

FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF ONOMASTICS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: In this article, there is functional-semantic analysis of onomastics in Uzbek and English. In addition, in the process of studying the composition of onomastics, it has been determined that the formation of the name and its ethnic characteristics is a factor that provides information about the past of a particular ethnic group.

Key words: onomastics, functional analysis, semantic analysis, proper nouns

Nouns with the meaning of a person have repeatedly attracted the attention of researchers. Works in which the class of names of a person is investigated from the point of view of the content of its constituent members can be divided into two circles. On the one hand, these are works devoted to the analysis of the semantic properties of individual lexical groupings in terms of their relationship with formal means of expression; on the other hand, there are works devoted to the semantic analysis of various lexica-semantic groups of words in the aspect of identifying their intrasystemic relationships.

Thus, based on individual lexical and semantic groups of names of a person, provisions were developed on the level organization of the lexical system, on the structure of a separate lexical meaning, on the use of the method of component analysis in relation to specific nouns.

The signs were named on the basis of which the thematic organization of the class of names of a person can be determined: "occupation", "membership in social groups", "participation in smth.", "Nationality", "place of residence", "internal qualities", "Personal relations", "social status", "property status", "age", "marriage relations", "external features", "family relations", etc.

Although in studies devoted to the study of nouns with the meaning of a person, a general lexical classification of this class of words was not developed, nevertheless, they determined a general principle that can be used as the basis for constructing such a classification: from the most general classes to classes of more specific, to lexical groups and subgroups. This approach is determined, first of all, by the fact that modern methods of researching lexical semantics allow us to approach the analysis of the meaning of a word as a complex unity, a complex of elementary semantic features, but which words can be combined or opposed to each other.

As applied to the names of a person, these features are identified as abstracted features of a person and can be grouped into two large classes: general and individualizing features. Common features serve to combine units into a class and correlate it with other verbal groupings within the lexical system as a whole; this is a sign of objectivity (including the name of a person in the category of a noun), a sign of concreteness (which introduces these words into a group of specific nouns) and a sign of a person (forming a thematic group of "name of a person").

Common features determine the position of words with the meaning of a person in the lexical system of the language as a whole, but turn out to be irrelevant in the construction of a classification reflecting the internal hierarchical organization of this particular lexical class. Concrete analysis and detailed classification should be carried out by correlating with each other the individualizing features obtained as a result of the dismemberment and sequential narrowing of the semantic elements of the word.

It is known that the structural organization of the lexical-semantic system is characterized by the sequential inclusion of words of a lower level of abstraction in a higher one. Consequently, the classification of words with the meaning of a person as a specific section of this system should reflect the main characteristic of the system and be based on the principles of "grading" and "inclusiveness".

The lexical class of words with the meaning of a person is quite wide and includes groups of words related by various types of semantic relations. On the one hand, these are narrow groupings, whose members can be opposed to each other according to one completely concretized semantic feature (for example, names

of persons by sex, age: man - man - woman, old man - old man - young man). On the other hand, these are broad groupings whose members do not have such a semantic opposition (for example, the names of persons by social status: bankrupt - bankrupt - inirrosis, factory owner (mill owner) - breeder - breeder).

Nevertheless, such broad associations of words "are not carried out outside the framework that is established by the language, and accordingly, to one degree or another, are determined by the general nature of the semantic relations inherent in this particular language." Therefore, the study of nouns with the meaning of a person cannot be limited only to the analysis of relations arising in groupings of the first type. When constructing a classification, one should proceed from taking into account all the semantic relations between its members existing in a lexical class.

The chosen way of constructing a classification - from the allocation of thematic classes - to thematic subclasses, with the further isolation of lexicosemantic groups and series of words of varying degrees of generalization, connected by relations of opposition, stepwise subordination and reverse inclusion, allows us to identify and correlate all such groupings. In this case, the classification naturally reaches such a level of division, at which it is possible to single out the series of words, characterized not only by the commonality of individualizing semantic features, but also by common valence and derivational characteristics.

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