



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

Volume: 03 Issue: 06 | Jun 2022 ISSN: 2660-5317

Eponyms - As Onomastic Unit

Makhsudova Holiskhon Ummatovna

Department of Uzbek language and literature PhD student Andijan Machine-Building Institute,
xolisxon@mail.ru

Shakhobiddinova Shokhida Hoshimovna

Professor of Andijan State University

Received 19th Apr 2022, Accepted 20th May 2022, Online 14th Jun 2022

Abstract: *This article examines the role and importance of the concept of onomastic units in lexicology, the field terminology, giving a new meaning to existing onomastic units and increasing the vocabulary of a particular language - the study of eponyms.*

Keywords: *eponym, ethnonym, onomastics, onym, eponymy, scientific communication, domestic communication, anthropotonym, hydrotoponym, cosmoanthroponym.*

When naming things, concepts and objects (nickname), one of their features, important aspects, is taken as a basis. Although common in both everyday life and in the literary text, their work has begun to be studied in relation to the dynamics of onomastic processes in modern linguistics, a linguistic phenomenon that pays less attention to its origin from a linguistic point of view. The study of eponyms, a linguistic unit that gives a new meaning to a word, is important in increasing the vocabulary of a particular language.

An eponym is an English eponym, which in Spanish is called an eponym, which means that the name of a person is derived from the name of a people, place, etc.

Eponym (ancient Greek ἐπώνυμος - naming, Latin heros eponimus), is interpreted as a term meaning "to give one's name to something" in N.V.Podolskaya's "Dictionary of Russian onomastic terms". Beginning in the 1980s, it began to be used as a linguistic term in various languages.

Eponyms are a specific layer of vocabulary, and the meaning of the term as a member of cultural history or a phenomenon that connects two different concepts at one point is interpreted differently by scholars. When we studied these interpretations, it was observed that two different cases were considered, but these two aspects did not have their perfect theoretical description:

- 1) the transformation of proper noun into common nouns and, conversely, the transformation of common nouns into proper nouns;
- 2) The transfer of a name from one onym to another.

The first aspect of the eponym phenomenon has been widely studied in world and Russian linguistics as it provides interesting information. Words invented by scientists and writers, historical figures, famous

travelers are widely used in our speech. Most of them are common all over the world and have become a universal word. Such words formed on behalf of people are called eponyms in modern linguistics and can be divided into two types:

1. Names given to proper nouns: "Caesar", "olive" (types of food), "Toyota" (car brand), saxophone, accordion (musical instrument), revolver (type of weapon);
2. Names of concepts: August (name of the month), algorithm (mathematical term), boycott (socio-economic term).

The phenomenon of eponymy as a method of term formation is of interest to representatives of various fields: geography (volcano, ocean), physics (volts, hertz), literature (heroes: Qori Ishkamba, Otabek, Majnun), fine arts (Whatman paper, silhouette, felt-tip pen), medicine (X-ray, Parkinson's, Down syndrome), etc. So, when a person's name becomes an eponym, it is no longer used as the name of the person, but as the name of that objects or process. V.M. Leichik notes that the dictionary of languages contains specific onomastic names for special purposes. In this context, eponyms related to the field are also involved in the context of specific scientific or domestic communication.

Scientific theories are scientific ideas that have their own object of study, subject matter, and speech structure. As an example, we give Blaise Pascal's law: the pressure acting on a liquid (or gas) is transmitted unchanged to each point of the liquid (or gas). (From the text of the dissertation)

Eponyms are of interest to experts in various fields in terms of the breadth of topics:

- Food: napoleon, olive, borjome, cognac
- Household: Jacuzzi
- Clothing: Macintosh, cardigan
- Musical instrument: Bayan, saxophone
- Weapon name: Kalashnikov assault rifle, Mouser, Nagan
- Fabric type: batiste, satin
- a philosophical term: Darwinism, hegemony
- medical term: x-ray
- Chemical term: nicotine
- Mathematical term: algorithm (related to the name of al-Khwarizmi), algebra (al-jabr)
- AT term: bluetooth
- Literary term: sadism, Yassaviya, Kubroviya
- Linguistic term: Sapir-Wharf hypothesis

E.J. Apieva in the article "Features of eponyms in the Russian language" gives examples of many eponyms, many of which have gone beyond the boundaries of one language and have become widely used international terms.

The word Jacuzzi is named after the American whirlpool manufacturer Jacuzzi;

The name of August is derived from the name of the emperor Octavian Augustus;

Whatman - on behalf of James Whatman, owner of a white thick sheet paper mill;

Sandwich - in honor of John Montegu, Earl IV of the Southern Sandwich Islands of England;

the Macintosh is named after Charles Mackintosh, who patented the waterproof material.

The phenomenon of the transformation of proper noun into common noun occurs not only with geographical names, but also with names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames. In this case, individuality is lost and becomes an appellative function. English manufacturer **James Whatman** lived in the 18th century - **Whatman** is a quality drawing paper designed to draw drawings and pictures in ink.

The transformation of the common noun into a proper noun means that the word is enriched with a new concept with new material features and clearly reflects the peculiarities of the national mentality. This phenomenon is rare in the language: Asal, Havo, Rayhon, etc. Usually, when a common noun becomes a proper, its lexical content is lost and conditionality is discovered.

The interpretation of the term "eponym" is given in the dictionaries of various authors, where eponym is understood not only as proper nouns and their derivatives, but also as terms and phrases containing proper nouns. M.G. Blau, E.V. Varnavskaya, A.V. Superanskaya, V.N. Gubina, V.M. Leychik, S.D. Shelov, S.B. Korolev and R.P. Samusev, L.P. Churilov, V.D. Ryazantsev, A.A. Garanin, Many scientists such as R.M. Garanina, S.D. Denisov, P.G. Pivchenko, N.V. Novinskaya, V.P. Danilenko, E.V. Kuznetsova, R.A. Komarova, I.G. Sokolova and attracted researchers. It is expedient to study the linguistic factors of eponymous terms in a complex way in accordance with the main categories and concepts that make up the essence of certain disciplines, such as mathematics, medicine, physics, chemistry, and economics.

Although the feature of the transfer of the eponym from one mother to another as a secondary name is generally expressed in the above-mentioned definition of OS Akhmanova, the essence of the issue has not been fully explored in a broad sense. The point is that the phenomenon of the transition from one anime to another is common not only within anthroponymy, but also among other onymistic scales, only that they are not generalized as eponyms. For example, in linguistics, terms such as anthropotonymy, hydrotoponymy, cosmoanthroponymy are used, and in essence, we consider it necessary to study these phenomena as eponyms. In other words, the meaning of the term eponym is very wide, and includes many models, such as proper noun → common noun, common → proper noun, anthroponymy → toponym, phytonym → toponym, zoonym → toponym, zoonym → anthroponymy, toponym → anthroponymy, and so on. on the basis of specific terms: such as anthropotonymy, phytotonymy, zoophytonym.

M.G. Blau's "The fate of eponyms. 300 stories of the origin of words. Dictionary-Reference" also contains onomastic units based on inter-onymological names proves that our opinion is valid.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina Peak (Kaufman Peak until 1928, Lenin Peak until 2006) is one of the highest peaks in Central Asia and is located in the Pamir mountain range. This peak was first discovered and described in 1871 by the famous Russian geographer and traveler A.P. Fedchenko, who named it in honor of K.P. Kaufman. The first ascent to the summit was made in 1928 by German climbers Karl Wein, Eugene Allwein and Erwin Schneider. Giving information about Ibn Sina, M.G. Blau, unfortunately, describes the Uzbek scholar as an "Arab philosopher and physician."

According to another source in the dictionary, the concern for the production of aircraft and missiles was named after the American aircraft designer **U. Boeing**, and later the type of aircraft produced by this concern was also called "**Boeing**". This process was formed by the model of anthroponyms → ergonyms → pereonim (means of transport – proper nouns given to different types of transport), and the name of the Boeing aircraft appeared on the basis of a tertiary nomination.

In her research work "Linguistic analysis of the terms of Uzbek onomastics" R. Nuriddinova classifies the terms that express the lexical material, which is the basis for the creation of proper nouns, as follows:

- a) terms denoting the lexical basis of anthroponyms: such as anthronym, anthropocomonim, anthropotonym, anthrooykonim, anthroteonym, anthropoetonym;

- b) terms denoting the ethnonymic basis: such as ethnohydronym, ethnodromonym, ethnocomonim, ethnooykonim, ethnoronym, ethnotoponym, ethnotoponym;
- c) terms denoting toponymic basis: such as topotoponym, topohydronym, topoteonym;
- d) Terms with faunative and florative basis: such as zootoponyms, biotoponyms, phytoonyms, phytotoponyms.

As part of the study of cosmonyms, A. Primov draws attention to such phenomena as the transformation of common nouns into proper nouns, the transformation of cosmonyms into anthroponyms (cosmoanthroponyms), anthroponyms, the transformation of zoonyms into cosmonyms (anthropocosmony, zoocosmony - Makhsudova Holiskhon) emphasizes that such processes in linguistics are associated with shifting methods such as transformation, conversion, transposition, metaphor, metonymy.

In the table below, we have tried to systematize them.

№	Type of Eponym	Тавсифи	Example
I. The relationship of proper and common nouns			
1.	Proper noun → common noun	Invented by scientists and writers, historical figures, words that appear in connection with the names of famous travelers	napoleon, jacuzzi, makintosh
2.	Common noun → proper noun	An object is the transformation of a generalizing word denoting a concept into an onomastic proper noun.	Gavhar, Boltavoy, Teshavoy, Olmakhan
II. Interrelationships of types of onyms			
1	anthropotoponym	The formation of toponyms with personal names, nicknames is a common linguistic phenomenon.	Zangiota, Mirzo Ulugbek
2	ethnotoponym	Ethnotoponyms are geographical names that refer to a particular tribe, clan, people, nation	Uzbekistan, Jaloyir, Sulduz, Naiman, Bahrin,
3	hydrotoponym	Place names associated with the name of the reservoir	Zarafshan, Shurkuduk, Shorbulak
4	zootoponym	Places associated with the names of animals	Kiyikmozor, Borijar, Kaptarxona
5	phytotoponym	Place names associated with plant names	Jiydali, Chilanazar, Mingchinor
6	agiotoponym	Objects considered sacred are place names associated with the names of individuals. Agiotoponyms reflect and transmit from generation to generation cognitive information about religious beliefs (animistic, totemistic, monotheistic), temple structures (mosque, khanaqah, church), the position of priests and religious scholars, sacred places.	Fozilmonta, Arslonbobota, Shahidon "Yunuskhan" mausoleum
7	mythotoponym	Place names associated with the names of various myths, legends, mythological concepts	Alvastikoprik Sulayman togi,

			Kirkkiz, Borsakelmas
8	zooanthroponym	Names of persons associated with animal noi	Borivoy, Qoplonbek
9	cosmoanthroponym	Names of persons associated with celestial bodies	Star, Planet
10	ethnoanthroponym	Ethnonym-related person names	Uzbekkhan, Qozoqboy
11	anthropohydronym	The relationship of people with a water body: motivated on the basis of evidence such as its ownership, construction, these water bodies are called anthropohydronyms.	Jabborsoy, Musulmonkul arigi
12	anthropophyton	Plant names associated with the name of the person	pavlovniya, camellia, mag- nolia.
13	anthropocosmic	Cosmonames associated with a person's name	Umar Khayyam (crater name)
14	zookosmonim	Cosmonames associated with the name of an animal	Big Bear, Taurus (constellations)

Anthropotoponym. One of the most active methods in Uzbek nomenclature is the anthroponym → toponym model: **region** (Navoi), **district** (Beruni, Jalal-Abad, Nurata, Mirzaabad, Furkat, Sh. Rashidov, Zangiota), **city** (Shirin), **urban districts** (Mirzo Ulugbek, Shaykhantahur, Yunusabad), **towns** (M.Jalolov, T.Aliev, S.Umarov, T.Gafurov, Kulijabbor, Mirzaqala, Gulom ota, Abdukarim, Sherali, Rahimsofi, Bektemir), **hundreds of villages** (Alimkent, Qurbonmergan, Alimergan) indicates that it is common.

We will comment on some of them.

Nasriddinabad is a village in Balikchi district of Andijan region. The eldest son of the Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan, he ruled the Andijan region for a long time. The village of Chek Nasriddin in the Rishtan district of Fergana province is also known to be named after him. (N.Oxunov, 36)

Sovurtepa is a village in Besharik district. The name of the place was the basis for such a name. Archival documents of the Kokand khanate state that the village was named Sobirtepa. Over time, as a result of phonetic change, it became Sovurtepa.

Khudoyorkhan is a village in Uzbekistan district. It is named after the Kokand khan. According to historical sources, it was originally called Cheki Khudoyorkhan.

Sherabad - district (1926), city (1973). It is known that a person named Sher is a rabati (fortress) or a place of prosperity. This name, which is called Sherabad, is interpreted as king (big, main, chief), chief station, large caravanserai based on the words rabot. It is known in historical sources that Termez was founded by Sherabad in the 17th century by the rebellious deputy Sher Ali.

Ethnotoponyms, ie place names formed by the method of **ethnonym** → **toponym**, can be an important source in understanding the linguistic and mental characteristics of the mentality, the geographical location of the national ethnoculture, the sociolinguistic characteristics of peoples, tribes and clans.

The **Chinoz** (originally **Chinas**, **Chinos**) are a tribe that existed during the Mongol rule. Chin means “wolf” in Mongolian; - "s" is a plural suffix and is considered a totem of wolf chinos. It turns out that the Chinese toponym is my third mother: zoonim (wolf) → ethnonym (tribe) → toponym (district).

The phenomenon of renaming another region with the existing toponym itself is also observed, and this phenomenon can be called a topotoponym. It should be noted, however, that this should not be confused with the exact same naming trend that occurs in different regions. In particular, ethnotoponyms or hydrotoponyms are often found in the naming of villages, in areas inhabited by ethnic groups belonging to the same genus, or in connection with water bodies such as streams, lakes. For example, the bell is one of the tribes of the Uzbek people. In the early Middle Ages, the Altai lived in the northern part of Mongolia. In Central Asia, various nomadic Turkic tribes and clans gathered around the bells and adopted their tribal name. There are **Kungrad** district and **Kungrad** villages named after this ethnonym.

Hearing the description of grapes from the village of Kungrad in Asaka, Andijan, we went to see it with our own eyes. In fact, the popularity of grapes is widespread in the republic and abroad.

Now, thinking about topotoponyms, AV Urazmetova describes such secondary naming as "toponymic metonymy", ie geographical names derived from geographical terms or existing toponyms (Mississippi River → Mississippi State, Missouri River → Missouri State). In our view, this definition covers one aspect of the issue. The point is that there is another situation in social society related to topotonymy. There is also the phenomenon of secondary naming of large and famous cities, relatively small areas in imitation of megacities.

According to historians, Amir Temur dreamed that our ancestor Turonzamin would be as prosperous and prosperous as the world-famous big cities, so during the reign of Sahibkiran, a lot of landscaping work was carried out in the kingdom. It is worth mentioning the architectural complexes built in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz and other places, the villages around Samarkand, such as Damascus, Egypt, Baghdad, Sultaniya, Forish, Sheroz, named after the world's largest cities.

S.D.Shelov and V.M.Leychik also note the existence of eponyms formed with the participation of abbreviations: **Tu-104**, **Tu-144 B** passenger planes developed by A.N.Tupolev; **Yak-40 jets**, **Yak-18**, **Yak-50** sports planes produced by AS Yakovlev; **The ZIL-110** is named after the Likhachev Factory.

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