

Lexicographic Study of Ethnonymy Semantics

Xodjamurod Jabborov Jabborovich, Professor, Doctor of Philology of The Department of “Uzbek language” Karshi State University

Markaev Kamil Sherkulovich, Associate Professor of the Department of “German language” Karshi State University

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Abstract:

Many researchers who talk about the difference between proper and related nouns tend to focus on the meaning of the words in these two groups and see that the main difference is that. Therefore, we consider it necessary to dwell on this problem more broadly. Since the views of foreign scholars on this issue are analyzed in the available literature, we will not go into detail.

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Introduction:

When it comes to the relationship between proper nouns and ethnons, two other issues need to be considered. The first of these is the graphical nature of the nouns and the role they play in translation. Existing spelling rules do not regulate the nouns of spelling nouns, including the spelling of ethnons, which is a complex problem. The spelling rules refer only to certain types of nouns associated with spelling. In the "Basic Principles of Uzbek Spelling and punctuation", which was created in 1981 and widely discussed, the spelling of the capital letters in the proper nouns system is relatively detailed in Article 19. However, these rules have subsequently lost their perfectionism by referring to Article 7 in the official rules. In our view, the following features related to the spelling of known nouns should be taken into account in the spelling rules.

Literature review:

All comments on the meaning of proper nouns were told many years ago by E. Begmatov in Uzbek linguistics. In his article "The Meaning of Man's Nouns," M. Galkina - Fedoruk, A. A. Potebnya, L. V. Bulakhovsky, V. M. Boguslavsky,

A. A. Reformaty, N. M. Aleksandrov and others' comments on this issue, he writes: "When it comes to the meaning of a person's nouns, the meaning is often unclear. In our view, this issue requires further clarification. It is well known that in addition to the lexical meaning, words have different grammatical and functional meanings. To deny the use of certain nouns of people is to deny the lexical meaning of the word, while the lexical meaning is the unity of the three factors: the relation of things and events (realities), the language, the language system. Are the words completely meaningless? No, not at all. For example, although auxiliary words do not mean independent lexis, they are not completely meaningless. Auxiliary words express different meanings, grammatical meanings. In any case, the nouns of people from proper nouns have a definite meaning." Apparently, E. Begmatov agrees with the idea that proper nouns have meaning. It has been almost half a century since the article was written. During this time, the field of onomastics became an independent scientific field, with the development of specialized specialists in the field, and the noun of research became the object of study of linguistics. However, the problem of the meaning of the proper nouns is still controversial. This is also confirmed by

the statements made by the leading writers of our time. We will look at them briefly. According to A. A. Reformatsky, the full noun is tied to the concept of a noun, while the nouns are most likely to be nominated. So the main essence of a proper noun is naming. V. I. Bolotov's opinion has two important points. The first is that he thinks that a proper noun has a common and individual meaning, and the second is that the noun has an encyclopedic meaning that it originates in the "social pole". Interpretation of the meaning of the proper noun with the conditions of its use is also typical of O. T. Molchanova. In his view, the problem of a proper noun cannot be applied uniformly to all categories of nouns. The relationship between the appellative and its known meaning is complex, and the appellative meaning of the noun remains for a long time in the semantic structure of the known noun. In the case of O. T. Molchanova we have a section on "Semantics of Nouns" where the author wrote about this issue. Gardiner analyzes the views of P. Vanagas, V. Z. Panfilov, D. Gerhard, O. Hyofler, H. Scheinord, A. Superanskaya and others, and in the general sense of the nouns of F. L. Debus: 1) etymological meaning; 2) lexical meaning; 3) The idea that there is a topical meaning. T. Molchanova advocates the idea that nick nouns have a particular meaning. He wrote that in the early stages of the formation of a proper noun, the apocalyptic meaning of which is a component in the semantics of the proper noun. It should be noted that A. V. Superanskaya's views on the proper nouns have undergone certain changes in his writings over the years. One of his work is to divide the language vocabulary into two: broad words and special words. When he says special words, he understands scientific terminology. He believes that the meaning of the proper nouns belongs to this group. V. Superanskaya's says that nouns give intellectual information, and as the noun gets used, it becomes clear that the message he expresses becomes enriched. A. V. Superanskaya's claim that the proper nouns are not associated with the concept and the connotations is repeated in other forms in his other works. Finally, in the analysis of A. V.

Superanskaya on the meaning of proper nouns, the following points are reflected:

1. A proper noun does not have a clear connotation in the language level, which is not bound by the concept.

2. A proper noun is bound to a single object, not a concept.

The idea that proper nouns are antisemitic, meaningless, D. Bondaletov does not agree, and believes that the proper noun in modern linguistics is a component of the word: 1) denotative (relation of word meaning to subject); 2) Significant (relation to the concept); 3) noted that the structure (the relation of the word to other words in the language) has characteristics. A number of other linguists have also spoken about the meaning of proper nouns. For example, V.A. Nikonov writes that the noun "Elena" embodies the concept of "man" and "woman." The noun also means "he" and "person". So close is the opinion of the Azerbaijani linguist H. Aliyev also said that. He writes that a proper noun has a special meaning. From the above analyzes, we can conclude that the meaning of proper and related nouns is as follows: a) A related noun has a lexical meaning, while nouns have an encyclopedic meaning. b) While the lexical meaning of a related noun is related to the general notion of a particular class (group), thing (object), the noun is associated with an individual, individual (one) object. C) A proper noun is an encyclopedic word that contains various messages about the noun object, which is multidimensional. D) A proper noun has a common and individual meaning. Its overall meaning is its actual standing, apart from its practical application. The individual meaning is the multifaceted meaning that comes from the actual use of a proper noun, that is, in the speech. E) If the lexical meaning of a related noun is linked to the object by the notion of denotation, it is directly related to the denotative itself. F) The encyclopedic meaning of a proper noun carries basic and more complementary messages. If the main message includes information about a proper object (denotative), its character, additional messages include aesthetic, ethical, effectual,

methodological, historical, and spiritual messages. G) Expanding the meaning of a proper noun depends on the situation in which it is assigned, the speech activity, and the understanding of the nature of the object being noun. H) While the linguistic meaning of a related noun is language, the encyclopedic meaning of a proper noun refers to the speech level. For this reason, the explanatory dictionaries of the language do not explain nouns and toponyms, but only the noun of the object.

Discussion:

Let's apply the aforementioned criteria for the meaning of proper nouns to ethnons. As noted according to Superanskaya, the ethnonym refers to the group, not the individual, not the individual, that is, the noun of a particular group of people, not the noun of the individual. In this respect, my ethnonym is close to a similar noun. Hence, the meaning of ethnonym is not related to a single concept, but to a general understanding. In this respect, ethnonyms fall into the category of related noun. In addition, the ethnonym is close to a proper noun in terms of its strong dependence on the denotation it represents. The noun of one tribe or cannot be changed. It is known that V. A. Nikonov considered ethnonyms as a meaningful word and contained three different meanings in it: 1) meaning before ethnon; 2) the meaning of ethnicity; 3) derivative meaning derived from ethnonality. The Interpretation Dictionary of the Uzbek Language contains 6 ethnic Uzbeks and about 60 other ethnic groups. These nouns are explained as follows:

Barlos – The noun of one of the Uzbek tribe that played a significant role in the Temur and Temurian times and belongs to this tribe.

Djaloyir – One of the tribes that is part of the genetic makeup of the Uzbek people

Naiman – One of the tribes of the ethnic composition of the Uzbek people.

Now let's take a look at the comments made on behalf of other nations and nations:

Hollands – indigenous people of the Netherlands

Spanish – the Spanish people

The following comments highlight two features: 1) the ethnonym's interpretation differs from the principle of interpretation of simple words; 2) the noun of the ethnos is recorded; 3) the place of residence of the ethnos. Now let's take a look at the interpretation of these ethnos in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Here are some examples:

Djaloir – one of the Turkic peoples (Later historical information on this tribe is given).

Naiman – The tribal association of the Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Nogai and Altai peoples

The next are the following information about the Naiman:

- in which areas historically lived
- Seeds mentioned in oil and their nouns are mentioned;
- information about the Naimans in Central Asia and Kazakhstan outside the country;
- The role of the Naiman in the formation of the Uzbek people, etc.

The above interpretation of S. Otaniyazov provides information on the nominative meaning, encyclopedic meaning and etymological meaning of ethnonym. In addition, the interpretation of ethnos is not based on a particular system or standard. The extent of the noun's interpretation is based on the information provided by the commenter. An insufficient coverage of certain languages and tribes in the explanatory dictionary and encyclopedias also indicates that the ethnic noun does not equate to a noun, and that it is closer to a proper noun than a semantically related noun. In sum, neither the meaning of the ethnonym nor the way is interpreted is sufficiently accurate, and it is one of the important issues to be explored further. From the aforementioned interpretations of the meaning of ethnos, we can conclude:

1. Ethnonim is nominally related to the noun, since it denotes a group of individuals, rather than an individual.

2. Ethnonym has a nominative meaning more than a dictionary. Therefore, the interpretation of ethnos is different from the interpretation of related words.

3. Ethnonym carries additional information besides nominal value. It consists of such data as genesis of ethnos, history of formation, etymology of the noun, history, ethnic composition.

4. Interpretation of ethnonyms in encyclopedic dictionaries and encyclopedias is close to the interpretation of proper nouns and is mainly encyclopedic.

5. Interpretation of the nouns of indigenous tribes and tribes is almost indistinguishable from the interpretation of the nouns of other peoples and nations. In this respect, the ethnos are close to the proper noun.

When it comes to the relationship between proper nouns and ethnons, two other issues need to be considered. The first of these is the graphical nature of the nouns and the role they play in translation. Existing spelling rules do not regulate the nouns of spelling nouns, including the spelling of ethnons, which is a complex problem. The spelling rules refer only to certain types of nouns associated with spelling. In the "Basic Principles of Uzbek Spelling and punctuation", which was created in 1981 and widely discussed, the spelling of the capital letters in the proper nouns system is relatively detailed in Article 19. However, these rules have subsequently lost their perfectionism by referring to Article 7 in the official rules. In our view, the following features related to the spelling of known nouns should be taken into account in the spelling rules.

- The word in the right word, that is, the proper spelling;

- connected spelling transferring to a noun;

- A proper spelling that moves to a related word function;

- spelling of nouns (ethnonym, dynasty, noun of plant varieties, etc.), which is controversial and related word.

Foreign linguists put forward five different views on the meaning of naming nouns:

1. A proper noun does not have any meaning and does not have a dictionary.

2. A proper noun also has a meaning that is related to a single, individual thing (object).

3. The meaning of a proper noun should be evaluated based on the position (speech) of the noun.

4. The meaning of a proper noun is concrete, and the meaning of a related noun is unclear.

These incidents require separate research. The problem with the fact that an ethnonym is a noun or related noun is graphically related to the spelling of the capital letter. For, if the letter is written in capital letters (such as Kipchak and Durman), the noun is considered to belong to a particular noun group, and if it is written in lowercase, it is considered to be related to a noun group. This is due to the fact that it is always capitalized, which is an important graphic sign that distinguishes a proper noun from similar nouns. In this sense, the practice of writing suggests three distinct features: (1) ethnons are written primarily in lowercase letters; 2) ethnons are sometimes written in capital letters; 3) The ethnonym is written in the same text in both source and capital letters. Let us move on to the arguments above. We see that most of the literature is written in lowercase letters. X. Doniyorov, K. Shoniyozov, X. A. Karmisheva, a linguist A. Otajonova wrote the letters ethnonim in small letters in her research. In some cases, which are dedicated to the particular study of ethnos, the ethnos are written in lower-case letters. In his work on the analysis of ethnonyms and ethnonim, Karaev wrote the nouns of tribes and tribes in two different letters - uppercase and lowercase: "For example, a person who does not know Uzbek seeds may include ethnoniments such as Urakli, Chomichli, Kargali, Oytamgali, Qaychili, Uchtamgali in " -li "affixed toponyms." Similar differences in the spelling of ethnos can be found in the scientific, fiction, and print pages published in Uzbek. In our view, this is because ethnos are understood as nouns, but in fact in the nature of

ethnos, there is still no attention to the spelling of ethnos. In many studies, one of the most important features of proper nouns is that they are transmitted in their own national-linguistic form, without translating from one language to another. In this sense, the seeds that come into the Uzbek language from other languages are accepted without any translation of nouns of tribes, people and nations: Russian, Belarusian, Uighur, Kazakh. Similarly, the nouns of the tribes, tribal associations, historical dynasties, and ancestors that are part of the Uzbek people cannot be translated into other languages. For example, in Russian: Uzbek, argyn, barlas (barlos), mangit, sayamgaly. The transfer of ethnonyms from one language to another brings these nouns closer to proper nouns and equivalents, as well as to exotic ones. In this respect, ethnos are different from the related lexicon in which they are translated. Therefore, when translating the distinction between identical and proper nouns, translation can be interpreted as one of the characteristics of a proper noun. The transference of proper nouns, including ethnos, from one language to another gives these words a symbol of nationalism. For this reason, in one of the works of Superanskaya, he described the proper nouns as "international words." The translation of proper nouns, as well as ethnos, into other languages causes certain problems in the recipient's pronunciation and spelling. In short, the transition from one language to another is one of the signs that distinguish ethnon from common vocabulary. Some researchers also mention two characteristics of proper nouns. These are: (1) the genetic noun's secondary phenomenon in relation to the word that is derived from the dictionary; 2) that a proper noun is a secondary noun for what it is called

In the first case mentioned, it is assumed that the noun of the proper noun is based on pre-existing words in the language. So, Yoldosh (appellate) - Yoldosh(noun), black and river (appellate words) - Blackriver (toponym). When applying this feature to ethnonyms, there are two things to consider: a) Appellate bases are present in the present language and are clearly visible in the thousands, face, bucket

and eagle. b) Appellate basis is absent in the present language, forgotten ethnonyms: Uyshun, Arlot, Mangit, Nayman, etc.

Conclusion:

In the first case, it is clear that ethnonim is a genetically secondary vocabulary, because the thousand, face, bucket, eagle, and compound words that form the ethnonym are genetically primary, and ethnonyms are secondary to them. In the second case, the words that form the basis of ethnonym are not present in the modern language, although the underlying words and their meaning are found by etymological observation, and there is no doubt that there is some similarity between these nouns.

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