoonymics - the (conditional) names given to animals;

cosmonomics - the names of regions of space, galaxies, constellations, etc., which are common in scientific circulation and among the people;

astronomy is the study of the names of certain celestial bodies (planets and stars).

In addition to the above, onomastka has several other sections. Onomastics divides proper nouns into realonyms (names of existing or existing objects) and mythonyms (names of imaginary objects).

Depending on the linguistic features of famous names, onomastics are divided into literary and dialectal, usual (practical) and poetic, contemporary and historical, theoretical and practical types.

Theoretical onomastics studies the emergence of famous names in language and speech, literary and dialectal fields, the basis of nomination (naming), development, various changes in this process, their use in speech, distribution in certain regions and languages, and their structural structure.

Researching poetic names in literary texts (poetic onomastics) is a special problem. Onomastics also studies phonetic, morphological, word formation, semantic, etymological and other aspects of famous names using comparative-historical, structural, genetic, areal, onomastic mapping and other methods of linguistics.

Practical onomastics includes the transcription and transliteration of names from foreign languages, the identification of traditional (according to pronunciation and spelling), translatable and non-translatable names, the preparation of instructions on how to write "foreign" names in one's own language, the formation of new words from foreign language names, naming and deals with name change issues.

Onomastics is interconnected with such sciences as history, ethnology, archeology, geneology, heraldry, textual studies, literary studies, geography, astronomy, geology, demography.

The history of human society and the history of language have shown that it is impossible to fulfill the function of language by thinking only in the generalization method, and it is a vital necessity to name some things and events, objects separately. In this case, a species is named after separating one (one grain) of the things belonging to the group.

An important role was played by the importance of the thing or object being distinguished for the life needs of the people naming it and the fact that the object has some different characteristics compared to others.

For example, in order to distinguish the rivers, lakes, springs in the area where people live and each river, each lake, each spring that formed them, they gave them separate names: Amudarya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan, such as Tashbulok, Kotirbulok.

So, proper nouns were created due to the need to name things and events, objects separately. In the absence of such necessity, it is limited to the general name given to them.

Being able to determine the existing languages and the size of common nouns in a specific language helps to find out the range of common nouns in that language, the onomastic area where they are spread. This problem is interpreted in onomastic studies in connection with the concept of "onomastic scope", the term "toponomic scope" was first used by V.N.Toporov, and later A.V.Superansky in his work V.N.Toporov, Following he uses the terms "onomastic scope" and "toponomic scope".

The word "prostranstvo" has multiple meanings:

- 1) space, space, void in philosophy;
- 2) in a simple sense: wide level, area, place, space;
- 3) therefore, this term can be taken as onomastic level, onomastic field.

But the concept that we have in mind in the field of onomastics essentially expresses three features:

- 1) what types of proper nouns exist in any language;

- 2) limits of distribution of horses;
- 3) the size of the onomastic lexicon in this language in general.

To convey these meanings, the terms level and area are narrow.

For this reason, we consider it an acceptable way to give the word "prostranstvo" with the word "scope", the meaning of this word is comprehensive and corresponds to the requirements of the noted concept. This is also understood from the explanation given to him.

"Scope". A work, the spread of activity, scope, size, scale, development, level of escalation" A.V.Superanskaya describes the correctness and comprehensiveness of the concept of onomastic scope on the example of toponymic scope as follows: This term refers to names and named it is also convenient in terms of the location of objects in space, that is, their existence separately from each other and this implies that they are on the surface of the earth as well as beyond it.

The onomastic scope is made up of the total set of proper nouns in a specific language. According to A.V.Superanskaya: "The scope of onomastics is that there are nouns used to name real, imaginary and imaginary objects in a certain vernacular."

Scientific views related to different meaning groups and components of toponyms were described in them. This prompted the formation of the concept of classification of Uzbek toponyms. As a result of this graduation work on the issue of classification of toponyms of the Uzbek language, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The onomastic lexicon is an integral part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.
2. The onomastic lexicon is a unique system with a large internal structure.
3. Toponyms, anthroponyms, hydronyms, ethnonyms have a special place in onomastics.

4. Toponyms are places where people live and in general, names of places that go back to the distant past.

5. Toponyms, like words, have their own classification.

6. Anthroponyms are a unique system, which in turn is divided into a number of internal systems.

7. Oykonyms are popular names of cities, districts, villages, villages and similar places where people live.

8. Oykonyms have different internal components, which requires their study as a separate group, system.

9. A large group of famous nouns was created by hydronyms. Hydronyms are popular names for various bodies of water and concepts associated with them.

10. Historically, people gave such names to their cities and villages because they lived on the banks of large water bodies and rivers.

11. Oronyms are a type of toponyms, they are the popular names of mountains and rocks, in general, valleys, gorges, ravines, hollows, plains, lowlands and sand dunes.

12. Due to the fact that the surface of Uzbekistan consists of plains and hilly parts, the word "oronim" is widely used in our language.

13. Ethnonyms are an integral part of the history of our nation. The use of toponyms with their participation goes back to a long history. Ethnotoponyms are based on the names of tribes, peoples and clans.

The onomastic system of any language, including the Uzbek language, is extremely versatile in terms of quantity, huge in size, different from each other according to nominative, functional features and at the same time has a certain connection and relationship with each other is a linguistic presence.

Just as the lexical wealth of the language consists of concrete lexical units (lexemes), the onomastic fund of the language is made up of concrete proper nouns embodying it at the level of the onomastic lexicon. These specific names are

onomastics "language units". They are called onomastic units in the manner of analogy (imitation) to the terms "lexical units" and "speech units". When we say an onomastic unit, we mean a concrete noun.

Streets, squares, towns and villages, rivers, lakes, hills, cemeteries in the place where you live are named. For example, the city of Samarkand, Amir Temur street, "Independence" square, collective farm named after Alisher Navoi, etc.

When different objects are called by a certain name, their certain signs are taken into account. In order to perpetuate the name of great persons, a situation related to him is taken into account, or a place is named after him out of great respect for the person.

For example, the city of Hamzaabad is named after Hamza, who lived and worked in this place for a certain period; The names of Kipchak and Saray villages were used in connection with the ethnic origin of the inhabitants of these villages and the names of places such as Qatorterak, Uchtol, Beshariq, Baland Masjid were used in connection with the characteristics of plants, buildings and water structures in such places.

In the names given to the person, the dreams and hopes of the parents (Bakhtiyor, Umid, Gozal), the external sign of the child (Kholdor, Anor, Qovoqvoy), the tradition of the people (Oroqvoy, Teshavoy), the day of birth (Odina, Jumavoy) will be reflected.

The branch of linguistics that deals with names, their types and reasons for naming is called onomastics (derived from Latin *onuma* - name).

Common nouns are divided into several groups according to the type of object known:

1. Person and the names given to them are anthroponyms (lat. *anthroposis* - person; *onuma* - name): *Ahmad*, *Karim* and others.

2. Geographical objects and their names are toponyms (lat. *topos* - village, town, square, street, *onuma* - name): *Shirmanbulok*, *Karakol*, *Karshi* etc.

3. Animal names and the names given to them are zoonyms (lat. *soom* - animal, *opuna* - name): *to'rtko'z*, *bo'ribosar*.

4. Structures of water bodies and their names (river, lake, sea names) hydronyms (lat. *hydro* — river, water, *onuma* — name): *Aral Sea*, *Lake Balkhash*, *Kashkadarya*, etc.

Uzbek nomenclature has come a long way. To date, many studies have been created on the toponymy of the regions of Uzbekistan.

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