ONOMASTIC TERMINOLOGY THEMATIC GROUPING

Nuritdinova R.S.
Candidate of philological Sciences of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics there are different manifestations of the classification of the lexical wealth of a particular language. Especially widely used are the subject groups of words, the lexical-spiritual groups of words, the stylistic layers of the lexical, the historical-etymological layers of words. At the same time, in linguistics, it was customary to divide the nouns in the language into two large groups first: the genus nouns and the genus nouns. This classification is limited in size only because it provides for the category of the noun. In fact, all words that do not belong to the category of NOUN nouns in the language (adjective, pronoun, number, verb, exclamation, imitation words) can be put as an opposition (opposition). If the issue is approached from this point of view, it will be possible to divide the language lexicon into two huge groups: the genus (simple) group of nouns and the group of nouns with nouns. In onomastics, there is also a term called appeal, appeal lexical. This term refers not to all the related words in the language, but to the words that form the basis or divisor of the proverb-making a noun. Hence, the appellate lexical is a network of related words in the language, which will have the property of transition to the function of the proverb noun.

Observations show that so far, the only and widely acceptable (universal) classification of the grouping of noun has not been developed in onomastics [Begmatov, et.al., 1985]. This case makes it difficult to classify not only the names, but also the terminology of onomastics. Despite the fact that some explanatory dictionaries of onomastic terms are compiled [Podolskaya, 1988], the terms of this area have not yet become an object of Special Scientific Research. In Uzbek linguistics, both sides of this problem have not been studied.

The noted cases indicate that the work on the classification of the terminology of Uzbek onomastics is a rather complex problem. When we first touched upon this issue, we came to the conclusion that the terms of Uzbek onomastics can be classified from several points of view:

1. Classification of terms according to which of the onomastics they belong.
2. Classification of terms by subject groups.
3. Classification of terms according to their functional activity and uniqueness.
4. Classification of terms according to their grammatical structure.
5. Classification of terms by historical-etymological characterization.
6. Classification of terms according to their association around a certain lexeme, micromaidon, microguruh, etc.

We stop at the essence of some of the listed classifications.

Classification of the terms onomastics according to what area of onomastics they belong to, the current period requires knowledge of different directions in onomastics. Such a direction, spheres, as a rule, is a link to the types of onomastic material in the language. For example, a person is referred to as one of the types of nouns with pronouns – anthroponyms, types of place names – toponyms, types of Heavenly (Cosmic) objects – cosmonyms. The areas of onomastics (directions) that research this linguistic material have also occurred and the scientific terms that express them. Accordingly, it can be classified as anthroponymic terms, toponymic terms, cosmonymic terms, zoonymic terms, gidronymic terms, ethnonymic terms. For example, such terms as the name, noun (in the sense of the name), surname, patronymic, nickname, nickname, patronim, name nisba, anthroponim, anthroponymy, anthroponymy, name-giving, name-giving, historical names, the meaning of names, ethnography of names belong to the field of anthroponymy of onomastics.

Here are some similar specialized terms in the field of toponymy also threeraydi: toponymy, toponymy, toponymy, place name, geographical names, topoasos, toponegiz, topoformant, toponymic identifier, toponymy, ethnotoponyms, topotoponyms, toponymic object, toponymy meaning, ethymon, topolexema, toponymic lexicon and so on.

It should be noted that the perfection of the classification of onomastics terms by fields depends on how much onomastics all its branches have developed as a scientific direction. Because, the terms of the areas of development are characterized by a quantitative abundance, functionality activity. For example, the directions widely

developed in the current Uzbek onomastics are anthroponymics, toponymics, ethnonymics, gidronymics, and the scientific terms belonging to them form the basis of the terminology of Uzbek onomastics.

The different types of nouns that exist in the world languages may not be equally relevant or characteristic, typical for all national languages. For example, for the territory of Uzbekistan, marshes, objects related to the sea, oceans are not characteristic. Therefore, for example, the field of limnonymic studying the name of marshes in Uzbek onomastics has not been developed. Accordingly, the terms limnonyms, limnonymy, limnonymy in the Uzbek language are mentioned in a general way in scientific research, namely, limnonymy.

From our observations it is also known that a certain part of the onomastics terminology fund is made with the participation of words that are active and universal in some functionally involved in the construction of terminology. The word Bunda functional universal comes in the composition of a number of terms and forms new terms. Here such terms will be able to be grouped, classified around this lexeme. For example, the terms formed with the participation of the form ethno (<ethnonym): ethnonym, ethnonymy, ethnoponym, ethnoanthroponym, ethnic nickname, ethnic name, ethnooykonim, ethnic onomastics, ethnooronim, ethnogidronim, ethnodromonim, ethnoindicator, ethnocomonim, ethnolinguistic layer, ethnonimization, ethnonymy, ethnonymic name, ethnonymlashov, ethnatermin, ethnonymic type, ethnonym-ellipsis, ethnaformant.

Terms formed with the participation of the form Topo (<toponim) topoanthroponim, topoasos, topoaffiks, topogenotsid, topogidronim, topozoonim, topolexema, toponegiz, toponim-appellative, toponim-archaism, toponimization, toponimization, toponimics, toponimics questionnaire, toponimics tradition, toponimics areal, toponimics basis, toponymic term, toponymic sign, toponymic knowledge, toponymic derivant, toponymic lexicon, toponymic isogloss, toponymic object, toponymic classification, toponymization, toponymic system, toponymshonos, topoob'ekt, topotermin, topoetnonim.

Here such lentils can also be seen on the example of a number of lexemes, such as place, name, anthroponym (anthroponymy), kidro, kidronym (kidronymics).

Our research on the classification of terms has shown that in the classification of terms it is worthwhile to come up with the meaning of the term, that is, the subject expressed in it. Such a classification fully covers all manifestations, types of terms of onomastics, allows you to create a relatively perfect classification of them. Therefore, in this work, the terms of Uzbek onomastics were classified into spiritual and thematic groups. They are as follows:

I. Terms that express the scientific directions of the field of onomastics. As you know, any science is divided into certain directions, areas according to the subject under study, the character, type of object. In onomastics, too, according to the character of the proverb noun, which is studied, certain scientific directions have arisen, and they are denoted by certain names – terms. They can be described as the following groups.

1. The name of scientific directions, adapted to the study of specific groups of distinguished nouns among themselves, can be found in anthroponymics, toponymics, toponymy, toponomastics, ethnonymics, cosmonymics//astronomy, zoonymics, kidronymics, oronymics, etc.

2. The terms that denote certain branches of the above-mentioned scientific directions: gelonymics (swamps are a sphere that studies the noun with a name), geonymy (a sphere that studies the name of any physico-geographical objects), limnonymics (a sphere that studies the name of lakes and ponds), arsonymy (a sphere that studies the noun with a name of objects on the planet Mars), urbonymics (a sphere that studies the noun with.

3. The name of the directions exploring onomastic units for certain purposes: artistic onomastics, onomapoetics, poetic onomastics, methodical onomastics, folklore onomastics, poetry onomastics, ethnic onomastics, Uzbek artistic onomastics, Uzbek folklore onomastics, Uzbek poetry onomastics, stylistic onomastics, etc.

4. Terms that refer to scientific fields from the point of view of historicity, modernity: modern toponymics, historical onomastics, Uzbek historical nomology, current Uzbek nomology, past Uzbek nomology.

5. Terms that refer to the fields of onomastics according to their affiliation to the language and Linguistics of the nation: Uzbek onomastics, Uzbek onomastics, Uzbek onomastics, Uzbek anthroponymics, Uzbek toponymics, Uzbek theonymy, Uzbek language onomastics, Kyrgyz onomastics, Kazakh language onomastics, Karakalpak toponymics, etc.

In some cases, we can see that the onomastics of fraternal Turkic languages are generally referred to in the style of Turkic nomology, Turkic onomastics, Turkic onomastics.

In onomastic research, we are faced with the fact that the field of toponymy is named in the style of general toponymy, private toponymy. Bunda the next term represents the appearance of toponymy in every folk linguistics.

6. Terms that represent researchers engaged in the field of onomastics. This group includes the following terms: nomshunos // onomast, toponimshunos / / toponimist, Uzbek nomshunos scientists, Uzbek toponimists, philologist toponimist, historian toponimist, toponimist, tilshunos toponimist, onomastika researcher, leader toponimist, etc.

II. Terms that express the relationship of the field of onomastics with other sciences. The emergence, development of possessive nouns is associated with many linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Therefore, the researcher of the so-called nouns uses scientific methods of other sciences, other than linguistics, in the analysis of names, the achievements that they have made. This case reveals the relationship of the field of onomastics with other social and Natural Sciences. It can be seen that this relationship is reflected in the following terms: toponymics and lexicology, toponymics and etymology, toponymics and dialectology, toponymics and geography, toponymics and

lexicography, toponymics and lexicography, toponymics and history, toponymics and cartography, onomastic statistics.

III. Terms for methods of onomastic analysis. Noun nouns differ from other lexical layers in the language by some specific legislation. They develop on the basis of linguistic processes and perform socio-linguistic functions. The study of these properties allows nomads to come to some theoretical conclusions, and these theoretical conclusions are called by certain name – terms. There are also some specific aspects to the research of noun breeding. In such a study, in addition to linguistic methods, non-linguistic methods are also practiced, which are associated with other areas of science. Such methods of studying a noun are also referred to by certain scientific terms, and this category forms the scientific methods of studying words.

The terms denoting the theoretical bases and methods of scientific analysis recorded in the field of noun breeding can be divided into two groups:

1. Terms related to onomastic theories: scientific or onomastic stage, scientific toponymy, onomastic theory, linguistic aspect of onomastics, onomastic direction, onomastic research, onomastic investigations, the criterion of systematism, false etymology, the principle of restoration of historical names, the principle of historical-chronology, the historical-etymological direction, toponymic methodology, toponymic legalities, general toponymy, etc.

2. Terms related to the scientific directions of the study of nouns: toponymic policy of the state, ethnography of nouns, cartographic toponymics, onomastic lexicography, toponymic atlas, toponymic lexicography, toponymic Research(s), Explanatory Dictionary of toponymes, Komplex study of toponymes, historical-etymological study of toponymes, encyclopedic Dictionary of toponymes, Etymological Dictionary of toponymes, toponymes etymological research, ethnolinguistic analysis, comparative-geographic research, comparative-linguistic research.

3. Terms related to scientific methods: linguistic classification, non-linguistic classification, linguistic method, linguistic method, lexical-spiritual classification, onomastic classification // onomastic classification, synchronous examination, statistical method, stylistic and aesthetic classification; stylistic method, structural-typological classification, historical-geographic method, historical method, toponymic classification // toponymic classification, toponymic layer designation, chronological classification, extralinguistic classification, aesthetic classification, comparative-historical method, comparative-modern method.

In addition to the noted, there are some terms, which in essence relate to methods, analysis of onomastic research. For example: interpretation, special questionnaires, determination of negativity, onomastic Workshop, collection by request, historical toponymic cards, toponymic cups, collection of toponymic wealth, toponymic Journal, toponymic illustrations, toponymic cardoteka, toponymic dictionary, toponymic information, toponymic passport, toponymic maps, general toponymic card, brief toponymic dictionary.

IV. Terms related to the grammatic structure and declension of nouns with nouns. It is known that nouns with pronouns are created on the basis of linguistic materials – lexemes and grammatic means, which exist in the language. At the same time, there are special features in the formation of nouns with nouns. First of all, from all words in the language, the noun does not lean, the activity of the suffixes that form the noun is also different in size, there are typical models that form the name, the types of structure of the noun also have different variations. These indicate that the so-called System of nouns has some specific features of legalization, structure.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Here is the analysis of these characteristics caused the occurrence of a significant number of onomastic terms related to this issue in onomastics. These are the following:

1. Terms indicating the composition of the noun according to the linguistic material of the noun:

a) noun refers to the name of the predicate part of the noun: anthroponym appellate, appellate basis, appellate name, appellate names, appellate toponym, gaptoponyms, hybrid name, Hybrid toponym, two-word name, two-root toponym, zero-sign toponyms, Zero-Sign names, the appellate basis of the name, adjective toponyms, pronoun toponyms, Fe'l toponyms, number toponyms, topoasos, the word on the basis of my toponym, toponymic basis, exclamation toponyms, phytoasos, root or original basis, anthroponyms with Root morpheme, toponyms with Root morpheme;

b) assistant outstanding part of the name means the noun: aniqlagichli toponim, antroponim form fact topoformantlar, toponim affiksal the oykonim a affiks, toponim a affiks, toponim're affiks, gidronomik indicator demunitiv suffikslar, auxiliary elements, jamlik indicator denoting secondary topoformant, the indicator, the name of the indicator, the indicator toponim, indicator words, the element at the end of the name, relative topoformantlar, nofunksional supplements, which means objects that indicator, the indicator oykonimik, postpozitiv components, prepozitiv components, the prefix toponim, color-quality indicator, number indicating indicators, topoformant, topoaffixes, toponymic identifier, toponymic indicator, toponymic formant, toponymic element, topoasos, topotermin (indicator)s, topoformant Uzbek (Turkish) forms, functional indicator, ethnoindicators, ethnoindicator names, ethnoformant, warm or living additive, Irin-indicating indicators, additive core, additive core, additive toponim, additive toponim, bulk-indicating indicators and B.

2. Terms that denote the structural feature of a noun: noun-noun suffix, noun-noun forms, compound names, compound toponyms, compound toponyms, one-morpheme names, one-word toponyms, word-equivalent toponyms, place-name models, double names, double toponyms, double names, double names, two-syllable names, two-morpheme names, two-negated toponyms, the original form of the noun, multi-component toponyms, toponyms with

multiple morphemes, multi-word toponyms, complex toponyms, complex component gidronyms, simple nouns, simple toponyms, structural models, compound (compound) names, toponymic models, toponymic structure, toponymic structure, toponymic structure, tub toponyms, derivative toponyms, root names, root structural names, models with root structure, joint ethnonym, t ORT component toponyms, t ORT word toponyms, three-negated toponyms, three-word toponyms, derivative structural names, abbreviated names, abbreviated forms, compound toponyms, compound toponyms, joint names, multi-word toponyms, ethnonyms with a joint structure, a joint ethnonym, and so on.

3. Terms that denote the legalization feature of a noun with a patronymic, that is, refers to the fact that the name is a derivative: in fact, legative names, in fact, isofal names, gidronomic derivative, isofal toponyms, isofal joint names, toponymic derivative, toponymic derivative, adjacent names, derivative names, derivative toponyms, such as a joint name.

4. The term denoting the method of making a noun with a noun shoe and the means of making:

a) terms related to lexical-semantic method: conversion, internal conversion, external conversion, onomastic conversion, onomastic conversion method, onomastic migration, toponymic conversion, onomastic, onomastic method, functional migration, etc.;

b) terms related to the morphological method: onomastic suffixes, the possibility of making a toponym of a word, historical lenticular names, affical legalization of toponyms ,oz composition (migration), adjacent nouns, mixed (chatish, hybrid) names, such as;

C) terms related to the syntactic method:

– terms related to joint names: joint name, Arabic joint anthroponyms, toponyms with an attribute combination, toponyms with an attribute combination pattern, compound names based on an equal combination of components, names based on a subordinate combination of components, toponyms with an object combination pattern, toponyms formed on a predicative combination, toponyms based on a predicative relationship, ethnonyms with a syntactic structure, ethnonyms toponymic component, Persian-Tajik joint toponyms, joint noun components, joint components, like toponyms that take the form of a joint word;

G) terms related to isophal names: Arabic isophal names, actually isophal names, isophal type names, isophal nouns, isophal toponyms, isophal compound names, isophal compound toponyms, isophal conjugation of the toponym, Persian isophal names, Persian isophal compound names.

4. The terms that denote some processes in noun breeding: the law of primary exchange, the law of secondary exchange, the violation of the form of the noun, the reduction of the names of people, the simplification of the toponym, toponymization, transonymization, transformation, ethnonymization, the process of ethnonymization.

The recorded classification is limited and cannot fully cover the different manifestations of onomastic terms. Because in this classification it is classified according to the lexeme, which is universal in the composition of the terminological groups.

CONCLUSION

Our research on the classification of terms has shown that in the classification of terms it is worthwhile to come up with the meaning of the term, that is, the subject expressed in it. Such a classification fully covers all manifestations, types of terms of onomastics, allow you to create a relatively perfect classification of them.

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