

LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEK AND FRENCH ANTHROPONYM

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Abstract

In this article, the specific features of Uzbek and French anthroponyms are analyzed, two linguistic materials provide the national identity of Uzbek anthroponymy. These are: native Turkic names and Uzbek names. Discourse analysis of French anthroponames is formed on the basis of linguistic theory, and the methodological basis of its study is structuralism.

The use of anthroponyms in intercultural communication is very relevant at the moment, because it is connected with the process of globalization, which covers the interpenetration of cultures, the social and spiritual spheres of society - the creation of international organizations, the holding of multilingual conferences and congresses, the publication of international periodicals. In the lexicon of each language, anthroponyms form a separate class of proper nouns, which are contrasted with related nouns and have their own characteristics.

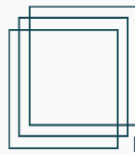
As long as anthroponyms are a linguistic fact and constitute an object for linguistic analysis, it is necessary to determine the limits of anthroponymy in the lexical system. The complexity and controversy of this problem is shown by the history of studying anthroponyms both in our country's linguistics and in world linguistics.

Onomastics is derived from the Greek word *onomastike*, which means "the art of naming." Currently, this term is used in two senses:

1. A certain language is the sum of all the nouns used in the composition of the people.
2. The field of linguistics that studies famous nouns, their formation and specific characteristics.

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, a number of scientific directions appeared in Uzbek linguistics. For example: experimental phonetics, phonology, morphonology, phraseology, stylistics (stylistics), speech culture, social linguistics (sociolinguistics), areal linguistics, linguostatistics, etc. Uzbek onomastics is also considered one of the new fields of linguistics that emerged in those times.

Uzbek onomastics has become one of the most developed fields of linguistics since the second half of the last century. Extensive researches on Uzbek nomenclature enriched the field of Uzbek onomastics with a number of monographs, pamphlets, explanatory dictionaries, numerous scientific articles, candidate and doctoral theses.



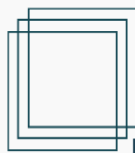
It is known that onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies any proper nouns, the history of their appearance and change, as well as the sum of all proper nouns in the language. The science of onomastics aims to identify and study existing onomastic systems in the language.

The science of onomastics divides famous names into the following groups (departments): **anthroponymy** - famous names of people (names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames, nicknames), **toponymy** - famous names of geographical objects, **theonymy** - gods and goddesses according to various religious concepts, names of religious-mythical persons and creatures, **zoonymy** - (conditional) nicknames given to animals, **cosmonymy** - names of regions of space, galaxies, constellations, etc. that are common in scientific circulation and among the people, **astronomy** - some celestial bodies (planets and stars) represents a set of names. In addition, there are several other sections (groups) of onomastics. For example, one section of onomastics is called *realonyms* (names of objects that exist before and now), while the opposing *myphonims* mean the names of imaginary - tangible objects.

Depending on the level of study of the language (linguistic) features of famous names, onomastics are divided into *literary and dialectal onomastics*, *common (practical) and poetic onomastics*, *modern and historical onomastics*, *theoretical and practical onomastics*.

Theoretical onomastics, which is one of them, studies the emergence of famous names belonging to language and speech, literary and dialectal fields, their nomenclature (nomenclature) bases, development, various changes in this process, the use of onomastic units in speech, distribution in certain regions and languages, and the structural structure of onomastic units. Researching famous names in literary texts is a special problem, which is the main task of artistic onomastics or onomapoetics. Onomastics also studies phonetic, morphological, derivational, semantic, etymological aspects of famous names using comparative-historical, structural, genetic, areal, onomastic mapping and other methods of linguistics.

Various features of famous names (nouns) in the language have been attracting the attention of scientists of various fields since ancient times. For example, in the works of ancient Greek scientists Aristotle, Democritus, and Heraclitus, opinions were expressed about the characteristics of famous names. For example, Aristotle in his work "Poetics" considers a noun to be one of the parts of speech and defines it as follows: "A noun is a complex, meaningful word, which does not indicate time, and whose parts do not have meaning by themselves." Julius Pollux, who lived in the 1st century BC, created a dictionary explaining the nouns called "Onomastics". Stoics, including Chrysippus, classified nouns as a separate language unit, a group of words. During the Renaissance and the Middle Ages (T. Hobbs, D. Locke, G. Leibniz) and throughout the 11th century (D. Mill, H. Joseph, etc.), the discussion about the question of proper nouns and their place in the lexical layer of the language continued. The most important issue in this field was to determine the meaning of the nouns. This



problem was studied not only by linguists, but also by philosophers and logicians during the 19th-19th centuries.

The great English logician John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) spent a lot of effort on studying this problem. According to his interpretation, proper nouns do not convey meaning, they help to know the object and distinguish it from other objects as unique signs and labels. The name of an object or a person (noun) cannot be a full basis for the description of that object or person. Developing his thoughts, Dj. Mill divides words into two groups: a) words-signs, b) characterizing (connotative) words. Connotative words appeared after famous nouns. In 1973, a monograph entitled "Essay on the general theory of famous nouns" by Yevgeny Grodzinsky, a major specialist in the philosophy of language, was published. In this work, E. Grodzinsky divides proper nouns into the following three groups: a) nouns with one designate (designate - object expressed through words, expressed denotation) or ideal nouns; b) multi-designated nouns; v) empty or non-designated nouns (nouns of non-existent objects, mythological imaginations).

Reacting to the theory that proper nouns do not express meaning and connotation, advanced by Dj. Mill and his supporters, E. Grodzinsky tries to substantiate the opinion that proper nouns also convey meaning about an object, event, and have a designation.

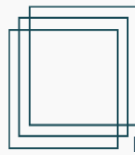
In general, there are a lot of problems waiting to be solved in the field of general theoretical problems of nouns in linguistics. This requires further research on onomastics in the future.

anthroponym (Greek: *anthropos* - *anthropos* + *onoma-noun*) - personal name (name, surname, nickname, nickname, patronymic, etc.). One of the famous horse types. The collection of all personal nouns that exist in a given language is called *anthroponymy* . Anthroponymics or nomenclology is a branch of onomastics that studies the origin, development and functional characteristics of personal nouns (anthroponyms).

"The national identity of Uzbek anthroponymy is ensured by two linguistic materials. These are: original Turkic names and Uzbek names. The national-linguistic spirit is especially evident in the creation of Uzbek names. Most of the names belonging to the original Turkic layer are names with a clearly perceptible appellative meaning. Nevertheless, in this layer of names, three different names can be found according to their meaning: 1) names whose meaning is clearly felt; 2) names whose meaning is currently obscured; 3) names with dead meaning. Most Uzbek names belong to the first and second groups.

Names belonging to the Turkic layer can be lexically-semantically divided into three groups: 1) name-dedications; 2) names and comments; 3) names-wishes.

Another problem of Uzbek anthroponymy is related to the issues of poetic or artistic anthroponymy. That is, personal names used in artistic works, in general, proper



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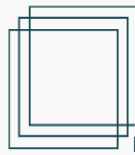
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within the framework of the French school of discourse, it is necessary to speak of "discourse analyses" in the plural: the 117th issue of the journal "Langages" suggests such a title. With the appearance of works on oral and dialogic types of discourses in this journal, the spectrum of research expands, and a pragmatic approach is involved in the analysis of the interaction of communication partners [Detrie, Siblot 2001].

Specific features of discourse are clarified: *intentionality* is the fact that textual discourse is primarily an act of communication, through which the speaker tries to communicate with the interlocutor through the verbal channel; *adequacy* (adequacy) - conformity of the textual discourse to the set of non-linguistic situations involved in the realization of the textual discourse; *topicality* (topicalité) - the textual discourse should be related to something, should develop at least one specific topic known to the interlocutor; *informativeness* (informativité) - according to it, the discourse should contain any minimal information, removing the tautological derivatives of information without any development to the limits of the text [Nespoulous 1993].

In general, it can be said that the discourse analysis in the works of French discourse scientists is formed on the basis of the theory of linguistics, the methodological basis of its study is structuralism, and the classification of discourse is focused on the written normative type of texts, and the main goal of the research is to describe the typology of discourse forms. In this respect, the approach of French linguists to discourse analysis differs from other approaches, including the approaches of Anglo-American, German, and Russian linguists. For example, in the Anglo-American theory of discourse, the typology of discourse focuses on the type of oral ordinary everyday speech of texts, and the goals of communication are clarified. The methodological basis of research is interactionism, that is, linguists interact with philosophy, psychology, sociology, cultural studies, cognitology and other disciplines. The description represents the application. Such studies have their roots in anthropology
Medicines _



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