

demokratiya, filolog, filologiya va boshqalar.

3. Iloji bo'lsa, ayrim hosilalar turkman tiliga tegishli qo'shimchalar bilan almashtirilishi kerak. Masalan: futbolchi, agentlik, konsullik, tahrir, tahlil va hokazo.

4. Машина, фабрика, газета so'zlarida oxirgi "a" tushirilgan mashin, fabrik, gazet kabi yoziladi.

5. Ikki undosh bilan tugagan so'zlarning oxiriga o'xshash undosh tovushlardan biri yoziladi. Masalan: балл – bal, грамм – gram, киловатт – kilowatt, компресс – kompres, прогресс – progres.

Fonetik o'zgarishlarga uchragan so'zlar. So'zlarning fonetik o'zgarishiga sabab, rus tilidan turkman tiliga so'zlarning jonli nutq orqali o'tganligidir. Turkman tilida fonetik o'zgarishlarga uchragan so'zlarga misollar keltiramiz:

Aeroplan – aýyryplan	naçalnik – neçennik
Wagon – magun	neft - nebit
Wolostnoý – wolosnoý	polkownik – polkownik
Wedro – bedre	samowar – semawar
Doktor – dogtor	soldat – esger
Zawod – zawot	stansiya – stansiya
Konduktor – gandugtor	faýeton – paýtun.
Konfeta – kemptut	kopeýka – köpük
Kružka – kürüşge	master – massur (demir ýolda)

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o'zlashma so'zlar tillarning lug'at tarkibini boyitgani singari, rus tilidan turkman tiliga o'zlashgan so'zlar ham, turkman tilining lug'at tarkibini boyitib bormoqda va tilimizning barcha jabhalarida keng qo'llaniladi.

Adabiyotlar

1. Большой русско-туркменский словарь II том П-Я. –Москва: «Русский язык», 1987. –С. 613.
2. Крысин Л.П. Иноязычные слова в современном русском языке. –Москва: «Наука», 1968. –С. 18.
3. Матвеева О.В. Лексическое калькирование как результат лингвокультурного влияния в условиях межкультурной коммуникации: Автореф. дисс. ...канд.фил.наук. –Саратов: 2005. –С. 216.
4. Русча – туркменче сөзлүк. –Москва: 1956.
5. Baýjanow B. Türkmen dili leksika. –Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy, 2018. –S. 19. 23
6. Nartyýew N. Häzirki zaman türkmen dili. Leksika. Okuw kitaby. – Aşgabat: «Ýlym», 2010. –S. 40
7. Nartyýew N., Jumaýewa M. Sözleşiş we ýazuw diliniň amalyýeti. – Aşgabat: 2010. –S. 20.62
8. Nyýazow S. Türkmen dili. –Aşgabat: 2009. 31-sah.
9. Weinreich U. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1964. –P.149.

REZYUME. Maqolada turkman tiliga o'zlashma so'zlarning qaysi davrlarda kirib kelishi, turkman tiliga rus so'zlarinig o'zlashishi, o'zlashgan so'zlarning talaffuzi va imlosida kuzatiladigan lingvistik farqli xususiyatlar tahlil qilingan.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье анализируются периоды поступления заимствованных слов в туркменский язык, ассимиляция русских слов в туркменский язык, языковые различия, наблюдаемые в произношении и написании заимствованных слов.

SUMMARY. In the article, the period in which the borrowed words entered the Turkmen language, the assimilation of Russian words into the Turkmen language, the pronunciation and spelling of the borrowed words are observed. Linguistic differences are analyzed.

UDK (УЎК,УДК): 80. 801. 3310

DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO PROPER NAMES IN LINGUISTICS

М.Б.Бахтиёрова – докторант

Мирзо Улугбек номидаги Ўзбекистон миллий университети

Таянч сўзлар: атоқли от, турдош от, ономастика, тимсол, объект, лексика, тилшунослик, семантик мазмун.

Ключевые слова: имя собственное, имя нарицательное, ономастика, символ, объект, лексика, языкознание, семантическое значение.

Key words: proper name, common name, onomastics, symbol, object, lexics, linguistics, semantic content.

Introduction. In the XX century, the logical direction of proper names was further developed by the famous English philosopher and logician Bertrand Russell (1872-1970).According to his opinion, the meaning which expressed with the help of proper nouns in a certain space and time, has more accurate and scientific character than common nouns.In this respect, so-called nouns stand very close to demonstrative pronouns like this, that, these, those [1].

Danish linguist Paul Christophersen identifies the difference between proper nouns and common nouns firstly, the expression of them is clear and concrete, and the second one is in the expression of abstract meaning. Proper nouns are indirect names, common nouns are direct names of an individual. Common nouns initially denote a whole group, the name of the group, later this name becomes concret. The work of the English linguist Alan Gardiner called "The Theory of proper names" (1954) raised the science of onomastics to a new level. A.Gardiner developed J.Mill's idea that there is no meaning in proper names and put forward the view that proper names are specific names which express concrete picture about item and phenomenon [2].

In this respect, proper nouns are divided into two: a) proper nouns which can be incarnated and symbol .B) proper nouns which can not be incarnated and symbol. For example, nouns like William Shekspir, the River Thames belongs to the first group, because they give a general, holistic picture of a certain person (the great playwright in this place) and a geographical object (the river in this place). If we say simply William, this kind of proper nouns

give a general idea of the name of a person so they belong to the second group. Proper nouns which can be incarnated existed a bit earlier from a historical point of view. For instance, according to this theory anthroponyms such as Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur belong to the group of incarnated proper nouns, because they embody the symbols of famous people who played a key role in the history and culture of our country.Anthroponyms such as Temurbek, Ulugbek, Alisher and Babur which given children by parents who dreamed to become their offspring such famous personalities, belong to proper nouns which can not be incarnated[3].

- **Literature review.** A famous linguist M.I.Steblin-Kamensky studied the incarnation of onomastic lexemes on the basis of materials of ancient island literature notes that the onomastic lexemes used in Island literature was not a phenomenon of "incarnation" at all. In his opinion, any proper noun expressed a certain denotation- meaning [4].

The "incarnation" feature of proper nouns introduced by T. Gobbs later developed by G. Leybnis. According to German philosopher G. Leybnis in proper nouns elements of concrete and abstract thought are expressed. Scientist's this opinion is significant from the point of view of bringing proper nouns in the language (in the system of signed communication elements) and in speech (in the application of these elements from a communicative point of view). Due to such views, an abstract-logical and concrete-historical approaches appeared in linguistics [5]. J. Mill's scientific theory which proper nouns have no element of meaning later developed by famous linguists such as

V.Bryondal, E.Boyssensom, L.Elmslev. As a result, some scientists, including the Danish linguist Knud Tøgebu claim that proper nouns (including pronouns) are synonyms because of having no semantic content.

Accordingly, an individual, a person can have several names, and a few people have one common name, an example of which can be attributed to a namesake and a surnamesake. There is also an opposite view to this idea that proper nouns have different characteristics, just like common nouns since they are words. These views were based on the philosopher-Stoics, later it was developed by scientists such as in the XIX century X.Juzef, J.Mill, in the XX century O.Jespersen. For example, a Danish scientist O. Jespersen points out, that "proper nouns have more characteristics than common nouns. Proper nouns connote a lot of peculiarities and characteristics in itself." [6].

- **Research Methodology.** A well-known Russian linguist A.V. Superskaya dealt with studying history of proper nouns (especially in foreign linguistics) in the 60-70 years of the XX century and also published a research called "General Theory of proper nouns". He put forward the idea that names can give a certain amount of information about their object and professor notes three types of this information 1) linguistic, as a unit of language they serve to call people and separate individuals from each other; 2) conversational in this type of information the attitude of the speaker to the name is expressed; 3) encyclopedic- encyclopedic approaches the appellative meaning based on anthroponymy (in the name of Nazokat means like femininity, whim dominate) [7].

After that V.A.Nikonov's "Name and society"(1974), A.Karpenko's "theoretical basis for the differentiation of proper and common nouns" (1975), A.D.Zverev's "About proper and common nouns" (1976), I.I. Kovalik's "Proper and common nouns in the Ukrainian language" (1977) were published; a separate scientific collection called "Proper and common nouns" was published (1978). A well-known scientist A.Reformatsky proposed in his time to distinguish proper and common nouns: proper nouns have in the first place a nominative function it means they serve to distinguish certain subjects, object, phenomena separately, common nouns perform a semasiological function as they perform a figurative function it means they express the concept about them [8].

The hypothesis that the name of Man and things is assimilated due to their inherent nature, especially with emphasis on important properties in their nature and its reflection has been found in the scientific work of many philosophers and linguists (Losev 1990; Lotman 1971; Toporov 1989; Florensky 2000). Special attention is paid to the importance of names in the understanding of the essence of the object. P.Florensky, in particular, writes: "the name is so subtle that the spiritual essence behind it is understood". As a result of researches on belonging to many concrete historical individual's fate of Orthodox Church, it has been concluded that given name expresses belonging to individual's category and the ontologic figure is formed which makes accurate the spiritual and moral meaning [9].

Giving names is aimed at understanding nature and this caused to a plethora of debates. This approach is giving names not when people are born but during their lives; also, due to the approval of some aesthetic advantages, or due to their own internal needs, in the case when people chose a new name for themselves justified. Practice demonstrates that a new name alters person, but for this, the person himself must also be ready for new turns in his life, and the newly chosen name will give impetus to the beginning of a new period in the life of the person. The importance of names is that they are embodied in family and common traditions, customs, which are in essence completely real and unequal in scale of time and Space [10].

This problem has been interest to linguists, philosophers and representatives of other sciences until now. For example, the XIII international onomastic Congress, held in the city of Krakow in 1978 year, was devoted to the problem of "Common nouns and proper nouns". XV International Onomastic Congress, which was held in Leipzig in 1984, discussed the problems of studying proper nouns in the socio-linguistic direction [11].

- **Analysis and results.** In Turkology, there are a number of scientific works devoted to the study of onomastics. Academic V.V.Radlov, V.A.Gordlevsky, N. A.Baskakov, G. F.Sattorov, T.Jonuzakov and other scientists have done an effective job in this field. Especially, N. A.Baskakov proved that more than a hundred people's names which are now being actively used to the Russian language are Turkic in terms of origin. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of anthroponymic issues and their scientific research also has its own history. In this area S.Ibrahimov, E.Begmatov, R.Kungurov, A.Mukhtarov, D.Abdurahmonov, E.Kilichev, E.Sattorov and others published a number of articles and monographs. In this place we discuss some ideas that have been put forward by them. Interest in studying the linguistic features of Uzbek anthroponyms arose mainly in the 1960s. Initially, D.Abdurahmonov's article "Giving a name" was published [12].

Later, Professor F. Abdullaev announced valuable information about shortening features of Khorezm dialects [13]. In this period A.Ishayev's "Nicknames in Mangit dialect", P.Ibrahimov and N.Mamatov's "Spelling of names and surnames", H.Bektemirov's "From the history of the studying names" appeared. During the next period of development of Uzbek linguistics, the scientist studied the system of Uzbek anthroponyms in a monographic way is G.Sattorov. He analyzes the issues of the history of Turkic, including Uzbek anthroponyms, in his dissertation titled "Turkic layer of Uzbek names". The author notes that ancient samples of anthroponyms of Uzbek are preserved in two sources:

- 1) in the language of historical written monuments;
- 2) in the current period of the anthroponymic fund.

In 1973, the great specialist in language philosophy Evgeny Grodzinsky's monography was published called "Essay in the general theory of proper nouns". In this work E.Grodzinsky divides proper nouns into the following three groups: a) a noun with one designat (designat - object or denotation which is expressed with the help of word) or ideal proper nouns; b) multi-designated nouns; c) empty, or proper nouns that do not have a designat (non-existent objects, proper nouns that express mythological imagination). E.Grodzinskiy gave his opinion about views which have been put forward by J. Mill and his supporters and he tried to base viewpoint that proper nouns give information about object, event and they have designat [14].

As noted in the scientific literature, it is not accidental to choose/give a name to a newborn baby, it can be conditioned on the basis of family or religious traditions, general onomastic principles in places, stylistic information contained in names, linguistic-express painting, or simply traditions (Algeo 2000, 1986, Clark 1996, Dunkling 1977, Hanks 2006, Harrison 1990, Lawson 1987, Seeman 1980, Som 1989, Watzlawik 2016, Gilfanova 2008, Gilyazov 2010, Efimenko 2009, Kulikova 2016, Namitokova 2010, Shetinin). Hence, even in the conditions of the present-day culture of many countries, proper nouns have preserved a certain meaning for their owner (Kaplan 1999, Miller 2016, Rieger 2015, Rolt 2017, Watzlawik 2016, Garagul 2012, Mukhin 2007).

Conclusion. In general, in linguistics, there are a lot of problems that await its solution in the field of research of the universal problems of proper nouns. This requires further research into onomastics in the future. Recently, in

linguistics, a large number of studies have been carried out, in which language is considered not only as a means of communication, but also as a cultural indicator of the nation. Such kind of studies are based on the idea that the most subtle aspects of folk culture are manifested in a language is unique, proceeding from such approaches, the language requires analysis not only the modern mentality of the nation, but the views of the people of the previous era on the world, society and themselves. Reflecting the interaction between language and national culture, expressed

through socio-cultural activity of Man and the axiological relations of culture, occupies one of the leading places in modern linguistics. "The most difficult cultural-linguistic component is expressing alternative cultural code in national cultural categories and its formation is the task of ethno-linguistic. One of the problems of this type is the naming by representatives of different ethnic groups: "giving a name is the most important anthroponymic (in social language - the initial) action that gives newborn baby the status of a person [15].

References

1. Russel B. Shakespeare's Country. – London: Heinemann, 2008. – P. 499.
2. Gardner St. The Case of the Eaten Mink. – London: Penguin, 1985. – P. 186.
3. Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек ономастикаси масалалари. Самарқанд 2012- 36 б.
4. Стеблин-Каменский М.И. Древнеисландская топонимика как материал к истории имени собственного // Стеблин-Каменский М.И. Спорное в языкознании. - Л.: «Наука», 1974. - С. 105-106.
5. Березин Ф.М., Головин Б.Н. Общее языкознание. -М.: «Высшая школа», 1979. - С. 21-23.
6. Jespersen O. A Modern English Grammar - On Historical Principles - Part VI – Morphology. Yutang Press (August 21, 2013), - P.116.
7. Суперанская А.В. Структура имени собственного - М.: «Наука», 1969. – С.16.
8. Реформатский А.А. О сопоставительном методе. // Лингвистика и поэтика. – М.: «Наука, 1987. –С. 59.
9. Лотман Ю.М. Семиосфера. СПб.: Искусство, 1960, 2000. –С. 704.
10. Степанов Ю.С. Константы. Словарь русской культуры. –Москва: Академический проект, 2004. –С. 185.
11. Агеева Р.А., Бахьян К.В. Социолингвистический аспект имени собственного (К ХУ Международному конгрессу по ономастике, 13-17 августа 1984 г., Лейпциг). - М.: «Наука», 1984. - С. 5-12.
12. Абдурахмонов Д.А. Ном қўйиш. // Фан ва турмуш. 1960, № 6. 36-б.
13. Абдуллаев Ф.А. Киши отларининг қисқариш усуллари. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1980, № 3, 3-7 -б.
14. Гордлевский В.А. К личной ономастике у османцев.// Древности восточные. -М.: 1913. Т.IV. –С. 21.
15. Телия В.Н. Констративный аспект семантики номинативных единиц / В.Н. Телия; отв. ред. А. А. Уфимцева; АН СССР, Ин-т языкознания. -М.: «Наука» 1986. –С.216.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Мақолада тилшуносликда атоқли отларнинг умумназарий муаммоларини тадқиқ этиш соҳасида ечимини қутаётган муаммолар ҳақида фикр юритилади. Жумладан, атоқли отлар билан турдош отлар орасидаги фарқлар машхур тилшунослар томонидан берилган назарияларга таянган ҳолда кўрсатиб берилади, тилшуносликда атоқли отларга абстракт-мантикий ва конкрет-тарихий нуқтаи назардан ёндашувнинг вужудга келиши ҳақида маълумот берилади. Мақолада инсон ва нарсаларнинг номи уларга хос бўлган табиатларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда, айниқса, табиатларидagi муҳим хусусиятларга урғу берилган ҳолда ўзлаштирилади деган фараз таҳлил қилинади. Демак, кўпгина мамлакатларнинг ҳозирги замондаги маданияти шароитида ҳам атоқли отлар ўз соҳиби учун маълум маънони сақлаб қолган деган хулосага келинади.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье рассматриваются общетеоретические проблемы в области изучения общих проблем имён собственных в языкознании. В частности, показаны различия между именами собственными и именами нарицательными на основе теорий, данных известными лингвистами, в языкознании сведения о появлении подхода к именам собственным с абстрактно-логической и конкретно-исторической точек зрения. В статье анализируется предположение о том, что имена людей и вещей усваиваются из присущих им натур, особенно с акцентом на важные черты в их натурах. Отсюда делается вывод, что даже в современной культуре многих стран имена собственные сохранили для своего владельца определенное значение.

SUMMARY. The article discusses the general theoretical problems in the field of studying the general problems of proper names in linguistics. In particular, the differences between proper names and common names are shown on the basis of theories given by famous linguists, in linguistics information about the emergence of the approach to proper names from an abstract-logical and concrete-historical point of view. The article analyzes the assumption that the names of people and things are assimilated from their inherent natures, especially with emphasis on important features in their natures. Hence, it is concluded that even in the modern culture of many countries, proper names have retained a certain meaning for their owners.

ЎЗБЕК, ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚ ХАМ ТҮРКМЕН ТИЛЛЕРИНДЕ АЙЫРЫМ КИЙИМ-КЕНШЕК АТАМАЛАРЫНЫҢ ЭТИМОЛОГИЯСЫ ХАМ УҚСАСЛЫҚЛАРЫ ҲАҚҚЫНДА

Х.Бегжанов – ассистент оқытушы

Эжинияз атындағы Нөкис эммлекетлик педагогикалык институты

Таянч сўзлар: кийим-кечак, этимология, маданият, этник келиб чиқиш, типология, тилшунослик, луғат, бадий таржима.

Ключевые слова: одежда, этимология, культура, этнос, типология, языкознание, лексика, художественный перевод.

Key words: clothing, etymology, culture, ethnicity, typology, linguistics, lexicon, literary translation.

Этномаданий жактан жақын хам коңсы болып жасап киятырған өзбек, карақалпақ хам түркмен халықларының ерте дәуірлерден бери жасаў жараяты уқсас болып, олар социал-экономикалық хам мәдений, әдебий байланыста болып келмекте. Соның менен бирге бул үш халық мәдений мийрасы хам тиллери де жүдә жақын болып, олар арасында типологиялық уқсаслықларда көзге тасланады. Сонлықтан, дос-туўысқан үш халық тилинде қолланылған кийим-кеншек атамаларындағы уқсаслықларды хам өзгешеликлерди бүгинги тил билими илиминиң көзқарасынан изертлеў ҳазирги лингвистиканың актуал мәселелеринден бири есапланады. Соның ушын биз усы мақаламызда өзбек, карақалпақ хам түркмен тиллеринде қолланылып киятырған кийим-кеншек атамаларының типологиясы мәселелери ҳаққында сөз етпекшимиз.

Рус лингвист алымы С.В.Соколовскийдиң «Хәр бир халықтың өзиниң өмир сүриў жолы болып, бул

айырмашылық олардың руўхый байлықлары арқалы көринеди. Бул руўхый байлықлар тилдиң ишки мазмунын курайды. Хәр бир халықтың ана тилинде өзіншелик өзгешеликлерин көрсететуғын мәдений кубылыслары болады. Усы кубылыслар халықтың мәдениатының белгили бир жолға түсиўине, өмирдиң шыңларына көтерилиўине тәсир етеди. Тилди билиў - бул тил арқалы жүзеге шығатуғын мәдениатты билиў, өмир шынлығын билиў. Ал, өмир шынлығының үлкен бөлеги үрп-әдет хам салт-дәстүр атамалары арқалы көринеди. Бундай атамалар «этнос» түсинигин ашыўдың социаллық-нормативлик (дәстүр, үрп-әдет, исеним, руўхый мәдениат, миллий психология хам т.б. усаған) себеплерине киргизиледи [1:93-99] - деп белгилегени сыяклы хәр бир халықтың миллий тили оның миллий өзіншелигинен келип шығады. Соның менен бирге миллий мәдениаты, үрп-әдети, салт-дәстүрлери менен байланыслы болады. Сонлықтан,