



Pragmatic Peculiarities Of Anthroponyms And Anthortoponyms

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the characteristics of anthroponyms and anthroponyms, as well as providing information on anthroponyms. With examples, the characteristics of proper nouns are explained. The play's toponyms are primarily classified by the breadth of their meaning and the language to which they belong.

Keywords:

Anthroponym, pragmatics, proper nouns, noun, semantics, national nouns, cognate nouns, semantics, novel "Ufq" (english: "Horizon"), toponyms, ethnonyms.

After the second part of the twentieth century, Uzbek onomastics became one of the most quickly expanding fields. It should be mentioned that previous work in the subject of onomastics has been done. Mahmud Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur are examples of such works.

The separation between mountains and mountains, rivers and rivers, towns and cities, and people and people developed out of a basic necessity for man in general.

People have isolated specific of the items and occurrences that belong to the same category, one by one, to satisfy such requirements, and given them a particular name. The mountains are particularly isolated in Alatag, Karatag, Pamir, Chimgan, Zarafshan, Syrdarya, and Amudoryo, as well as the towns of Bukhara, Samarkand, and Urgench. Similarly, the names of additional toponyms were created in the same way.

Proper nouns are an essential source of information about people's lives, economic activities, and history. Proper nouns are also a

way for Uzbek writers to inform on many elements of people's life in their writings. Understanding the goal of the writer and the substance of the work requires scientific and theoretical understanding of the proper nouns employed in the works. Because these cultural materials represent the people's history, past, present, and future.

Each onymic lexeme is recognized to have a distinct meaning, i.e., a lexeme might communicate information about a location or person. This message has methodological and aesthetic value, as well as performing a unique onomastic function. To put it another way, an onomastic lexeme might convey a specific meaning not just in one region but also in others. Onomastics in onomastics is created by onyms that are similar in form but not in content. When cognate nouns transition to onymic lexemes, the appellation homonymy Zarafshan (city), Zarafshan (anthroponym), Bayramali (city), Bayramali (anthroponym) is produced.

Anthroponyms, or unique names given to persons, make up a major portion of the lexicon of the Uzbek language. In science, anthroponyms are proper nouns for persons.

An anthroponym is a person's name (Latin: *anthropos* - man, *onuma* - name, name). Anthropology is a subfield of onomastics that explores the characteristics of human names.

Anthroponyms have a place in the linguistic lexicon and have structural characteristics.

Names have a social meaning and reflect a society's culture and social life. A person's name also indicates his or her ancestry and social status. There is a reason why each name occurs. It may be well-known or less user-friendly. Each name has its own "biology," "geography," and "history." Names might be linguistically accurate or made up. Names can tell you a lot about what you're looking at.

"Anthroponymy is content with the presence of linked practical and theoretical challenges," argues linguist V.N. Nikonov [8, 14]. That is why the study of anthroponyms has a long history of interest.

Because anthroponyms contain a combination of national-cultural and pragmatic facts, they create a symbolic aura around each name that is active in the language. Anthroponyms are essentially terms that contribute to the diversity of the English language. They also have a distinct set of socio-evaluative or context-evaluative pragmatics choices. The employment of anthroponyms as secondary symbols allows for emotional expressive reflection of the item as well as stylistic effects such as national, historical, and social magnificence, outward and interior aspects of the person, speech portrait, sarcastic expression, and reclamation appraisal. The lexical structure of the onomastics in the book "Ufq," for example, is briefly touched on the difficulties of proper noun categorization, their techniques, and approaches. The entire set of appearances of proper nouns in a language is referred to as "onomastic space" in nomenclature. The onomastic scale and quantity of a language are determined by its

synchronous, i.e. contemporary condition; nevertheless, every language's system of proper nouns, as well as its general set, may be assessed. The novel of "Ufq" has more than 380 proper nouns, according to our research.

Anthroponyms and its variants are one of the most significant ways to change distance in verbal communication, serving to transition from formal, businesslike ("dry") to neutral, and then to friendly, (sincere, etc.) conversation. Discriminatory, peerial (making the interlocutor inferior), exalting, ameliorative (making the interlocutor superior), familiar (making the interlocutor "own"), alienating (alienating the interlocutor), and so on are all linguistic tactics that arise when anthroponyms emerge as language units.

The anthroponymic system has undergone a substantial restructuring in the previous year, with significant modifications affecting not only the father's name, but the entire system of personal names.

The usage of "speaker" names, which lay on the surface of the expressive-characteristic function and "arise" from the semantic foundation, the noun, is never restricted to anthroponyms in the literary text. The diversity of the structural connections of each anthroponym on the axis of paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and epidigmatic, on the other hand, gives the whole anthroponymic field of the text a pragmatic relevance.

The long-held notion of the legitimacy of including proper names in annotated (linguistic) dictionaries has yet to be fully supported by lexicographic practice; however, the pragmatic role of private names in language is so important that it necessitates the importance of considering the lexical layer in general and linguistically.

The practice of referring to locations by people's first and last names, as well as nicknames in some circumstances, has a long history. There are many perspectives on when such a concept first arose. V.A. Nikonov, a well-known candidate, describes how this happened throughout feudalism, when land ownership grew. Some academics, however, believe that the move from anthropotoponyms to toponyms

is a long-standing phenomenon: "The areas of anthroponymy and toponymy are historically intertwined." This is due to the fact that many anthroponyms are formed from toponyms, and many toponyms are derived from human names"[6; 20; 21; 22].

Anthropotoponyms can arise for one of four main reasons:

1. An object is named after the person who created it, which is the reason of its existence; 2. The thing is named after the person who owns it.

3. A person is idealized or deified, and items bearing his name are called after him;

4. A person's name is given someplace as a result of an official directive and decision (memoreal toponyms). The latter, in particular, peaked throughout the Soviet era and became a key component of the toponymic justice program. Anthropotoponyms, or names of people, are widespread in historical geography and in the creation of diverse geographical names in the toponymy of Eastern and Western nations in the ancient and medieval periods. Bukhara and Samarkand, which are positioned at the crossroads of caravan routes that connect many historical cultural sites across the world, are no exception. As a result, their historical toponymies include anthropotoponyms from many cultures and time periods. The novel of "Ufq", our source, is a prime example of this.

The following anthroponymic toponymic-basis underpins the toponymy of the work "Ufq":

1. The person's name is Farhod, Hasanbobo, Raboti Axun, and Charos. A town named Oyjamol [9, 52] is an example of a toponym formed by a person's name. An anthroponym lies at the center of these toponyms.

2. A person's nickname or first name and nickname: When he traveled to Zarkent ten days ago, he was working on the Suvkesak property yard. [201, p. 9].

3. Toponyms formed by combining a person's first and last names. During the Soviet period, such names were widespread, and

streets, guzars, squares, and alleyways were frequently named for people: a French wrestler summoned by the Grand Duke of St. Petersburg performed in Tashkent's Romanovsky Park.

The writer has largely researched the events of the work and the surrounding locations in depth, according to this classification. The way the location name is described can help identify this.

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