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THE STUDY OF ONOMASTICS AS AN INTEGRAL BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS AND ITS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation. This article explores onomastics, the study of proper names and their significance within linguistics. It provides a comprehensive overview of the historical development of onomastics, tracing its evolution from ancient times to contemporary research. The article discusses various subfields within onomastics, including anthroponymy (the study of personal names), toponymy (the study of place names), and other specialized areas such as hydronymy (the study of water bodies' names). Key milestones in the discipline's development are highlighted, emphasizing how cultural, social, and linguistic factors have influenced naming conventions. The article also examines current methodologies in onomastic research and suggests future directions for this integral branch of linguistics.

Keywords. Onomastics, linguistics, proper names, anthroponymy, toponymy, hydronymy, name studies, historical development, naming conventions, cultural influence, social factors.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается ономастика, изучение собственных имен и их значение в лингвистике. В ней дается всесторонний обзор исторического развития ономастики, прослеживается ее эволюция с древних времен до современных исследований. В статье обсуждаются различные подпрофили ономастики, включая антропониимику (изучение личных имен), топонимику (изучение названий мест) и другие специализированные области, такие как гидронимику (изучение названий водных объектов). Выделяются ключевые этапы развития дисциплины, подчеркивается, как культурные, социальные и лингвистические факторы повлияли на нормы наименования. В статье также рассматриваются текущие методологии ономастических исследований и предлагаются будущие направления для этой неотъемлемой ветви лингвистики.

Ключевые слова. Ономастика, лингвистика, имена собственные, антропониимия, топонимика, гидронимия, номенкология, историческое развитие, номинативные конвенции, культурное влияние, социальные факторы.

Introduction. Onomastics, the study of names and their origins, meanings, and use, occupies a unique and vital position within the field of linguistics. As an integral branch of this discipline, onomastics delves into the rich tapestry of human culture, history, and identity as reflected through personal names, place names, and other nomenclatures. The significance of onomastics extends beyond mere classification; it encompasses the



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exploration of how names influence social dynamics, cultural heritage, and linguistic evolution.

The development of onomastics has undergone several stages since its inception, evolving in response to changing societal needs and scholarly interests. From its early roots in antiquity—where the significance of names was often imbued with mystical or religious connotations—to contemporary approaches that leverage advanced methodologies in sociolinguistics and cognitive science, the study of onomastics reveals profound insights into human behavior and communication.

This article aims to explore the multifaceted nature of onomastics as a branch of linguistics. We will examine its historical development through various stages—including classical foundations, the impact of 19th-century linguistic theory, and modern interdisciplinary approaches—while highlighting its relevance in understanding cultural identity and language change. By shedding light on these aspects, we hope to underscore the importance of onomastics not only as a specialized field but also as a lens through which we can better comprehend our interconnected world.

Literature review. The study of anthroponyms is a separate branch of linguistics, the development of which is reflected in the works of R.R. Hartman, D.P. Stupin, O.M. Karpova, their analysis, comparative analysis in dictionaries. In the further development of linguistics, the issues of the presentation of English anthroponyms in dictionaries, their system are highlighted in the works of S.I. Garagulya, O.A. Leonovich, K.B. Zaitseva, as well as various problems of lexicography in the works of V.G. Gak, B.Y. Goredetsky, H. Kasares, V.V. Markovkin, onomastic lexicography in the works of V.E. Staymans. Lexicographical issues in Russian linguists are widely described in the scientific works of such leading scholars as V. G. GAK, N. A. Gredneva, V. D. Devkin. Also, lexicographic linguists of anthroponyms, such as V. M. Bolotov, V. D. Bondaitov, M.B. Gorbolnovsky, conducted scientific research. The study of the linguocultural aspect of this field was analyzed and researched by E. M. Vereshin, V. Gumbodest, V. G. Kostomarov, V. V. Krainykh, V. A. Maslova, E. Sepir. Linguist Ernst Begmatov's contribution to the study of nomenclature, that is, anthroponyms, among Uzbek linguists, is very great. Also, I. Khudoynazarov and N. Khusanov studied Uzbek anthroponyms in various aspects.

Research methodology. The scientific significance of the article is explained by the fact that the conclusions drawn, theoretical data, the specific aspects of nomenclature in English and Uzbek, the factors of their formation, the relationship to the literary norms of the English and Uzbek languages, the competition of lexical layers of both languages, the role of anthroponyms in the language system, their influence on the development of colloquial and artistic speech, their specific features, the typology of anthroponyms of two languages belonging to genetically different language families and laws, acquire theoretical significance.

Discussion. As for the functions of anthroponyms, scientists recognize their various functions. For example, V.D. Bondaitov in his work “Russian Onomastics” identified the main functions of anthroponyms as nominative, identifying and distinguishing. He



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included social, emotional, accumulative, indicative, purposeful, expressive, aesthetic and methodological functions among the additional functions of anthroponyms.¹

Researcher V.A. Nikonov emphasizes the correctness of the social and historical conditions of proper names: "Personal names exist only in society and for society, because they are always social."²

Anthroponyms, like other words, are ancient phenomena in the language. This is clearly evidenced by the names of people, legendary and mythological heroes, preserved in the language of examples of folk oral creativity and written monuments of the ancient past of mankind.

Naming a person and the names of famous people have an ancient history, and various customs of a certain historical period, economic and political life, and spiritual life play an important role in naming a child. In particular, religious beliefs influence the naming of a child.

Lexically, a part of the text of a work of art is formed by onomastic units. They have various forms and perform a nominative and stylistic function. Onomastic units have their own characteristics and position in the lexical system of the language, and their analysis and study in connection with the text of a work of art is of great importance. One of the most controversial and urgent issues of modern linguistics is the problem of the "name in the text", because a name is a word, but a specific, individually known word. Each anthroponymic unit (name, surname, patronymic, nickname, etc.) has great socio-typological and artistic visual potential.

Results and analysis. According to research, J.K. Rowling uses names found in Great Britain to nominate Hogwarts heroes, which shows a cross-section of modern British society and brings these characters closer to the readers: their names are common and familiar, they can be the names of your neighbors and friends. According to her classification, the students' personal names can be divided into the following groups:

- Germanic (Ronald (Ron), Harold);
- Norman variants of German names (Harry, Miles, Roger, Geoffrey);
- Biblical (Hannah, Katie, Andrew, Zechariah, Michael);
- Celtic (Morag, Kenneth; Seamus, Cormac); floral (Lavender, Laura, Rose, Pansy).

Conclusion. Anthroponyms are proper names that denote a person, regardless of his character: real or fictitious. Anthroponyms include the name of a person given to him at birth or chosen at an older age. The main task of an anthroponym is to individualize a person. Each anthroponym has its own characteristics:

- indicates that the bearer of the anthroponym is a person;
- indicates the gender of the person;

¹ Bondaletov V.D. Russkaya onomastika: Uchebnoe posobie dlya studentov pedagogicheskix institutov. – M.: Prosveshchenie, 1983. – 224 s. – S. 18.

² Никонов В.А. На пути к теории собственных имен // Конференция по топонимике Северо-Западной зоны СССР. – Рига, 1966. – С. 69-73.



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- indicates belonging to a national-linguistic community.

In addition to everyday life, anthroponyms are also used in works of fiction. The name has several functions:

- carries a semantic load;
- conveys national and local characteristics, traditions;
- reflects the historical period, etc.

Thus, the problems of interpreting the name, its ability to express the image, essence and tasks of the main literary characters come to the fore.

A work of art occupies a special place for the interaction of anthroponyms, therefore names are the most important means of creating an image. They contribute to the formation of meaning in the work.

The study of the problems of the functioning of anthroponyms is explained by the fact that the minimum unit of language in the communicative sphere is a text with a number of specific features. Socio-cultural experience also plays a role in the reproduction of the text as intended by the author.

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