

ISSN: 2181-4147

Scientific Journal

Scholar

Volume 1, Issue 32



TOGETHER WE REACH THE GOAL

2023/32

November

23

Gaybullayeva, D. F. kizi . (2023). THE USE OF PROPER NAMES IN UZBEK PHRASEONOMASTICS: A COMPREHENSIVE CLASSIFICATION. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 138–144. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10231678>

24

Khaitov, A. A. (2023). RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COLLAGEN OF POLYMERIC COMPOSITIONS BASED ON WASTE OF RAWLEATHER. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 145–150. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10232945>

25

Раҳматуллаева, А. (2023). МУНИДДИН НАТАНЗИЙНИНГ "МУНТАХАБ УТ-ТАВОРИХИ МУИНИЙ" АСАРИ АМИР ТЕМУР САЛТАНАТИ ТАРИХИНИ ЎРГАНИШДА МУҲИМ МАНБА СИФАТИДА. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 151–157. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10233041>

26

Yuldasheva, G., & Turdaliyeva, M. (2023). PHOTOSHOP DASTURIDA RANGLAR GAMMASINING IMKONIYATLARI. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 158–163. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10233083>

27

Dehqonova, Z. (2023). JAMIYATNI AXBOROTLASHTIRISH, JAMIYAT TARAQQIYOTIDA AXBOROTLASHTIRISHNING ROLI VA AXBOROT MA'DANIYATI. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 164–170. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10233117>

28

Ниёзов, З. Д., Максудов, О. Ш., & Каримова, А. М. (2023). КРЕДИТНАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ТУРПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 171–179. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10233137>

29

Nishonov, J. J., Kholmiraev, E. B., & Niyozov, Z. D. (2023). AHOLIGA VALYUTA XIZMATLARI KO'RSATISHNI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 180–193. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10233177>

30

Сафарова, А. (2023). ВОПРОСЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ИНТРОВЕРТОВ И ЭКСТРАВЕРТОВ С ДРУГИМИ ЧЛЕНАМИ КОЛЛЕКТИВА. SCHOLAR, 1(32), 194–197. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10233210>

THE USE OF PROPER NAMES IN UZBEK PHRASEONOMASTICS: A COMPREHENSIVE CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the exploring Uzbek phraseologisms with proper names and a classification by onomastic branches. Phraseonomastics and its object are broadly defined with some theoretical points of notable scholars in linguistics. Furthermore, the types of proper name phraseologisms are etymologically revealed according to the facts given in Uzbek lexicographic materials. In the article, comparative analysis, distributive, diachronic and componential-analysis methods are used in order to sort, compare and contrast as well as separate the phraseologisms out of whole phraseology in the Uzbek language.

Key words: *phraseologisms, proper names, phraseonomastics, onomastic scale, anthroponoms, toponyms, zoonyms, astronoms.*

INTRODUCTION

"Phraseonomastics" is a term that refers to the study and analysis of phrases or groups of words that have specific meanings or functions within a language. It involves examining the structure, usage, and evolution of phrases, as well as their cultural and social implications. Phraseonomastics aims to understand how phrases contribute to the overall communication and expression in a language, as well as how they may vary across different dialects or regions.

In the context of phraseonomastics, language influences the formation and usage of phrases or groups of words that have specific meanings. These phrases can include

idioms, proverbs, collocations, and other fixed expressions in a broad sense, while only phraseologisms can be its objects in a narrow sense. Language provides the structure and vocabulary necessary for constructing these phrases, and it determines their grammatical and syntactic rules.

On the other hand, phraseonomastics also influences language. The study of phrases helps linguists understand how language evolves and adapts over time. It sheds light on how certain phrases become entrenched in a language's lexicon and are used by speakers to convey specific meanings or cultural references. Phraseonomastics also reveals the influence of different dialects or regional variations on the usage and understanding of phrases.

I.Stepanova (1987), Z.V.Korzyukova (2003), Z.B.Urazmetova (2006), G.T.Gafarova (2007), O.K.Mjelskaya (2008), G.E.Hakimova (2008), G.H.Obruyeva (2011), Ye.A.Gladchenkova (2012), G.R.Ganiyeva (2012), V.A.Khokhlova (2017) greatly contributed to the developments of phraseonomastics in the world linguistics. In Uzbek phraseonomastics, the researches done by G.S.Qurbanova (2019), M.A.Radjabova (2020) and Z.N.Abdusamadov (2022) are worth mentioning.

METHODS

The piece of writing makes extensive use of the componential analysis method to explain the many kinds of onyms that are employed in phraseologism composition. Additionally, PwPN are categorized using comparative analysis according to their cross-linguistic characteristics in order to compare and contrast the similar and distinctive features of phraseologisms in the Uzbek language.

Furthermore, onomastics can overlap with phraseonomastics when it comes to studying certain types of names. For example, idiomatic expressions or metaphors may be derived from personal or place names, and understanding the linguistic background of these names can provide insights into the origins and meanings of such phrases. As onyms in any language are culturally marked units, we deal with the diachronic method to give the origin of the phraseologisms in our research.

Besides that, distributive method is applied to sort the phraseologisms with the component of onyms within all phraseological units of the Uzbek language.

RESULTS

Since the focus of our research is on the classification of phraseologisms with proper names (PwPN) according to the branches of onomastics; specifically, according to the composition, we have chosen to draw from various structural linguistics sources, such as dissertations, monographs, and articles written in Uzbek. "Onomastic scale" (ономастичеекое пространство) in onomastic research helps to determine the size; the range of famous nouns, the types of proper nouns in a given language. The term «Onomastic scale" firstly used as a form of "toponymic scale" (топонимическое пространство) by V.N.Тороров [9]

According to the words of B.Yuldoshev, "Onomastic scale" is a general set of nouns in a specific language". He divides Uzbek onomastic scope into 3 big groups: macroscale, microscale and other scales of proper names as in given in the following chart: [10]

Macroscale	• anthroponyms, toponyms, zoonyms etc.
Microscale	• oikonim, komonym, agronym etc.
Other scale	• astyonym, gydronym etc.

In our classification, we give an attempt to use this grouping and present our categorization. Actually, in the list of onomastic branches there are many type names, the article deals with the only some which examples are found in Uzbek:

1. Phraseologisms containing anthroponyms (the names of people).

Jonini Jabborga bermoq-operate with all one's strength. This phraseologism is considered one of the very common idioms in the Uzbek people, because Uzbeks, by

their hard work, spread along all over the world. It is an alternative of the phrase, “jonim tasadduq” which means to be diligent, to work with high faith, determination, to worship by heart. In the divine sense, “Jonini Jabborga bermoq” dedicating oneself on the path of the truth, God (Al-Jabbar/الجبار is one of the names of Allah). In this phraseologism, the religious faith of the Uzbek people, the spirit of Islam is clearly seen [3]

2. Phraseologisms containing toponyms (the names of places)

Dong‘i Dog‘istonga yetdi – become famous all over the world. Dagestan is a republic within the Russian Federation and it is located in the eastern part of the North Caucasus Mountains. It borders the Caspian Sea in the east. This phraseologism has been passed from mouth to mouth among the Uzbek people for many years, and was used in written form to describe the character of Holbeka, the main hero of the work "Kuntugmish", which is a vivid manifestation of Uzbek folklore: “...Xolbeka o‘n to‘rtga kirgandan keyin ovozasi olamga ketdi, dong‘i Dog‘istondan o‘tdi” [6]

3. Phraseologisms containing zoonyms (the names of animals)

Itining oti Boytevat – this phraseologism can be considered as the result of deformation (the change in the form or word quantity of one phraseological unit into another keeping its meaning) of the proverbial unit “Yegani noni yo‘q, Itining oti Boytevat”. Deformed phraseologism means “the person who is not wealthy but behaves as the rich”. The etymology of the name “Boytevat” as a component of the phraseologism is not clear.

4. Phraseologisms containing astronoms (the names of Star, Planet and celestial parts)

Marsdan tushgan, Marsdan kelganday is recently appeared neophraseologism, which means “very extraordinary, not typical”. This informal phraseologism in Uzbek has been using in spoken language and its audience is mostly youth. The origin of the phraseologism is unclear; however, it is associated with the name of the

film “Abdullajon” (1991). According to this film, Abdullajon has unique inborn talent unlike the Earthen, as he came from another planet, Mars.

DISCUSSION

There are semantic, structural and functional approaches to the classification of phraseologisms, and phraseological units within languages are classified mainly according to their semantics, structure, and etymology. It should be noted that there is no clear criterion for to all languages in the classification of phraseologisms.

The classification of PwPNs in the Uzbek language by M.A. Radjabova is considered the first classification. She compares Uzbek with non-related languages: the English and Russian languages. She discovered 14 different kinds of PwPNs in unrelated languages during her investigation. All three languages have phraseologisms that incorporate astronoms, biblionyms, zoonyms, toponyms, and anthroponyms, according to M.A. Radjabova’s classification. Because she understood phraseology in a broad approach and included paremiological units in her research [8]

Radjabova’s classification is based on Korzyukova’s [4] classification who grouped phraseological units with proper names in English. Radjabova developed this classification using the materials of three languages. If we pay attention to the Korzyukova’s classification, we can notice that she supported the theory of Kunin. Kunin classified phraseological units according to their origin of source [5]

R.G. Ganiyeva divided phraseologisms containing onyms among their components in religious sources, phraseologisms associated with holy books, names in the Bible and the Holy Qur’an into different groups [2]

In the dissertation of Abdusamadov, only phraseologisms with anthroponym component are classified concerning phraseological units’ semantic-structural features [1]

Unlike other classifications carried out in Uzbek, we have taken only phraseologisms (not proverbial units) for our grouping. The reason why the types in our classification are just countable.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, language and onomastics, particularly in the realm of phraseonomastics, are closely intertwined. Language provides the foundation for creating and understanding phrases, while the study of phrases contributes to our understanding of language evolution and variation. Phraseologisms containing proper names in Uzbek are found in only several scales of onomastics. However, it does not mean that phraseological fund of Uzbek is not enough learnt or rich. Many scholars already admitted that general base of Uzbek phraseology is opulent. Nevertheless, proper names are components of numbered phraseologisms.

Hence, phraseologisms containing anthroponyms, toponyms, zoonyms and astronoms can be seen according to our survey. Phraseologisms containing ethnonyms, phaleronyms, chrononyms, cosmonyms, ideonyms, geortonyms documentonyms, chrematonyms, biblionyms, ergonyms and phytonyms are not found in the Uzbek language.

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