

ОНОМАСТИК БИРЛИКЛАРНИНГ БАЪЗИ ЛУҒАВИЙ ВА ГРАММАТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ СЛОВАРНЫЕ И ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОНОМАСТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

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SOME DICTIONARY AND GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF ONOMASTIC UNITS

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Аннотация. Маълумки, ономастик бирликлар ўзбек тилининг луғавий бойлиги бўлганлиги учун бу тилининг тузилиши, ясашиш қонуниятларига бўйсунди. Бу бирликларнинг тузилиш қолиплари, бир томондан, ономастик бирликлар учун асос бўлган апеллятивнинг хусусиятларига, иккинчи томондан, мазкур бирликларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларига асосланади. Апеллятив лексема ва сўз бирикмаларининг атоқли от вазифасига ўтиши — бир категориядан иккинчи категорияга ўтиши янги лексемалар ҳосил қилиш демақдир. Мана шу маънода оддий сўз — апеллятивларнинг исм вазифасига ўтиши билан ўзи аслида асос лексемага нисбатан янги сифат, янги вазифа касб этишидир. Чунки исм унга асос апеллятивдан фарқланади, унинг маъносида ҳам, тузилиши ва коммуникатив алоқа воситасига айланиш мақомида ҳам янги ўзгаришлар юз беради, исмда ижтимоий-расмий хусусиятлар, миллий-маданий, этнографик хилма-хил удум ва расм-русумларни, диний эътиқодларни адо этиш пайдо бўлади. Атоқли отлар олдида қўйиладиган лисоний ва ономастик талаблар (семантик, номинатив, функционал, структуравий)га кўра ономастик бирликлар тўлиқ (чинакам, ҳақиқий) атоқли от ва нисбий атоқли отларга бўлинади. Тўлиқ атоқли отлар тил ономастик тизимида кўп даврлардан бери турғун ҳолда қўлланиб келаётган, ономастик мезонларга жавоб бера оладиган номлардир. Бундай атоқли отларнинг аксарияти лисоний таркиби ва тузилишига кўра яхлит бир содда ёки қўшма сўз талабларига жавоб беради ва улар турғун тузилишли номлардир (масалан, антропонимлар, топонимлар, зоонимлар, космонимлар, агрономлар, некронимлар). Нисбий атоқли отлар ҳали тўлиқ маънода атоқли от сифатида шаклланиб етмаган бирликлардир. Бундай атоқли отлар тузилишига кўра ноқулай, узун, хаттоки бутун бир гапга тенг номлардир. Бу номлар кўп ҳолда маъно ва тузилишига

кўра атоқли отлардан талаб қилинадиган мезонларга жавоб бермайди. Атоқли от бир донга, якка объектнинг номи бўлиши, индивидуал тушунчани ифодалаши, тузилишига кўра сўзга (лексема)га яқин туриши керак. Баъзи идора ва ташкилотлар, байрамлар, оммавий тадбирлар номи, айрим библионимлар қайд қилинган мезонга жавоб бера олмайди. Бундай номлар атоқли от сифатида ономастик тизимга шартли равишда киритилади ва ўрганилади. Ушбу мақолада ономастик бирликларнинг баъзи лексик ва грамматик хусусиятларига оид тушунчаларнинг таърифи, уларнинг турли тадқиқотчилар томонидан таснифлари тақдим этилган, қардош ва ноқардош тиллардаги бу бирликлар ҳақида маълумот берилиб, улардаги ўхшаш ва фарқли жиҳатларга асосий ётибор қаратилган. Хусусан, ҳозирги давр ўзбек тили ономастик бирликлари тузилишига кўра содда (туб ва ясама), қўшма, бирикмали бўлишини, уларни ҳосил қилишда лексик-семантик (ономастик конверсия), аффиксация, синтактик (композиция) усуллардан фойдаланилиши, булар ичида атоқли отларни ҳосил қилишнинг энг сермахсул усули ономастик конверсия ва композиция усули эканлиги ҳақидаги маълумотлар таҳлил қилинган. **Калит сўзлар:** ономастик кўлам; ономастик бирлик; ономастик тизим; ономастик конверсия; ономастик композиция; туб ономастик бирлик; ономастик бирликларнинг ясаиш моделлари; топонимик лексика; апеллятив; апеллятив асос; сўз ясовчи формантлар.

Аннотация. Ономастические единицы являются лексическим богатством узбекского языка, в силу этого подчиняются правилам строения, словообразования этого языка. Словообразовательные модели этих единиц, с одной стороны, зависят от особенностей апеллятивов, являющихся основой ономастических единиц, а с другой стороны, — от специфических особенностей таких единиц. Переход апеллятивной лексемы и словосочетания в разряд имён собственных — переход из одной категории в другую — означает образование новых лексем. В этом смысле переход обычных слов — апеллятивов — в разряд имён — это есть приобретение нового качества, новой функции относительно лексемы-основы. Ибо имя отличается от апеллятива-основы в его значении так же, как и строении и превращении последнего в средство коммуникативной связи. Поэтому наблюдаются преобразования, в именах появляются социально-официальные особенности, они начинают служить реализации национально-культурных, различных в этнографическом плане обычаев и традиций, религиозных обрядов. В зависимости от лингвистических и ономастических требований к именам собственным (семантические, номинативные, функциональные, структурные), ономастические единицы делятся на полноценные (истинные, реальные) и относительные имена. Полноценные имена собственные — это названия, устойчиво употребляемые в ономастической системе языка на протяжении долгого времени, отвечающие ономастическим критериям. Большинство таких имён собственных в зависимости от языкового строения и структуры отвечают требованиям целого или сложного слова, это — названия с устойчивым строением (например, антропонимы, топонимы, зоонимы, космонимы, агрономимы, некронимы). Относительные имена собственные это — единицы, которые ещё не сформировались полностью в качестве имён собственных. Такие имена собственные по строению неудобны, громоздки, иногда даже равны целому предложению. Такие имена очень часто по содержанию и строению не отвечают требованиям имён собственных. Имена собственные должны называть один

отдельный объект, выражать индивидуальное понятие, по строению равны слову (лексеме). Названия некоторых учреждений и организаций, праздников, массовых мероприятий, отдельные библониимы не отвечают вышеприведённым требованиям. Такие названия условно включаются в ономастическую систему и изучаются в её составе. В данной статье приведены определения понятий, связанных с некоторыми лексическими и грамматическими особенностями ономастических единиц, характеристики последних, сформулированные различными исследователями, представлены данные о таких единицах в родственных и неродственных языках, обоснованы их общие и отличительные особенности. В частности, автор констатирует, что ономастические единицы современного узбекского языка по строению бывают простыми (корневыми и производными), сложными, сочетанными, в словообразовании имён собственных используются лексико-семантический (ономастическая конверсия), синтаксический (композиция) методы, аффиксация, среди которых наиболее продуктивными являются ономастическая конверсия и композиция.

Ключевые слова: ономастическое пространство; ономастическая единица; ономастическая система; ономастическая конверсия; ономастическая композиция; корневая ономастическая единица; словообразовательные модели ономастических единиц; топонимическая лексика; апеллятив; апеллятивная основа; словообразовательные форманты.

Abstract. It is known that onomastic units are the lexical fertility of the Uzbek language, so the structure of this language is dependent on the laws of construction. The structural patterns of these units are based, on the one hand, on the characteristics of the appellate, which is the basis for onomastic units, and, on the other hand, on the specific features of these units. The transition of appellate lexemes and word combinations to the function of a proper noun - the transition from one category to another - means the formation of new lexemes. In this sense, a simple word, with the transition of appellations to the function of the noun, acquires a new quality, a new function in relation to the source lexeme. Because noun differs from its source appellation, there are new changes in its meaning and structure and status as a means of communication; socio-formal features, national-cultural, ethnographic diversity, customs and rituals, religious beliefs affect the noun. According to the linguistic and onomastic requirements (semantic, nominative, functional, structural) for proper noun, onomastic units are divided into complete (real) proper nouns and relative proper nouns. Complete proper nouns are words that have been used constantly in the onomastic system of the language for a long time and correspond to onomastic criteria. Most of these proper nouns correspond to the requirements of simple or compound word in terms of linguistic structure, and they have a constant structure (e.g., anthroponyms, toponyms, zoonyms, cosonyms, agronomies, necronyms). Relative proper nouns are units that have not yet fully formed as proper nouns. These proper nouns are long; even equal to the whole sentences in terms of the structure. These nouns are not corresponding to the criteria required for proper nouns in terms of meaning and structure. Proper noun should be the name of a single object, express an individual notion, and be close to a word (lexeme) in structure. The names of some agencies and organizations, holidays, public events, some bibliographies are not suitable for the specified criteria. Such names are conditionally entered into the onomastic system and studied as proper nouns. This article describes the concepts of some lexical and grammatical features of onomastic units, their classifications by different researchers. It provides

information about these units in languages belonging or not belonging to the same language family, and focuses on their similarities and differences. In particular, the onomastic units of the Uzbek language that are simple (primitive and derived), compound according to the structure, the use of onomastic conversion, affixation, syntactic (composition) methods in their formation have been analysed. It was found out that the most productive method of forming proper nouns is the method of onomastic conversion and composition.

Keywords: onomastic scale; onomastic notion; onomastic system; onomastic conversion; onomastic composition; primitive onomastic notion; constructions of onomastic notions; toponymic lexics; appellative; appellative base; word-forming forms.

Introduction. The issue of lexical peculiarities of onomastic units is very complicated as it has an ambiguous understanding. One of the disputable problems is the notion of “onomastic lexics”.

For instance, when analyzing the structure of the toponymical lexics under the title “toponymical lexics” some ideas and analyses of a number of linguists related to the notion “toponymical lexics” were given in the book “Структурные типы тюркских топонимов Горного Алтая” (Structural Types of Turkic Toponyms of Mountaneous Altay) by O.T. Molchanova (5, 80). In addition, V. Shmilauer, F. Bazlat dealt with calculating appellatives lying on the basis of toponyms and after defining them they called these words “toponia basis”.

According to N.V. Podolskaya, every toponymic zone contains the words which are the bases for toponymy peculiar only to that area. The words which serve to be a basis for creating toponyms of each area are differentiated according to toponymic bases as well. She writes the following about it: “Every territorial toponymy consists of stems which are repeated in certain period and all together reflect the state of territorial toponymy” (7, 108–109). The same idea was said to anthroponyms as well (5, 81).

O. T. Molchanova supports the mentioned idea and states 1846 topolexemes formed on the basis of 3143 toponyms she researched in Mountaneous Altay. The authors take into consideration appellatives which serve to be a basis for toponyms of certain territories or anthroponyms. when they use toponymic lexics. This simple lexics will serve to be a basis for a dictionary to form a set of appellative toponyms; they are lexics, which are appropriate to transfer to an onomastic system. To determine such words is carried out on the basis of words and calculating their frequency in the stucture of such words. Thus, when we mention a toponymic lexics the researchers mean simple words, appellatives which serve a basis for toponyms and form toponyms — topolexeme (topobasis).

However, when the scholars mention toponymic lexics they do not mean toponyms but lexemes which serve to be a basis for forming a toponym. So, in this case is a toponym (a proper name) a lexics of a toponymic system? Why is appellative, which lies on its basis, understood when we say a toponymic lexics but not a toponym which is a unit of dictionary (onomastics)? Does the fund of language toponymy consist of proper nouns or does it consist of appellative which lies in its basis? In general, are there common nouns in the system of onomastics?

In case, if a toponymic lexics consists of appellatives, how are the stems of toponyms defined besides simple toponyms, compound and pair

structured toponyms? More than one lexeme in compound words comprise one word and what we have is one proper noun, isn't it?

It is disputable to understand an appellative which lies on the basis of toponym when we use the notion "toponymic lexics". The above-mentioned term can be understood as "a lexics which comprises a toponym, which can be a basis for forming a toponym".

When the notion "toponymic lexics" is used, a toponym which is a unit of onomastic system should be understood. The words which serve to form toponyms are called a *toponymic basis*, an *appellative basis*, in general, it is appropriate to call *appellative words and appellatives*.

S. Karaev introduced the term and notion "*toponymic lexics*" in Uzbek toponymies. Although he, in his article entitled "Ўзбекистон топонимларининг топонимик лексикаси", the terms "a toponymic lexics" and "topostems" were used. He defines a toponymic lexics in the following way: "All sets of words to name geographical objects by population are called *toponymic lexics*" (3, 33).

According to S. Karaev, "There are 2000 lexemes on the basis about 13 000 oykonyms (city and village proper nouns) in Uzbekistan. These lexemes are simple appellatives: terms of natural geography, socio-political terms, terms of professions; proper nouns consisting of anthroponyms, ethnonyms, toponyms and hydronyms."

The same idea can be found in other works by S. Karaev (2, 162). In general, the basic lexemes which are in the stem of toponyms are not differentiated in the works by S. Karaev. It is vividly seen when S. Karaev speaks about geographic terms and appellatives, disregarding toponyms which are proper nouns. For example, speaking about the spelling of toponyms he paid attention to the spelling of geographical terms but not the form and spelling of toponyms.

Results and discussion

The vocabulary material of the onomastic layer consists of the existing lexemes of the language (1, 35).

When the dictionary stem of a proper noun is transferred to the function of a proper noun without any semantic change, i.e. when it turns a language unit of the onomastic system, the name formed with the help of appellative basis the form will coincide with one another. For example, *турду* (stood) (appellative) — *Турду* (*Turdi*) — a name, *райҳон* (*basil*) (appellative) — *Райҳон* (*Rayhon*) — a name, *қайтмас* (*stubborn, courageous*) (appellative) — *Қайтмас* (*Kaytmas*) (dog's name), *учрашув* (*meeting*) (ordinary word) — "*Учрашув*" (*The Meeting*) (the name of the fiction), etc. There exist such coinciding notions. But it does not mean that such names will not differ from their dictionary basis. When the appellative is transferred to an onomastic system the nominative function of the word changes, and it is transferred to a category of proper nouns from a simple name of an object, if first as an ordinary word it expresses a general notion and now as a proper noun expresses a single and individual notion, and they are spelled with a capital letter. The form of the appellative basis of a proper name does not change, it is relative. In onomastic system it is combined with other words to form new proper names: *Uchkurgan*, *Uchtepa*, *Uchkuduk* and *Uchterak*. Many compound nouns are formed in this way and it causes to appear new proper nouns in the combination of appellative names: like *Khanka district*, *Uzun district*, *High Land* and *Narrow Ditch*. Although

being unproductive some suffixes create new onomastic units with the help of word forming ones: *Dustlik*, *Soylik*, *Navai* (a penname), etc.

In many cases the appellative basis is of universal character in the framework of the onomastic system, i.e. one appellative basis can serve to create more than one name. For example, the appellative *минг* formed the following (6, 78): *Мингтут* (onym), *Мингбулоқ* (hydronym), *Мингчинор* (toponym), etc.

One of the peculiar features of the onomastic system is that not every word in the language can be transferred to the function of a proper noun. Some words do not form proper nouns at all and they form several names in some cases. For example, pronouns do not almost function as a proper noun. Few onomastic words, repeated words and pair words can form proper nouns. Like “*Танур-тунур*” (the name of the game), “*Ёр-ёр*” (a song).

Observations which were carried out on onomastic layer of appellative bases showed that common nouns and adjectives are very active among the words to fulfill the function of proper nouns or words to form such names. As well as numerals, verbs and verb forms. We give some proofs:

1. Proper names the appellative basis of which is nouns: *Dinar*, *Burgut*, *Marjon*, *Sadaf*, *Kanor* (horses' names — zoonyms), *Zangiata*, *Kambarata*, *Chighatavata* (places of pilgrimage), *Balikchi*, *Tumanbashi*, *Bagi Shamal* (the names of the gardens), *Jiydazar*, *Archazar* (the names of the trees), *Jarsay*, *Bulaksay*, *Bulbulsay*, *Durman adir*, *Beklar arigi*, *Dengizkul*, *Otakul*, *Jigabulak*, *Tashbulak* (hydronyms), etc.

2. Proper names the appellative basis of which is adjectives: *Yakini*, *Oydin* (pennames), *Akdev*, *Karadev* (mythonyms), *Kukkashka* (horse name), *Kiziltepa*, *Karakul*, *Yitimtag*, *Yakkaterak*, *Ulughvar district*, *Yangibazar*, *Aksaray*, *Aktepa*, *Kuksu* and *Buzarik*

Our observations show that the following adjectives can be the basis for proper noun formation: **оқ** (white): *Akdev*, *Aksaray*, *Aktepa*, *Akdarya*, *Akbulak*, *Akkuduk*, *Aktag Aktau*, *Swan* (cosmonym), *Aktash*, *Aksuv*, *Akkul*, *Akmasjid*, *Aktepa Sands*, *Akbel* (mountain); **қора** (black): *Karakid*, *Karabulak*, *Karakuduk*, *Karatepa*, *Karacarya*, *Karaarik*; **қизил** (red): *Kiziltepa*, *Kizilkesak*, *Kizililan Well*, *Kizilkuduk*, *Kizilarik*; **кўк** (blue, green): *Kuksuv*, *Kuktepa*, *Kukkashka* (horse), *Kuktepa Mountains*, *Kukuri* (zoonym); **янги ва эски** (new and old): *Yangiabad*, *Yangiyul*, *Yangiarik*, *Yangibazar*, *Yangitepa*, *Eskiarik*, **буз** (virgin; pale): *Tarlonbue*, *Buz district*, **ширин** (sweet): *Shirinsoy*, *Shirinbulcik*, **шўр** (salt(y)): *Shurarik*, *Shurkuduk*, *Shurkul*, *Ulughshurkid*, *Shurbulak* **ёмон** (bad): *Yomonsoy*, *Yomontov*, *Yomonbola*, *Yomontoy*; **яхши** (good): *Yakhshiboy*, *Yakhimurad*, *Yakhshibeka*: **сулув** (beautiful): *Suluvbeka*, *Suluvkiz*, *Suluvkash*, *Suluvkir*, *Sulubag*: **кичик** (little, small): *Kichikarik*, *Kichiksoy* (cosmonym). *Small Bear* (cosmonym), *Kichikkhuja*, *Kichikboy* (antroponym), *Kichiktag*, *Kichikkir* **катта** (large, big) *Kattaarik*, *Kattabulak*, *Kattauchburchak* (cosmonym), *Big Bear* (cosmonym). *Kattaboy*, *Kattaqul*, *Kattamurod* (antroponym); **якка** (single, one): *Yakkabag*, *Yakkasara*; **узун** (long): *Uzun district*, *Uzunkuduk*; **улуғ** (great): *Ulughvar district*, *Ulughshurkul*; **баланд** (high): *Balandver*, *Balandavul*, *Balandkuduk*; **чуқур-чуқурроқ** (deep): *Chukurkul*, *Chukurarik*, *Chukurkuduk*, *Chukurak* (well). *Chukur Tepe*: **паст**, **пастки** (lower): *Pastaril*, *Pastkiarik*, **калта** (short): *Kaltaminar*, *Kaltaakir*; **думалок**, **юмалок** (round): *Dumalokkul*, *Yumalakkul*; **ўрта** (middle). *Urta Chirchik*, *Urtaovul*, *Urta Suy*, *Mid*

Peleoludth: **юкори** (upper): *Yukari Chirchik, Yukari Kishlak, қўш* (double): *Kusharik, Kushchukki, аччик* (bitter): *Achchiqbulog, Achchiqsuv, мойли* (greasy): *Moylisuv, Moylikuduk. қашқа* (spot(ty)): *Kashkaturik, Kashkabulak Tapion* (buzzard), **буз** (simple): *Buzyigit* (name), *Tarlon* (zoonym); **етим** (orphan): *Yitimtog. тешик* (hole): *Teshikqal'a Cave Teshiktosh, янглиш* (mistake): *Yanglish, Yanglishoy, Yanglishsin* (names): **гўзал** (beautiful): “*Guzal*” (melody), *Гўзал* (name).

Numerals are also active to be used as proper nouns and they indicate to the exact quantity or abundance of the named objects. Our observation showed that the following appellatives are used in numerals: **уч** (three): *Учқўрғон (Uchkurgan), Учтерак (Uchterak), Учқудуқ (Uchkuduk), Учқўприк (Uchkuprik), Учмена (Uchtera), Учўчоқ чўққиси (peak of Uchuchak), Учбурчак (Triangle)* (cosmonym); **беш** (five): *Бешкана (Beshkana), Бешқарсақ (Beshkarsak)* (dance), *Бештов (Beshtou), Бешқиз (Beshkiz)* (mountain), *Бешарча (Besharcha)* (mountain), *Бешмена (Beshtera)*; **етти** (seven): *Еттиқароқчи (Seven Pirates)* (cosmonym); **минг** (thousand): *Мингчинор (Mingchinar), Мингбулоқ (Mingbulak), Мингмена (Mingtera), Мингйилқи тизмаси (Chain of Mingyilki)*; **қирқ** (forty) *Қирққиз (Kirkkiz), Қирққазонбулоқ (Kirkkazanbulak), Қирқтош (Kirktash)* (a game) **қўш** (double): *Қўштут (Kushtut), Қўшқўприк (Kushkuprik), Қўшқудуқ (Kushkuduk), Қўшчўққи (Kushchukki), Қўшмена (Kushtera)*; **биринчи** (the first), **иккинчи** (the second), **учинчи** (the third), **тўртинчи** (the fourth), **саккизинчи** (the eighth), “*Биринчи қор*” (*The First Snow*) (tradition). “*Биринчи тарона*” (*The First Melody*), “*Иккинчи тарона*” (*The Second Melody*). “*Учинчи тарона*” (*The Third Melody*). “*Тўртинчи тарона*” (*The Fourth Melody*) (music). “*Биринчи тухаммас*” (*The First Muhammad*), “*Иккинчи тухаммас*” (*The Second Muhammad*), “*Учинчи тухаммас*” (*The Third Muhammad*), “*Тўртинчи тухаммас*” (*The Fourth Muhammad*) (music), *The 8th of March* (a holiday).

Proper nouns that are formed of verbs have two features in the structure:

1. The name is formed of the verb stem: Like *Ўнгал бахши (Unghal Bakhshi), Қайнар булоқ (Kaynar bulak), Учрашув (The Meeting)* (art work), “*Қидириб топ*” (*Search and Find*) (type of game), “*Аздарии*” (*Aghdarish*) (type of game), “*Тениши*” (*kicking*) (sport — wrestling style) and “*Қайтиши*” (*Returning*) (fiction). The proper nouns containing other types of words along with verbs can be included in this group as well: Like: *Сувёроқул (Suvyorgankul)* and *Учарбулоқ (Flying Fish)* (cosmonym).

2. The verb is used in the structure of some sentences which is equal to syntactical structures: “*Келинқурди (Kelincurdi), Келинчақурди (Kelinchakirdi), Келинчорлар (Kelincharlar), Кийимкийди (Kiyimkiydi), Тугунқайтди (Tugunkaytdi), Эшикочди (Eshikochdi), Болачақурди (Bolachakirdi)* (the names of wedding and wedding ceremonies), “*Кетмончопди (Ketmanchorpi)* (mountain), “*Тўқмоқсолди (Tukmoksoldi)* (a mountain pass), etc.

It should be stated that the onomastic units (proper nouns) that comprise onomastic layer like common nouns follow the linguistic peculiarities of the Uzbek language. It is clearly seen from their nominative features of the grammatical structure. Observation of the grammatical structure and methods of formation of the units of onomastic layer showed that names according to the linguistic structure are divided into the following

types: 1. Simple proper nouns. 2. Compound proper nouns. 3. Proper nouns with Combinations. 4. Proper nouns with Complex Structures.

Names with simple structures can be of two types: root proper nouns and derived proper nouns. These two forms of the names are very close to the criteria for the structure of the lexemes of the nominative units and proper nouns that coincide with their forms. The names with root and derived forms can be found in the structure of any form of the units of onomastic units and types. In many cases the root and derived names which have such structure are formed by the method of conversion as a result of transformation of a proper noun.

The units of onomastic layer with root structure are transformation of their own layer or the layer of borrowed words with the function of proper noun. In this case there will be no change in the linguistic form of stem word when it is transferred to the function of a proper noun. And to say that there will be no change in the form of a word through this method is relative as a word which is transferred to the function of a proper noun is spelled with a capital letter. For example, like *ўлмас* (*living*) (a word) — *Ўлмас* (*Ulmas*) (a name), *ораста* (*neat*) (a word) — *Ораста* (*Orasta*) (a name). But it happens only in written speech (text) and it will not influence on the pronunciation type after it is transferred to the function of a proper noun. A capital letter, in this case, only indicates that a lexeme is a proper noun.

Onomastic units with root structure can be found in the structure of proper nouns: For example, the names, *Batir*, *Rasul*, *Malohat* (names), *Ovsar*, *Dumbul* (penname), *Kashka*, *Turik* (zoonym), *Allah*, *God* (teonym), *Buka*, *Olot*, *Kakand*, *Koson* (*Kasan*) (astionyms), *Pap*, *Asaka*, *Sukh*, *Chakar* (toponyms), *Syr*, *Amu*, *Aral* (hydronyms). “*Тарона*” (Music), “*Нақш*” (fornament), “*Муножот*” (Munojot), “*Занг*” (*Zang*), “*Лазгу*” (*Lazgi*), “*Ларзон*” (*Larzon*) (the name of musical works): “*The Plane Tree*” (works by Askar Mukhtar), “*The Horizon*” (work by Said Ahmad), “*Yadgar*” (work by G. Gulam).

In fact, majority of the root onomastic units were formed of root structured appellative stems. In the system of the units of derived onomastic layer derived proper nouns occupy a considerable place. Proper nouns with derived structure can be of two types according to the grammatical structure: 1) the names consisting of simple word; 2) the names consisting of compound words. Each two types of names are the lexemes which were created to form a new name. If in the first case the name relies on the affixation, and in the second the name relies on the syntactical method of naming.

The proper names consisting of simple words. Observations showed that the formation of derived proper nouns in the form of a simple word is based on two methods:

1) a new name is formed by adding to word which comprises the basis of nomination: like *Zavki*, *Shavki*, *Sakkoki* (pennames), *the Creator* (teonym), *Chakalak*, *Olmachi*, *Butazor*, *Sanglak*, *Soylik*, *Namozgoh*, *Khatirchi*, *Archazor*, *Jiydazor*, *Korizchi* (specialist in water construction), *Kaynar* (toponym). “*Political Studies*”, “*Moral Studies*” (the names of scientific works), “*Darakchi*” (the names of the newspaper), “*Burgutli*” (mountain pass). “*Shulobi*”, “*Bekzodi*”, “*Yumalak*”, “*Amiri*”, “*Kamoli*” “*Kamoliy*” (varieties of melon), *Navmancha* (a village);

2) the existing derived word in the language is transferred to the function of a proper noun, although in this case the nominative function

remains as it is. Thus, the change will take place in the function of the name and naming function: *Pakhtakor*, *Mirishkor* (toponyms), “*The Ladies' Man*” “*The Patient*”. “*Freedom*” (the fiction), *Gulzor*, *Dustlik*, *Tinchlik*, *Ipakchi*, *Degrezlik*, *Miskarlik*, *Uqchi/ Ukchi* (street names), *Akhtachi*, *Tuvokli*, *Kulonchi*, *Mevazor*, *Olchazor*, *Tezob Kozoyokli* (toponyms of ethnonymic character), etc.

It should be stated that proper nouns formed by the word forming (building) suffixes are not many in the onomastic system, Thus, word forming by adding morphemes are not active. The transferring of the lexemes which contain word forming suffixes to the function of proper nouns is not an active process either. A number of appellatives consisting of borrowed words of derived character are borrowed from Persian-Tajik languages and they were borrowed ready made in Uzbek onomastic system and they are proper nouns of the objects which are named by Tajik and Kazakh population. It is inappropriate to analyze such words as a result of the Uzbek word formation system. For instance: *Buyrabof Margizor*, *Kamongaron*, *Mokisozon*, *Kuhisiyoh*, *Rudak*, *Sufiyon*, *Regzor*, *Haramtuy*, *Boghzahon*, *Kuhisafed* (toponyms): *Guli Dovudi*, *Guli Jafari* (the names of the flowers), etc.

Thus, when we speak about the structure and formation patterns of onomastic units it is necessary to differentiate Uzbek names from derived root and derived proper nouns from other languages, the words formed by the help of the Uzbek suffixes and transferred as proper nouns.

The compound proper nouns. Compound proper nouns, according to their structure, are opposed to simple proper nouns and according to the formation are opposed to the names formed by affixation. Compound proper nouns are new names which are formed by means of two words or of two dictionary roots mentioned in some works.

Various words and word combinations like *appellative*, *appellative root*, *two words*, *adding indicators to the root* *word names formed syntactically*, *the name formed by composition* are used instead of the above-mentioned terms in the given works in onomastics and nomination. If the given diversity shows the different views in the works related to the system of word formation of the Uzbek languages, one should note that it depends on diversity and richness of the materials in the onomastic system. But observations on onomastic layer of the Uzbek language show that syntactical method is leading and the most active as well as productive way as it is in the system of common words and in terminology. Therefore, when we speak about the compound words and their spelling, it is natural that proper nouns are also taken into consideration (4, 181). One can see that compound proper nouns are formed in two ways: 1) the names formed on the pattern of a compound word; 2) proper names formed on the basis of compound word which is transferred to a proper noun.

The names formed on the pattern of a compound word include proper names formed within the onomastic system: like *Khudoyberdi*, *Yovkochdi* (names), *Dumbulniso* (penname), *Karadev* (mythonym), *Ghirkuk*, *Kukqashga*, *Tarlonbuz* (horses' names), *Kukburi*, *Akburi* (zoonyms) and *Sunbulkush*, *Akkush* (omytonyms). Indicators which is added to the root of the name play an important role in the formation of the names formed on the pattern of a compound word:

Antroponymic indicators: indicator **бой** (boy//bay):

Tulkinboy, Tursunboy, Karimboy, Avazboy, Salimboy: indicator **қул** (kul//qul): *Arslankul, Kulmarkul (Qulmatqul), Eshkul (Eshqul), Begimkul (Begimqul)*: indicator **бек** (bek): *Alibek, Azimbek Yuldashbek, Bolibek, Davlatbek*: component **хўжа** (khuja): *Fayzullakhuja, Akbarkhuja, Yuldashkuja, Valikhuja, Davlatkhuja, Kaltakhuja, Tursunkhuja, Tukhtakhuja*: indicator **бека/ бика** (beka//bika): *Annabeka, Gulbeka, Jombeka, Injubeka, Oybeka, Oybika/Akbeka//Okbekci, Oghabeka, Syumbeka, Tilovbeka*: indicator **бегим** (begim): *Gulbegim, Kholbegim, бону* (bonu): *Gulbonu, Shahribonu, Mahinbonu, Mengboru, Mehmonbonu, Mehribonu, Mohobonu, Norbonu, Shahriboru, Rajabbonu*: гул (gul): *Jumagul, Nozligul, Nokgul, Zorgul, Zebogul, Ziragul, Ibogul, Kattagul, Kenjagul, Kurkamgul, Akgul*; **нисо** (niso): *Anbarniso, Tojiniso, Barginiso, Barfiniso, Buviniso, Gavharniso, Guliniso, Zebiniso*: **ой** (oy) *Bekoyim, Bulbuloy, Guloy, Gulmanoy, Gulchiroy, Darmonoy, Durkunoy, Javharoy*. indicator, **ойим** *Bekoyim, Guloyim, Mengoyim, Mohlaroyim, Akoyim, Khonoyim, Uzbekoyim*, indicator **пошша** (pashsha): *Sultanpashsha, Gulpashsha, Durpashsha, Janpashsha, Turdipashsha, Khanpashsha, Urinpashsha, Ughilpashsha, Harpashsha*, indicator **биби** (bibi): *Asalbibi, Bakhtbibi, Bozorbibi, Bonubibi, Gulbibi, Donobibi, Durbibi, Yozbibi, Jonbibi*: indicator **буви** (buvi//bu): *Bivronbuvi, Ibobuvi, Bikabuvi, Gulbuvi, Ziyatbuvi, Yulbuvi, Kipabuvi, Laylobuvi, Tashbu, Lochinbu*; **киз** (kiz): *Aykiz, Onakiz, Tuykiz, Kholkiz, Yaminkiz, Korakiz, Hayitkiz, Hurkiz*.

Топонимic and oronymic indicators: indicator **ер** (yer): *Balandyer, Loykayer, Gumbazyer, Dahyaker, Uchburchak yer*; indicator **кент/кант** (kent//kant): *Tashkent, Vobkent, Beshkent, Parkent, Gazalkent, Pskent* indicator **обод** (obod//abad): *Yangiobod, Zyangiabad, Khijaobod, Zkhujaabad, Yunusobod, ZYunusabad, Dashtobod/Zdashtabad, Hakkulobod/ ZHaqqidabad, Nurobod/ ZNurabad*: indicator **работ** (robot): *Kizilrobot (Qizilrobot), Yangirobot*: indicator **кўрган** (kurgan): *Uchkurgan, Turakurgan, Kattakurgan, Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan, Akkurgan*: indicator **чўқки** (chukki): *Kushchukki, Kelinchukki, Uchganchukki*: indicator **қалъа** (kal'a/kala): *Tashkal'a, Devkal'a, Teshikkal'a, Kizkal'a, Tuprakkal'a*, indicator **овул** : *Balandoval, Kazakovul (Qozoqovul)*.

Hydronym indicators: indicator of the river (**дарё**): *Syrdarya, Karadarya, Akdarya, Tupalandarya, Surkhadarya, Guzardarya*, indicator of the streamlet (**сой**): *Kasansay, Kuvasay, Jarsay, Goyasay, Badaksay, Bulaksay* indicators of irrigation ditch (**арик**): *Tobpisharyk, Turabaryk, Payaryk, Rahmataryk, Kaziaryk, Ucharyk, Altiaryk, Besharyk, Chinararyk*: indicators of **water construction**: *Bashkoriz, Kaltakoriz, Sultankoriz, Sultankoriz, Ermonkoriz, Mirzakoriz*; indicator of the well (**қудук**): *Yusufkuduk, Kushkuduk, Chukurkuduk, Shurkuduk, Kizilkuduk, Karakuduk*:

Oronymic indicators: indicator **бел** (bel): *Muzbel, Beltepa*, indicator **тепа** (tepa): *Kiziltepa, Qiziltepa, Kurganteпа, Qurghanteпа, Turttepa, Yassitepa, Tuytepa, Kuktepa, Uchtepa, Kushteпа*; indicator **тоғ** (tag): *Zargartag, Karatag, Bobotag, Toysuntag, Bukaktov, Yomantov, Yetimtov*.

The parts of the mentioned type of compound words either spelled together or separately in written texts: *Hukizota, Chuponota, Burgut oma* (the names of sacred places). *Qalandar arig, katta Kuduk, Chuqur Kuduk, Yuldash Bulak* (hydronyms). This type of compound proper nouns should be written together.

Turkic and Tajik names with isophet are essentially compound proper names. Despite the fact that their components are written separately in the texts they do not lose their features of being compound proper names. They are divided into two groups: a) the second component of the name in many cases the indicator takes the possessive suffix: *Олой бозори* (Alay Market), *Қўйлиқ бозори* (Kuylik Market), *Оқмачит қалъаси* (Akmachit Fortress), *Дангли ҳовлиси* (Kangli Yard), *Аҳрор масжиди* (Mosque of Ahror), *Кўкалдош мадрасаси* (Kukaldash Mosque), *Юнусхон мақбараси* (The Grave of Yunuskhan (Yunuskhan Tomb)): b) the components of names connected with Tajik isopha: *Kul Kubbon*, *Boghi Chinar*, *Korizi Nav*, *Korizi Zah*, *Korizi Tubay*, “*Maqomi Dugah*”, “*Nasri Charoz*”, “*Maqomi Segoh*”, “*Shohi Suzana*”.

Both of the two components of the mentioned toponymic models are close to combinatory names as a compound proper name of one object, but due to the existence of a certain pause in the pronunciation of the first part of the name and due to writing separately. Especially, the parts of the names with isopha written together, they coincide with compound words: like *Боғибаланд*.

The Combinatory Proper Nouns. Combinatory proper nouns occupy a considerable place in the system of onomastics. Compound names can be found in all proper nouns included inonomastic layer. For example: *Бадал новча* (*Badal Tall*); *Зулфия бахши* (*Zulfiya throat singer*), *Мирак наққош* (*Mirak engraver (antroponyms)*): *Оқмачит қалъаси* (*Akmachit Fortress*), *Афросиёб қўрғони* (*Afrosiyab Fortress*), *Самарқанд дарвоза* (*Samarkand Gate*), *Бибихоним мадрасаси* (*Bibikhanum Madrasah*), *Давлатбека даҳмаси* (*Tomb of Davlatbek*): *Андижон вилояти* (*Andijan Region*), *Уйчи тумани* (*Uychi district*), *Оқтепа қумлоғи* (*Aktera Sand*), *Бобур тоғи* (*Babur Mountain*), *Дўрмон ариғи* (*Durman Irrigation Ditch*)(teonyms, toponyms, hydronyms): “*Бойсун гўзали*” (*Boysun Beauty*), “*Мовий манзара*” (*Blue Landscape*), “*Куз тонги*” (*The Autumn Morning*) (the names of the art works), “*Насри Ажам*” (*Nasri Ajam*). “*Учиничи пешрав*” (*The Third Peshrav*), “*Биринчи Мухаммас*” (*The First Muhammad*) (the names of musical works), “*Наврўз байрами*” (*Navruz Holiday*), “*Сумалак сайли*” (*Festival of Sumalak*), “*Қурбон ҳайити*” (*Ramadan*) (the names of the holidays), “*Улughбек хазинаси*” (*The Treasure of Ulughbek*), “*Нур борки, соя бор*” (*Where there is Ray, there is Shadow*). “*Синган сетор*” (*The Broken Setor*) (the names of the fiction — biblionyms): “*Майдонтол тизмаси*” (*Maydantol Mountain Chains*), “*Қирққиз қояси*” (*Kirkkiz Rock*), “*Саодат учган чўққи*” (*The Peak that Saodat Flew*) (oronyms), *Бургут туркуми* (*Eagle, the group of stars*), *Савр туркуми* (*Savr, the group of stars*), *Катта айиқ туркуми* (*Big Bear, the group of stars*), *Етти қароқчи* (*Seven Pirates, the group of stars*)(cosmonyms), etc.

The compound proper nouns are written separately and they contain more than two parts. For example: **the names consisting of two parts:** *Fortress Baliqchi*, *Town Shahrisabz*, *Namangan region*, *Altiaryk district*, *Kerayit Ditch*, *Bekabad Canal*, *Cave Tavakkal*, “*Holiday of Tulips*”, “*The Passed Days*”, “*The Sacred Blood*”, ect.: **the names consisting of three parts:** “*Firm of Solid Body*”; “*The History of the World Religions*”, *Yunusabad Peasants Market*. “*For the Healthy Generation*”; “*The Graveyard of Yusufkhan Eshan*”. *The Neighbouring Mighan Lands*, *Abdulla Kadir Park*, *the Big Ura River*, *Jizzakh Mainstream Canal*, *Karshi*

Mainstream Canal, Zamin Water Reservoir, Charvak Water Reservoir, Cave of Suhaylo Hakim, Rock Sangi Juman, etc.; the consisting of four parts: Graveyard of Khoja Ubaydulla Ahror, The Constitution Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Business Correspondence in Uzbek (works), "The War between White and Red Roses", "The Bank of Foreign Economy and Activity", Republican Fund of the Disabled, "State Museum of the Temurids History", "Uzbekistan State Art Museum" etc.

It should be stated that the mentioned names consisting of three and four parts belong to proper nouns due to naming a single object to differ that type of objects. The mentioned names are official. But according to the law of economizing in the language, as there is a tendency to have short and brief names, they have shortened form in unofficial and colloquial speech. In this case one part of the name is omitted: like *Yunusabad (Peasants) Market, "For Health Generation", the Grave of Yumnaskhan (Eshan): Graveyard of (Khoja) Ubaydulla Ahror. (The Republic of Uzbekistan) Constitution Day: (Republican) Fund of the Disabled "State Museum of the Temurids History" and (Uzbekistan State Art Museum).*

The names with complex structures. There are such names in the system of onomastics that considered to be independent and are a proper name of a single notion or an object from its essence. Since they consist of many parts they do not meet the requirements of the word as an onomastic unit, i.e. a proper noun in full. Although they are connected with a single notion due to nomination requirements and meaning, they have a structure that is opposite to the form of lexeme, the unit of a language. This group of names include mainly the names of state organizations, enterprises, trade and financial objects, educational institutions, political holidays. days and titles. For instance: *Press and Mass Media Workers' Day (Мамбуом ва оммавий ахборот ходимлари куну), Military Air Flier Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳарбий ҳаво флоту куну), National Information Agency of Uzbekistan, People'Artist of Uzbekistan, Honoured Cattle Breeder of the Republic of Uzbekistan, International Prize "For Peace and Spiritual Solidarity", Hard Fusing and Heat Resistant Metals Combine of Uzbekistan (Ўзбекистон қийин эрийдиган ва ўтга чидамли металллар комбинати), Shreder Research Institute of Horticulture and Viniculture (P.P. Шредер номидаги боғдорчилик, узумчилик ва виночилик илмий тадқиқот институти), Tashkent Pedagogical University after Nizami, Automobile Transportation State Shareholders Company of Uzbekistan, State Art Museum after Navai.*

The form of the mentioned names are long and the reason for it that the object named with combination of names (double names). For example, in the name *Tashkent State Pedagogical University after Nizami* there are four parts (names): a) University after Nizami; b) Tashkent University; c) State University; d) Pedagogical University. In reality it will be appropriate to call it "Tashkent State University".

Such names do not meet the requirements of lexeme and proper name in their full sense, and they do not meet the nomination rules of the language in terms of economizing either as they will be included conditionally in onomastic system just for naming an object. Thus the names consisting of many components are conditionally proper nouns. In unofficial communication these names are used in a convenient form: like *Pedagogical University, University after Nizami; Shreder, the Institute of Shreder; People's Artist.*

Conclusion. According to the linguistic and onomastic requirements (semantic, nominative, functional, structural) for proper noun, onomastic units are divided into complete (real) proper nouns and relative proper nouns. Complete proper nouns are words that have been used constantly in the onomastic system of language for a long time and correspond to onomastic criteria. Most of these proper nouns correspond to the requirements of simple or compound word in terms of linguistic structure, and they have a constant structure (e.g., anthroponyms, toponyms, zoonyms, cosonyms, agronomies, necronyms). Relative proper nouns are units that have not yet fully formed as proper nouns. These proper nouns are long; even equal the whole sentences in terms of the structure. These nouns are not corresponding to the criteria required for proper nouns in terms of meaning and structure. Proper noun should be the name of a single object, express an individual notion, and be close to a word (lexeme) in structure. The names of some agencies and organizations, holidays, public events, some bibliographies are not suitable for the specified criteria. Such names are conditionally entered into the onomastic system and studied as proper nouns.

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