



# Onomastic Typology in World Linguistics

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## ABSTRACT

This article provides information about comparative study of onomastic typology in world linguistics. In addition, there is close attention of linguists to comparative typological studies of languages of various types, which has increased in recent years.

### Keywords:

Onomastics, Typology, Comparative Typology, Translation Issues, Types Of Onomastic Words.

Comparative study of languages provides valuable material for their general theory, helps to determine the place of each in the system of languages of the world. It is also used to solve such an important problem as the patterns of development and interaction of languages.

The close attention of linguists to comparative typological studies of languages of various types, which has increased in recent years, is quite justified. This is a kind of response to the ever-increasing development of the globalization process in all branches of the material and spiritual life of the world community. Translation issues, an information service, the tasks of creating various dictionaries and reference books, improving methods of teaching a non-native language - all this is among the urgent tasks facing the comparative typology. It was this aspect that prompted us to choose the terms of kinship in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages as an object of research.

It should be noted right away that the consideration of the analyzed languages in the typological aspect is not the main task before us, we are faced with a more modest task - comparison and comparison of one specific

lexical layer - the names of the persons of these languages.

In this study, the term name of a person means a linguistic unit that serves to designate a person as a rational being, who is a bearer of any characteristic qualities belonging to any social environment.

As you know, the comparison of separate layers of the lexicon of languages of different systems is a very laborious task. Potebnya rightly pointed out the complexity of the comparative study of the vocabulary of unrelated languages: "I do not reject the differences in the internal structure of languages, even closer to each other and adverbs of the same language, but I know that the more similar languages are, the more difficult determine their fundamental differences".

The greatest coverage in linguistic literature and especially in practical manuals received the English forms of polite address or speech cliches *Mr., lady, sir* and others, which are sometimes cited as an example of semantic emptiness.

The appellative, used in a "natural" situation, reflects a certain social differentiation

of people, characterizes the relationships that arise between them. As a rule, appellatives expressed by functional names are the names of socially prestigious positions: **doctor, professor, director.**

Appellatives from the group of socially reduced functional names such as **sailor** or **office-boy** are almost rare, except in cases of appeal in order to attract attention.

The society of "equal opportunities" prescribes specific speech etiquette for communicants: the naming of people performing socially lower roles occurs with the help of personal names - **Mr. X, Mrs.** or even overstated. It is no coincidence that the scope of the word lady was expanded in American English; it is used to refer to members of the lower strata of society: for example, charlady instead of charwoman in the British version.

Thus, the appellants **sister** or **brother** can signal the ongoing dialogue between members of a religious or spiritual union, and outside of a clerical situation, the address of a brother indicates an informal style of communication. A special pragmatic content is characteristic of the appellative son and its variant sonny. It is characterized by a contact-establishing function (that is, Rhi Rune are familiar), for example: **Peter: What's the time by your watch, sonny? Geoff: It's never been right since it last went wrong (Delaney).**

One more type of appeals should be mentioned, which have a pronounced pragmatic content. These are nouns that call people by gender and age: **child, kid, boy, etc.** This group is characterized by a relatively greater pragmatic stability in the sense that the fact of their use in a statement implies a fairly definite: the range of relations between communicants: from a truly friendly disposition to a neutral patronage a little.

It seems to us that even in the case of traditional addressee cliches, the appellative contains a very specific pragmatic content.

Nouns - the names of persons - are a wide and semantically unique section of the Russian lexical system. Many units of this class and their groupings have repeatedly been the subject of research, including from the point of view of the lexical meanings of words.

The grouping is a finite lexical row: **незнакомец, чужак**, here - regularly substantivating **никто, ближний, посторонний, чужой.**

The grouping unites the following finite lexical series: common names - - **родственник, родич, родня** «родственник» **сородич, сродник, сродственник**, each of these names acts as generic in relation to units of other series of this grouping; names of persons by hereditary relations: **предок** «древний предшественник по роду», **потомок** «человек по отношению к своим предкам»,

**праотец, прародитель, пращур, родоначальник** "ancestor, from which the clan originates", **отрасль** "descendant" offspring; by direct relationship: **родители, предки** "father and mother", **старики** "old parents" (both with an assessment element), **дети, ребенок, отец, родитель** "father", **папа, папаша, батя, батюшка; мать, родительница** "mother", **мамаша, маменька, матка; дед, дедушка, прадед, прадедушка, прапрадед; бабушка, бабка, прабабушка, прабабка, прапрабабка; дочь, сын; внук, внучка; брат, братан, братишка** (with an additional seme, characterizing by age); **сестра, сеструха**; this series also includes names containing additional semes that characterize by comparison: **первенец, погодок, последний**; by physiological similarity, similarity: **близнец, двойняшка, тройняшка** (twin, twins, triplets).

The group under consideration further includes the names of persons by indirect relationship: **дядя, дядька, тетя, тетка; племянник, племянница, племяш, племяшка; кузен, кузина**; by twinning: **отчим, мачеха, падчерица, пасынок, приемыш; сюда же - восприемник, крестник, крестница, кум, кума и субстантиваты крестный, крестная**, all - with an additional seme, which characterizes the participation in ritual activities.

In the Uzbek language, the names of persons break down into several thematic series: the names of persons by profession (**заргар, сувчи, учувчи**), the names of a person

by nationality, tribal affiliation (*ўзбек, тожик, козоц, кочоқ*), the names of a person by position and social affiliation (*шоҳ, вазир, раис, бек*), etc.

In the modern Uzbek language, the names of persons cover several synonymous series of words, the dominants of which are the words: *аёл, ока, амма, бобо, бола, буви, бока, гўдак, жиян, жувон, йигит, кампир, келин, кувёв, незара, она, опа, ота, овсин, почча, сингил, тоға, ука, хола, хотин, чақалоқ, чевара, чол, эвара, эр, эркак, ўсмир, ўспирин, ўғил, янга, қария, қиз, қайин, қуда*.

The Uzbek language contains a considerable number of words denoting the names of positions and titles. Here, common Turkic, Uzbek layers of lexemes are revealed, as well as borrowed lexemes from Persian, Arabic, Russian and European languages that penetrated the Russian language.

In the Uzbek language, according to the content and nature of the application, lexemes expressing the names of positions and titles can be divided into the following thematic and semantic groups:

Positions and ranks in the field of public administration – *амир, бек, маждум, подшоҳ, халифа, хон, хоқон, шаханшоҳ, элчи, вазир, қушбеги, ҳоким, иноқ, Вазирлар Маҳкамаси раиси, Олий Мажлис раиси, Бош вазир*.

Positions and ranks in the military field – *қўрбоши, мингбоши, юзбоши, ўнбоши, қургонбеги, генерал, полковник, подполковник, майор, капитан*.

Positions and titles in the legal system – *қози, раис, Олий суд раиси, Бош прокурор, судья*.

The names of positions and titles in the system of science and public education – *ректор, проректор, декан, кафедра мудири, ассистент, катта ўқитувчи, доцент, профессор*.

Religious job titles and titles – *шайхулислом, имом, муфти, аълам, мударрис, охунд, мулла*.

Nouns denoting the names of persons in the Uzbek language form a relatively independent, closed in the centre, stable lexical

microsystem, including the following subsystems: the name of kinship; name of the person by age; titles of positions and titles.

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