ONOMASTIC UNITS AND THEIR THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION

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Annotation: It is known that the most studied onomastic units are toponyms. Toponyms are formed mainly on the basis of references. Appeal is derived from the Latin word appellativum, which refers to a related horse and is the linguistic basis for making a famous horse.

Toponyms reflect the people's past, customs, and various political, social, and ethnocultural processes. Therefore, toponymy is an important part of the vocabulary of a particular language, a source of past events.

Keywords: lexeme, toponymy, linguistic, ethnonym,totem, anthroponyms, nickname, hydronymy, hydronymics, cosmonymy.

Introduction The scientific study of Uzbek toponymy began in the 1960s. Much work has been done to study Uzbek toponymy over the past period. Among them is the monograph "From the history of place names in Central Asia" by the famous geographer H. Hasanov. The book gives a brief overview of the history of geographical names - toponyms, their diversity and the laws of their formation, as well as a brief overview of the science of toponymy. According to the play, "ancient trade routes, the distribution of tribes and languages, the location of old castles and settlements, the properties of water and passes, minerals, the presence of wells in the desert, the location of "We learn about wire, animal and climatic features, professions, historical events, legends and other information, all of which are very important for the history of our economy and culture." At the end of the work, a brief toponymic dictionary and an explanation of historical and geographical names add to its scientific and practical value.

Thanks to the efforts of such scientists as T.Nafasov, S.Korayev, Z.Dusimov, Borinbaev, T.Rakhmatov, J.Latipov, T.Enazarov, N.Okhunov, S.Nayimov, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Toponyms were collected in Surkhandarya, Jizzakh, Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, as well as in all regions of the country, important scientific observations on their linguistic features, history and etymology were made.

The first linguistic monograph on Uzbek toponymy was written by T. Nafasov. In this work, the basics of naming, etymology, structural and grammatical structure and construction of toponyms in the Kashkadarya region were studied in detail. Later, the scientist not only studied the toponyms of Kashkadarya region, but also carried out ethnolinguistic analysis of toponyms of southern Uzbekistan, published an explanatory dictionary of toponyms of Uzbekistan. During the years of independence prof. T. Nafasov is still working hard in the field of toponymy. "(2008)," Kashkadarya kishloqnomasi "(2009)," Chiroqchinoma "(2010). In 2008, prof. The 70th anniversary of T. Nafasov's birth was widely celebrated in our country, and a scientific conference dedicated to this date was held.

2. The main part. Ethnic names are the oldest words in the language dictionary. The criteria for naming ethnic groups varied. There are interesting observations on this issue in the works of such scientists as S. Ataniyozov, T. Nafasov. We tried to analyze this issue on the basis of the materials of the Khorezm oasis and classified ethnonyms according to the criteria of origin as follows.

1. Ethnonyms formed on the basis of totems.

The primitive seed system was at one time a totem of an animal, plant, object, or event that was revered by humans. The word "totem" is a lexical unit derived from the language of the Ojibwe tribe of North American Indians, meaning "its seed." Some tribal and tribal names come from these totems. Some pets are also recognized as totems.

For example, the Turkmens have white sheep and black sheep (ie, "white sheep" and "black sheep"), goats, "goats", and in the lineage of the tribes, aksyurly (white cow), black horse (black horse).), in the tribal system of the heart there are such names as sari-kechili (yellow goat), kara-tekeli (black takali)

2. Ethnonyms based on symbols and signs.

Many ethnonyms are named after tribes. Each tribe or tribe had its own distinctive mark. Mahmud Qashqari wrote about the 22 Oghuz tribes: For example, they branded their cattle and horses to distinguish them from others. Later, these symbols became the name of the ethnic group.

For example, the marks of seeds such as tarokli, kosovli, kaichili, kirgili, chomichli were similar in shape to these household utensils, and then the words denoting the names of these items were seed. 'has become a tribal term.

3. Ethnonyms consisting of words denoting color and quality

Many ethnonyms are based on color words. The following ethnonyms in Khorezm are formed as follows: aqmangit, kokkarga, kyzyloyoq, sagrilar, kyzylvash, aktuyaqla, qaraqanli, qarakipchak, qaraqulan and others.

There are many theories about the meaning of color words in such names. Our research has shown that there are some differences between the meanings of color words in toponyms and ethnonyms. That's why we think of color words that are unique to ethnonyms.

4. Ethnonyms based on quantitative words.

Historical sources show that in ancient times, the number of tribes was a factor in determining their place and status among other peoples. In other words, the place of tribes and clans in society is determined by this feature. Therefore, some ethnic names are made up of quantitative words. The ethnonyms existing in Khorezm, such as thousand, hundred, forty, beshkoy, birgulak, togiz, onalti, onikki, beshuy, mingbagalan, are formed in this way. We have also been interested in the etymology of ethnonyms such as mangit, nayman, dorman, and we have seen that they are based on the concept of quantity.

This means that ethnonyms based on quantitative words often refer to the position of one tribe among other tribes, rather than the number or quantity of an ethnic group.

5. Ethnonyms based on anthroponyms

A number of ethnonyms found in the Khorezm oasis have human names and nicknames. A study of the laws governing the ethnonymization of nicknames shows that pure nicknames, that is, nicknames used directly with or in place of people's names, become a direct ethnic name. Another type of nickname is a profession, title, or career name, which is first used as a nickname and then as a generic name for an ethnic group or community with the same nickname. Therefore, we need to study such ethnonyms in the following groups:

a) **ethnonyms derived from human nicknames.** Observations show that many ethnic names are based on people's nicknames. "A nickname is a person's name based on his or her social status, occupation, or lineage, based on a particular trait or characteristic of his or her appearance or character." Nicknames don't happen by accident, of course. People nickname someone only for certain reasons.

b) **ethnonyms by profession and occupation.**

Some of the Khorezm ethnonyms are names formed on the basis of one's profession and occupation. It is known that cattle breeding, agriculture and handicrafts have been highly developed in Khorezm since ancient times. The customs and way of life of the ancient Khorezmians are reflected in some ethnonyms. For example, the names of such tribes as uychi, damirchi, kulalla, maryanla, arkanchi, tuyachi are among them.

c) **ethnonyms based on titles and positions.**

Some of the ethnonyms in Khorezm are based on the terms career and title. Among the ethnonyms we have collected are the names that arose in connection with the specific state structure of the Khiva khanate, the position of officials in the khan's palace at that time, prestige and a number of other factors. common. For example, such ethnonyms include hodja, bay, bek, biy, maxsim, eshan, shikh, badjima, badjm ban, inaq. These names were originally used after the person's name (Salay Maxim, Sattor Khodja, Matkarim Eshan). Over time, the term is used in reference to that person's offspring, just like a nickname. According to Begmatov, "Titles are associated with a religious concept and do not reflect the main profession of a person, but a common name," honorary "title, which is passed down from generation to generation." Thus such names become ethnonyms.

Anthroponyms have a special place in the system of famous horses. They have existed for a very long time and are an important source of information about the history, customs, life, culture and language of a particular people. The formation of anthroponyms is associated with various historical and ethnographic factors. As we analyze their lexical basis, we become convinced of this. Below we consider these in the example of Khorezm anthroponyms.

In Khorezm dialects	Literary language form	Grammatical structure
Abdilla Abilla / abl	Abdulla	Abd+ul+Olloh
Abdkari:m Abtkyerim	Abdikarim	Abd+ul+karim
Abdri:m Abdirim	Abduraxim	Adb+ur+raxim
Abdraxman Abdra:man	Abduraxmon	Abd+ur+raxmon
Abdjabbar Jabbar Jab	Abdujabbor	Abd+ul+jabbor
Abdrasu:l Rasu:l	Abdurasul	Abd+ur+rasul

Abdshyeri:p Abtsharp Shyeri:p / sharp	Abdusharif	Abd+ush+sharif

It is well known that the names given to people in human society reflect the spirit of each epoch, system, and ideological current. From the time of the primitive community, naming has been associated with faith. Initially, people were given different names as a result of the struggle between good and evil, depending on the celestial bodies and the various divine powers. For example, the names that appear in Firdausi's Shahnameh are examples of this. It is named after Ahriman, a symbol of darkness, evil, oppression, and evil in general. In contrast, the symbol of goodness, light and clarity is called Ahuramazda. According to the play, the first man on earth was named Qayumars.

The 99 names of Allah mentioned in the Qur'an are given to people as names. In this case, the words denoting the attributes of Allah are not directly given, but the Arabic word "abd" - "slave" is added to it, and a series of names are formed and given to the children as names. Arabic names are also predominant in Khorezm anthroponymy. Below we will see how these nouns with the word "abd" - "slave" are used in Khorezm dialects. For example:

It is from the Arabic names that many names have been made: Abdullah - allaku li, Abdukarim - kari: m slave, Abdurahim - raymqu li, Abdurahman - ra: manquli, Abdusattor - sattarqu li, Abdujabbor - jabbarku li and so on. .

Most of the names analyzed above are ancient names and form a layer of historical names of the Khorezm system of anthroponymy. A number of new names have appeared in the recent past and in our time, they represent the spirit of the new era, new aspirations and dreams of people.

3. The final part. Gidronimiya va gidronomika. The place names are the product of ancient and long times and are linguistic trees that provide rich information about the history, geography, nature and other aspects of the region. Therefore, toponyms are studied from the point of view of dozens of disciplines, such as history, ethnography, geography, archeology, geology. Toponymy, therefore, is a theoretical and practical field that connects linguistics with the above-mentioned disciplines, which in turn provides important evidence and information for them.

Although linguists, historians, geographers, ethnographers, and folklorists have done some research on toponyms, the linguistic units included in this concept have not been clearly defined. In most cases, place names - toponyms - mean only the names of regions, districts, cities, villages, neighborhoods, streets, squares. In fact, the content of toponyms is much wider and more diverse. E. Begmatov's popular scientific pamphlet on place names for the first time more fully and comprehensively mentions the main groups and types of famous horses included in the field of toponymy.

Place names - toponymy also includes the names of water bodies and structures. The field of scientific, theoretical and practical study of the names of water bodies and structures is called hydronymics. The term hydronymics is composed of the Greek words hydro-water, onoma-nom and -ika, which have the lexical meaning of "names of water bodies".

Hydronymics as a branch of toponymy has its own object and subject of study. Hydronymics is one of the theoretical and practical branches of linguistics.

The names of water bodies are hydronyms, their set is called hydronymy. In the scientific sources on toponymy the order of hydronyms is noted differently. S.Korayev included in the hydronymics the well-known names of rivers, lakes, seas, streams, streams, canals, armpits, straits, waterfalls.

N. Akhunov explains the hydronyms as "famous names of water bodies, such as sea, river, lake, stream, stream, spring, well." Some sources do not mention the complete set of hydronyms, but simply explain the hydronyms as "names of rivers, reservoirs, etc." Only N. Begaliyev explained the term "hydronym" in a more perfect way: names of rivers, streams, streams, waterfalls, wells, etc. "

The concept of hydronyms has a wide range from a linguistic point of view.

Cosmonymy. The lexical units of our language, called cosmonymy, are connected with the history and customs of the people. They are also an invaluable resource for linguistics. In the past, the peoples of Central Asia were in great need of practical knowledge of astronomy in establishing agricultural and trade relations. For all religions of the Middle Ages, the theological view that the Earth was at the center of the universe prevailed. At the same time, the cities, which were the largest cultural centers in the East, created favorable conditions for the development of science and culture. Especially in the IX-XV centuries, a large astronomical observatory was built and put into operation in the Middle East and Central Asia. Famous scholars such as Al-Battani, Al-Farghani, Al-Khwarizmi, Abul-Wafo Buzjani created them. In particular, Al-Battani summarized the achievements of Greek astronomy and identified some data on the motion of the Moon. Al-Farghani's Fundamentals of Astronomy was an encyclopedia of astronomy at the time. Abu al-Wafa was known for his discoveries about the moon and its motions, and his work on measuring the length of the Earth's meridian.

 In general, the analysis of the work done in the field of research shows that it is an important contribution to the disclosure of the linguistic features of the Uzbek cosmology system, but as a result of different approaches to the topic Thus, studying them in a monograph on the basis of a certain system makes it necessary to determine the place of cosmonauts in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

4. Conclusion. Names have been around for a long time. The study of names not only provides valuable information about the stages of formation of the famous system of horses in the Uzbek language, but also about the history, customs, lifestyle, geography and archeology of our country, as well as the sources of our spirituality. can be the basis for conducting comprehensive research.

Among the onomastic units, the most studied are toponyms. The collection and study of toponymic materials in isolated areas will help to delve deeper into the essence of this issue and to reveal the specific laws and features of the system of regional linguistic phenomena. Toponyms reflect the people's past, traditions, various political, social and ethnocultural processes. Therefore, toponymy is an important part of the vocabulary of a particular language, a source of past events.

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