

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PROPER NOUNS

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola atoqli otlarning struktur-semantik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Maqola atoqli otlarning, ayniqsa, antroponimlar, toponimlar, zo'onimlar, oronimlar va boshqa turdagi nomlarning milliy madaniyat, mentalitet va tarixiy xotira bilan qanday bog'liqligini ochib beradi. Tadqiqotda atoqli otlarning morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari, ularning semantik qatlamlari, konnotativ ma'nolari va lingvokulturologik ahamiyati masalalari o'rganilgan. Atoqli otlar tilning nomlash funksiyasini amalga oshirish bilan birga, milliy o'zlikni ifodalovchi madaniy kod sifatida ham xizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, o'zbek xalqining tabiat bilan bog'liq toponimlari, kuch va g'alaba timsollari sifatida ishlatiladigan ismlar, madaniy meros ob'ektlari nomlari xalqqa xos mentalitet va qadriyatlarni o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Maqolaning ilmiy yangiligi shundaki, atoqli otlarning struktur, semantik va lingvokulturologik jihatlari kompleks tahlil qilinib, o'zbek onomastikasining til va madaniyat bilan chambarchas bog'liqligi aniqlandi. Tadqiqot natijalari o'zbek tilining madaniy qatlamlarini chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi va lingvokulturologik tadqiqotlarda qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan yangi bilimlarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Atoqli otlar, onomastika, struktur xususiyatlar, semantik xususiyatlar, lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar, antroponimlar, toponimlar, zo'onimlar,

madaniy kodlar, milliy mentalitet, madaniy an'analar, nomlash funksiyasi, o'zbek onomastikasi, tabiat va madaniyat, tarixiy xotira, nomlar tasnifi, o'zbek tili, madaniyatshunoslik.

Abstract

This article is devoted to the study of the structural-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of proper nouns. The article reveals how proper nouns, especially anthroponyms, toponyms, zo'onoms, oronyms and other types of names, are related to national culture, mentality and historical memory. The study examines the morphological and syntactic features of proper nouns, their semantic layers, connotative meanings and linguocultural significance. Proper nouns, in addition to fulfilling the naming function of the language, also serve as a cultural code expressing national identity. In particular, the toponyms of the Uzbek people associated with nature, names used as symbols of strength and victory, and the names of cultural heritage objects embody the mentality and values inherent in the people. The scientific novelty of the article is that the structural, semantic, and linguocultural aspects of proper names were comprehensively analyzed, revealing the close connection of Uzbek onomastics with language and culture. The results of the study provide a deeper understanding of the cultural layers of the Uzbek language and provide new knowledge that can be used in linguocultural research.

Keywords: Names, onomastics, structural features, semantic features, linguocultural features, anthroponyms, toponyms, zo'onoms, cultural codes, national mentality, cultural traditions, naming function, Uzbek onomastics, nature and culture, historical memory, classification of names, Uzbek language, cultural studies.

Абстрактный

Статья посвящена изучению структурно-семантических и лингвокультурологических особенностей имен собственных. В статье раскрывается, как имена собственные, особенно антропонимы, топонимы,

зоонимы, оронимы и другие типы имен, связаны с национальной культурой, менталитетом и исторической памятью. В исследовании рассматриваются морфологические и синтаксические характеристики имен собственных, их семантические слои, коннотативные значения и лингвокультурная значимость. Имена собственные, помимо выполнения именующей функции языка, также служат культурным кодом, выражающим национальную идентичность. В частности, топонимы узбекского народа, связанные с природой, названия, используемые как символы силы и победы, названия объектов культурного наследия олицетворяют менталитет и ценности, присущие народу. Научная новизна статьи заключается в том, что комплексно проанализированы структурно-семантические и лингвокультурологические аспекты имен собственных, выявлена тесная связь узбекской ономастики с языком и культурой. Результаты исследования позволяют глубже понять культурные пласты узбекского языка и дают новые знания, которые могут быть использованы в лингвокультурологических исследованиях.

Ключевые слова: Дворянские имена, ономастика, структурные признаки, семантические признаки, лингвокультурные признаки, антропонимы, топонимы, зоонимы, культурные коды, национальный менталитет, культурные традиции, функция именования, узбекская ономастика, природа и культура, историческая память, классификация имен, узбекский язык, культурология.

Language is an expression of the historical and cultural development, the sphere of thought and the worldview of each people. The richness of the content of the language, the diversity of means of expression are especially clearly visible through proper nouns (onomastic units). Proper nouns are a meaningful reflection of human thought, social life, and cultural heritage. Each language has its own onomastic system, which operates in harmony with other units in the language. Proper nouns are units that are specially studied in linguistics and have their own structural, semantic, and cultural characteristics. They represent specific objects such as a person, place, event, historical

and cultural events, geographical objects, and organizations. They perform many functions in the language, such as conveying information, introducing, distinguishing, and cultural identification. In today's era of globalization, the linguocultural study of proper nouns is of particular importance. Because through proper nouns, the traditions, values, religious and ethnic views, and historical memory of the people are expressed. Therefore, there is a need to study proper nouns not only as grammatical units, but also the cultural, social, and semantic factors behind them. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the structural-semantic and linguocultural characteristics of proper nouns. Based on proper nouns in the Uzbek language, their form and content characteristics, their place in the psyche and culture of the people are determined. This is of great importance for in-depth study of the riches of our native language, promotion of cultural heritage, and solving current issues in linguistics.

Proper nouns: theoretical foundations, classification and place in the language system

Proper nouns are one of the important nominative units of the language, which perform the function of naming a specific person, place, phenomenon, organization or historical event. In linguistics, proper nouns, unlike common nouns, are considered as a unit that uniquely and clearly represents something or a person. They are an important reflection of human consciousness and socio-cultural experience, since each proper noun can have its own cultural, historical and social connotation. Proper nouns are considered one of the most ancient and stable layers of the naming system. From the earliest stages of human culture, they have been formed as a means of communication in society. First, personal names appeared, then place names, clan and tribe names. These processes developed along with the development of language and thought, and proper nouns became a separate linguistic category. Theoretically, proper nouns have a semantically referential character. That is, they refer to a specific object, place or person. For example, “Beruniy” refers to a specific historical person. Unlike common nouns, they perform an identifying, not descriptive function. If the common noun is

“scientist”, the proper noun is “Beruniy”. Therefore, proper nouns belong to a unique, single object and cannot be replaced. In the language system, proper nouns are classified in several ways. First of all, according to their semantic features, they are divided into personal names (name, surname, nickname), place names (city, state, river, mountain), historical names (empires, eras, wars), organizational names (institutions, universities, international organizations) and names of objects of art and literature. For example: “Alisher Navoiy”, “Uzbekistan”, “Great Silk Road”, “UNESCO”, “Shahnoma”. Secondly, proper nouns have structurally simple and complex forms. Simple forms consist of a single word, such as “Ferghana”, “Zulfiya”, “Temur”, while complex forms consist of two or more components: “Mirzo Ulugbek”, “Library named after Alisher Navoi”, “Republic of Uzbekistan”. Thirdly, proper nouns are also functionally distinguished. They often perform an indicative (referential) function in the text. That is, they serve to clarify information, draw attention to a specific object, and distinguish it from other objects. For example: in the sentence “Today we are traveling to Shahrisabz”, the proper noun “Shahrisabz” denotes a geographical object. The role of proper nouns in the language system is incomparable. They form an informational core in texts, and as a means of social communication, they play an important role in expressing interpersonal relationships, intercultural dialogue, historical memory, and national identity. For example, in historical works, national heroes, geographical places and historical events are brought to life through proper names: “The Life of Amir Temur”, “Khorezm Civilization”, “Zulfiya Poetry”. At the same time, proper names intersect with such disciplines as cultural studies, semiotics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics in modern linguistics. In particular, in linguoculturology, proper names are studied as a means of understanding national mentality, values, beliefs, customs and traditions. Thus, proper names perform not only the function of nominativeness in the language, but also the functions of social and cultural loading. Proper names are an integral part of the language system, which, with their structural, semantic and cultural features, constitute a separate linguistic layer. Their importance

in the language makes it necessary to study them not only as a means of naming, but also as a phenomenon reflecting the history, culture and thinking of the people.

Structural features of proper nouns

The structural features of proper nouns depend on their lexical and grammatical formation, syntactic structure, morphological aspect and location in the language, and they form a solid structure, unlike common nouns. These nouns serve to individually name a person, place or object in the language. Therefore, their structural stability and coherence have their own semantic, phonetic and morphological characteristics. First of all, proper nouns differ from other words as independent lexical units. They are often used in a singular form and do not generalize by themselves. For example, “Navoiy” refers to a specific person, and having this word in the plural form like “navoiylar” creates confusion in the language. So, one of the structural foundations of proper nouns is that they do not have a plural form or are rarely used for generalization. The grammatical structure of proper nouns is often synthetic (i.e., with suffixes), and they retain their form when combined with other words. Although they accept possessive, accusative, and declension suffixes, these cases mainly depend on the context of speech. For example, in expressions such as “Ulugbek's map of the stars”, “I read Zulfiyani o'qidim”, proper nouns are morphologically suffixed like other nouns. However, they always retain their referential (demonstrative) essence. Proper nouns are found in the language in both structurally simple and complex forms. Proper nouns in simple forms consist of a single word: “Samarkand”, “Lola”, “Bobur”. Compound forms consist of a combination of two or more words: “Mirzo Ulugbek”, “Mustaqillik Maydi”, “Alisher Navoiy nomi universitet”. Such compounds are structurally stable, and each component represents a common semantic unit. In addition, the structural structure of proper nouns includes a full form (official name) and an abbreviated form. For example, the proper noun “Oliy Majlisi of the Republic of Uzbekistan” is an official full name, while “Oliy Majlis” is an abbreviated form. Proper nouns formed by the abbreviation method are also structurally stable units. In some cases, they become

abbreviations: such as “UNESCO”, “NATO”, “BBC”. The structural features of proper nouns are consistent with the morphological norms of the Uzbek language. They are coordinated with the rules of phonetic pronunciation, stress, and spelling in the language, which ensures their clear and correct use. Meanwhile, proper nouns are usually written with a capital letter in written speech, which helps to distinguish them from common nouns. The process of word formation in linguistics also plays an important role in the composition of proper nouns. For example, various terms or word formations are observed from personal names: “Navoiyshunoslik”, “Zulfiya predmidi”, “Temuridlar dari”. Although these words originate from original proper nouns, they are transferred to the status of common nouns. This reflects the structural dynamics in the language system. The structural features of proper nouns are based on their syntactic independence, morphological stability and semantic individual criteria. Although they interact with other units in the language, they retain their main function - the role of naming (identification). Therefore, proper nouns also form a structurally unique layer and have a stable functional position in the language system

Semantic analysis of proper nouns

Proper nouns have semantically different properties from other nouns, they denote a unique object. They have a referential meaning, not a lexical-semantic meaning. In other words, proper nouns perform a naming function, that is, they do not denote a person, place or event, but rather the objects themselves. For example, the word “Tashkent” may not have an independent lexical meaning, but as the capital of Uzbekistan it denotes a specific object. The name “Zulfiya” is also not just a name, but a specific poetess is associated with it. One of the semantic properties of proper nouns is that they can have a denotative (indicative) and connotative (highly spiritual) meaning. Their main function is to indicate an object with certainty. For example, when we say “Amir Temur”, we mean a historical figure. However, at the same time, this proper noun is enriched with connotations such as strength, willpower, and statesmanship. Therefore, the name “Temur” is sometimes used to describe strong

people through similes or metaphors. Proper nouns are divided into several categories according to their meaning. Personal identifiers - human names, surnames, and nicknames fall into this category: Alisher Navoi, Gafur Gulom, Zulfiya. Proper nouns denoting cultural-political objects include states, organizations, and civilizations: Uzbekistan, the UN, the Great Silk Road. Proper nouns denoting historical-geographical units - cities, rivers, and mountains: Samarkand, Amu Darya, Hissar Mountains. In addition, aesthetic units (literary works, films): Alpomish, Layli and Majnun, The fields left by my father; and technical or brand names: Names such as Tesla, iPhone, YouTube are also semantically considered proper nouns. In linguistics, proper nouns sometimes undergo metaphorical and metonymic shifts of meaning. For example, the name “Temur” can be used not just as a personal name, but as a symbol of courage: “He was the Temur of the group.” In metonymic transformation, something related to it is used instead of a proper noun: “Today we read Navoiyni oqidik,” the phrase refers not to the poet himself, but to his works. In modern language, proper nouns sometimes undergo semantic devaluation, that is, their meaning is reduced or misused. For example, the word “Google” is used as a verb to search for information on the Internet: “I searched for this word on Google.” Or the movie “Titanic” has entered the language as a symbol of tragedy: “This project became the Titanic.” The semantic load of proper nouns is directly related to social and cultural phenomena. They embody a national idea, historical memory, cultural heritage and ideological expression. For example, “Zulfiya” is not just the name of a poetess, but a creative symbol that has become the image of an Uzbek woman. “Independence Square” embodies the symbols of freedom, progress and national unity. Thus, proper nouns have a unique semantically layered structure, each of which plays an important role not only in naming, but also in expressing social consciousness and culture.

Linguo-cultural characteristics of proper nouns

The linguo-cultural characteristics of proper nouns are related to their place in the relationship between language and culture, how they are reflected in national

consciousness and thinking, and how they transmit cultural information. Language is not only a means of communication, it is a cultural phenomenon that expresses the spiritual world, historical memory, values, traditions, and mentality of a nation. It is proper nouns that express this phenomenon in the most vivid form. In the science of linguo-cultural studies, proper nouns serve as an object of study of how culture is encoded through language. Each proper noun, especially the name of a person, place, or historical event, embodies the historical experience, worldview, religious-philosophical views, and socio-political life of a particular people. For example, such names as "Temur", "Bukhara", "Navruz", "Independence" are an integral part of the historical memory and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Personal names, especially historical figures, are a central component of cultural identity. The attitude towards them is not only scientifically and objectively, but also emotionally, spiritually, and spiritually rich. For example, the name "Alisher Navoiy" has become a symbol of Uzbek literature, the tradition of ghazal writing, and the spiritual and educational heritage. In this way, proper names acquire a cultural connotation - they are not simple names, but units with a symbolic, historical, moral and aesthetic load. Geographical proper names are also of great importance in the framework of linguoculturological research. Each place name is the embodiment of historical, geographical, ethnic and linguistic facts. Names such as "Khiva", "Fergana", "Samarkand" are important centers in the history of the Uzbek people, and there are legends, historical events, architectural monuments, and cultural phenomena associated with these names. As a result, these names are important not as a language tool, but as symbolic manifestations of the people's memory. In the linguoculturological approach, the conceptual worldview of the people (linguoculturological concepts) is studied through proper names. For example, the name "Zulfiya" has become not only the name of a poetess, but also a concept that represents the elegance, spirituality, creativity, and place of an Uzbek woman in society. In this way, proper names reveal the connection between language and culture. Proper names as the names of organizations, institutions, and cultural phenomena

reflect changes in modern culture and society. For example, names such as “Youth Union”, “Tashkent City”, “Uzbekkino”, “Alpomish Festival” represent a new social reality, elements of national branding. They also serve as a unique symbol in intercultural communication. From a linguo-cultural point of view, nicknames are an important tool in the formation and preservation of national mentality. It is through nicknames that rich linguistic information, historical and cultural experience, values and mental states are encoded. They act as carriers of culture, because behind each nickname lies the memory, experience and values of the people. Nicknames are also an important element of national identity and state symbolism. For example, names such as “Uzbekistan”, “Independence Square”, “Amir Temur Alley” evoke the concepts of national pride, freedom, historical heritage and patriotism. Therefore, the correct and careful use of proper nouns is a linguistic and cultural responsibility. The linguocultural characteristics of proper nouns reveal their importance not only as a linguistic unit, but also as a cultural phenomenon. They are one of the main signs of the historical memory of the people, expressing social consciousness, spiritual values, and national identity. Therefore, the study of proper nouns should be carried out not only within the framework of linguistics, but also in a broad cultural context.

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Proper nouns are of great importance in linguistics, and their structural-semantic and linguoculturological properties reveal the connection between language and culture. Proper nouns are not only a means of naming, but also reflect the national mentality, historical memory, cultural values, and social consciousness. They play an important role in expressing a specific person, place, event, or organization, as well as in the formation of national identity. First of all, in terms of structural-semantic properties, proper nouns come in simple and complex forms, which perform a referential function in the language system and name specific objects. They are associated not only semantically, but also with social and cultural connotations. The naming function of proper nouns is aimed at clearly expressing persons, places, and events, which enhances the social role of language. The second aspect, linguoculturological properties, shows proper nouns as important signs expressing culture. Through them, one can understand the historical experience, values, and national consciousness of the people. The names of people, places and historical events change as an expression of the national mentality. Proper nouns are also important in the formation of national identity. They are one of the main tools for preserving the identity of the nation, ensuring the continuity of historical memory and cultural traditions. Thus, proper nouns are important for study not only in the theoretical aspect of language, but also in cultural studies and social contexts. This also plays an important role in the development of the language and the preservation of national

identity. Their study requires in-depth analysis in the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, sociolinguistics and linguoculturology.

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