

## PROPER NOUN AND ITS INTERPRETATION IN LINGUISTICS

Obruyeva Gulchexra Xamrokulovna  
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

### Annotation

This article is devoted to the study of phraseological units with proper nouns. The article also describes in detail some phraseological units with semantic designations and components, moreover, examples are given on different contexts. A proper noun in the phraseological unit performs both special onomastic and general linguistic functions. The dominant role is played by the cultural-informative function, which is confirmed by the richness of connotations of this group of names, their polyconnotativity, word-formation and phraseformation activity.

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The word "onomastics" comes from the Greek language and means "the art of naming." Nowadays, this term is used in two different meanings.

1. Complete proper nouns which are used in a certain colloquial structure.
2. The formation of proper nouns studied in the field of linguistics and its characteristics [1, 60].

When conducting research, onomastics is divided into the following types: theoretical onomastics is aimed at determining the general patterns of development and functioning of onymic systems, identifying onymic universals and specific characteristics; regional onomastic studies related to a specific territory with a local onomastic subsystem; such studies are usually aimed at determining the general patterns of development of onymic systems. From the spheres of onymic space: toponyms, anthroponyms, cosmonyms; their goal is to determine the characteristics of names in a certain territory and the connection of its names with the neighboring territory.

Regional onomastics is associated with dialectology, ethnography, and local history; literary (poetic or onomatopoeic) - onomastic studies aimed at determining the peculiarities of the use of corresponding names (poetonyms) in works of art: the principles of their creation, work in the text, perception by the reader, as well as in works of art the author's worldview and aesthetic attitude; practical onomastics - research related to the practice of determining the form, stress, pronunciation, transcription, writing standards, declension of proper names, as well as the study of establishing normative models of vegetative formations from toponyms (father's name, names of residents according to their living place, adjectives).

It should be noted that there are a number of subjects that are interested in information in the field of onomastics (history, geography, etc.) and consider onomastics to be their part. However, they argue that nouns are words that are primarily associated with linguistics. In fact, there are many proper nouns containing geographical or historical names that are used in everyday life. This leaves a special imprint on important layers of onymy, making them belong to a narrow circle of specialists, and not to a geographical or historical category [7, 5]

When conducting research in the field of onomastics, it is important to study the origin, development, history and functions of names. Therefore, it is necessary to accept onomastics as an independent science. Onomastics is characterized by extreme complexity in the research process, due to its origins

within the framework of science. The linguistic component predominates in onomastics not only because each noun is a word that develops according to the laws of language, but also because the information of each noun is “acquired” using lexical means [7, 7]

It should be noted that onomastics is a section that studies all proper nouns related to linguistics, their origin and history of change, and includes all proper nouns in the language. The goal of the science of onomastics is the study and identification of onomastic systems in language. The science of onomastics divides proper nouns by category of objects into the following sections:

- a) toponymy – proper names of geographical objects;
- b) zoonym - nicknames and names of animals;
- c) astronoms – names of some celestial bodies (planets and stars);
- g) anthroponym – names of people (first names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames, nicknames);
- d) cosmonymy - names of areas of space, galaxies, constellations, etc., common in scientific circulation and among people;
- e) theonymy - is a collection of names of gods, goddesses, religious and legendary figures and creatures according to various religious ideas.

At the same time, onomastics conducts research into reanonyms (names of objects which existed in the past and present) and mythonemes (names of imaginary - physical objects).

Onomastics is divided into theoretical and practical onomastics, modern and historical onomastics, literary and dialectal onomastics, common (practical) and poetic onomastics, depending on the level of study of the linguistic signs of famous names. Theoretical onomastics studies the emergence of proper nouns in linguistic and speech, literary and dialectal spheres, their nomenclatural (nomenclatural) basis, development, changes in this process, distribution in individual regions and languages, the structural structure of onomastic units, the use of onomastic units in speech. However, the study of etymological names in literary texts is considered a separate problem, and this is the main task of onomapoetics or artistic onomastics. In general, onomastics studied phonetic, word-formation (creation, formation), morphological, etymological, semantic aspects of proper nouns using structural, comparative historical, territorial, genetic, onomastic cartographic and other methods [5, 10].

It should be noted that the most optimal proper noun classification systems are A.V. Superanskaya and N.V. Podolskaya’s researches. Taking into account the linguistic and extralinguistic properties of proper nouns A. V. Superanskaya divided them into the following groups.

1. Classification of proper nouns by named object:

- a) Names of living or perceived living beings: anthroponyms - personal names; zoonyms – nicknames of animals; mythonyms - names of any area of onomastic space in legends, epics, fairy tales, texts;
- b) Names of inanimate objects: toponyms - names of settlements; cosmonyms and astronoms – names of spatial objects; phytonyms – names of plants; names of vehicles; type and names of companies;
- c) Proper nouns of complex objects: names of enterprises, institutions; chrononyms - the name of a specific historical period of time; holidays, anniversaries, celebrations; rituals, military names; titles of works of art; titles of documents; names of natural disasters;

1. Faleronyms are proper names of orders and medals.

2. Natural and artificially created names.

3. Classification along the “micro-macro” line.

4. Structural classification of names.

5. Chronological classification of names.
6. Classification according to the size of concepts attached to names.
7. Stylistic (methodological) and aesthetic classification.

Words and phraseological expressions are collectively called lexical units, that is, verbal signs. A person uses verbal signs to express his perception of reality, the subject of his thinking.

Verbal signs are the result of a person's desire for convenience in communication: if it is necessary to attract the attention of another person to an object, there is no need to draw his attention to this object every time. This item indicator can be replaced with a word (or several words). Consequently, verbal signs have form and content.

When proper nouns become common nouns, the proper noun is generalized by emphasizing and generalizing some of the features it already possesses. A single concept representing a specific name will have a concrete or abstract character. The name is the general name of the entire class of homogeneous objects, and the transferred name is considered a transition from proper noun to common noun [4, 46].

D.S. Mgeladze and N.P. Kolesnikov identified 3 main differences in the transition of proper nouns into common ones [6, 194].

1. All proper nouns transferred to the category of anthroponyms without any morphological entry are lexical homophones in relation to the corresponding anthroponyms. They differ only graphically: Proper noun is written with a capital letter, and common noun with a lowercase letter.
2. All names and surnames that have become geographical names (in particular, names of cities), without additional morphological notes, and the corresponding toponyms are absolute lexical homonyms.
3. Anthroponyms may coincide with common non-traditional spellings and pronunciations. There are much more such pairs of homonym words than other groups of homonyms [6, 194].

It should be noted that nouns can also include the names of books, films, literature and other works of art. For this reason, nouns have a certain classification of nomenclature. After all, they select an object from a class of similar objects, that is, they contain the entire pointer of this class. Thus, the nicknames such as: Bobik, Barbosa, Sharik each refers to a specific dog, but since these are dog names, these proper names can be transferred into common noun. For example: the words bobik, barbosa, sharik lose their individualization function and, in principle, can mean any dog. On the other hand, native speakers have some freedom in the use of proper names - they can give human names to dogs, ships, typhoons, etc. Personal names have so many meanings that proper nouns are considered outside the basic lexical structure of languages.

As the linguist E. Pulgram noted, "I am not able to inquire about the name of any person, because after that too many names can occupy my memory" [8, 26]

It is worth noting that it is impossible to know the names of all existing geographical objects, companies, etc. However, everyone will have to know the names of important people, animals and other animate and inanimate objects, regardless of whether he wants to or not. These proper names may be ambiguous among interlocutors belonging to certain areas. Thus, proper nouns found their place on the periphery of the language system. There are many names, but their glory is interpreted differently [3, 200].

Proper nouns as linguistic markers of “person”, “territorial object”, etc. completely depend on the desire of the interlocutor or the context. Thirdly, proper noun means an individual object, represents a certain agreement, an agreement to name this object in a certain way. Fourthly, proper nouns contain some information about this object and its properties. This information can be complete or partial and, as is known, it differs in different areas of communication. If this information is common in linguistics, then this information is part of the lexical meaning of proper noun [3, 12]

Thus, in the sense of proper noun, at least four components can be distinguished:

a) existence, that is, access - existence and objectivity are emphasized. The meaning of this component is similar to this concept: “There is such an object.” This component is common to all linguistic symbols – proper noun and common noun;

b) classification – belonging of an object to a certain class. Such a class is called a denotant. For example, the denotants of anthroponyms are human (the denotants of many anthroponyms also refer to the male and female class); zoonyms – animals; The denotants of toponyms can be continents, oceans, seas, countries, rivers, islands, settlements, streets, etc. “This object is a person (river, building, etc.)”;

c) individualization - a special name for one of the objects within the denotation of the name. (As noted, such a single element is called the referent of the noun.) Together, components (a), (b), and (c) represent the same minimized information: “There is a man named John”; “Niagara, the river we are talking about exists,” etc.

d) characterization - a set of information sufficient for the interlocutors to understand what and who we are talking about. For example, Niagara is the proper noun which its name given as a component: “This river flows in North America and is the largest waterfall in the world.” [3, 200]

The difference between a proper noun and a common noun is that a common noun can serve as the name of both a specific object and the entire class of object to which it belongs. For example, fir tree is the name of a tree that grows near your house, on your street and in any park or forest. A proper noun, unlike a common noun, is usually attributed to one object, so the degree of dependence of a proper noun is higher than that of a common noun.

Thus, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana, Amu Darya or Syr Darya were given the corresponding names of some cities and rivers on the territory of Uzbekistan. Therefore, the connection between nouns and an object is closer than that of nouns.

Any common noun, if we know it, evokes in the mind a certain idea of what it will be called. When we hear the word birch, we associate it with a deciduous tree. This tree has white bark and flowers that look like earrings. The commonality of these features constitutes a concept that forms the basis of the lexical meaning of the word birch. The annotated dictionary explains it as follows: “A tree of the sorghum group with predominantly white bark and heart-shaped leaves.” The connection of a concept is a characteristic of a common noun.

To understand the meaning of proper names, it is necessary to understand their uniqueness.

It should be noted that if Akmal is the name of your father, brother or friend, then your own name will become significant. In your mind it is associated with the owner of this name. Therefore, the noun has no relation to the concept. However, if Akmal is the name of your father, brother or friend, then the meaning of a proper noun appears. Therefore, proper nouns have nothing to do with this concept [2, 143].

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