

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

ZIYODULLAYEV AKMAL RAUPOVICH

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILIDA EPONIMLARNING LINGVOKOGNITIV
HAMDA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Buxoro – 2024

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab alohida soha sifatida shakllanib ulgurgan onomatologiya yo'nalishidagi ilmiy izlanishlar yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Mazkur jarayonda onimlarning salmoqli ulushi hisoblangan, eponimlar alohida o'rin tutadi. Eponimlarning lingvistik mohiyati, semantikasi, tuzilishi, ular bilan bog'liq eponimizatsiya hodisasi, so'z yasalishi, tarixiy-madaniy, gender, sotsiolingvistik, lingvostilistik, lingvokognitiv va boshqa jihatlar, eponim birliklarning tildagi o'rni, kelib chiqish omillari, oddiy va badiiy nutqda qo'llanish xususiyatlarini aniqlash til tarixini va tilning ijtimoiy ahamiyatini asoslashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida har bir tilning leksik boyligini, undagi onomastik birliklarni lingvokognitiv hamda lingvokulturologik jihatdan o'rganish, eponimik birliklar, termin-eponimlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, ingliz lingvomadaniyatida xususiy nomlarning termin sifatida qo'llanishi, ayniqsa, eponimlarni lingvistik birlik sifatida turli tizimli tillar doirasida qiyosiy o'rganishga bag'ishlanayotgan tadqiqotlar salmog'i ortmoqda. Shular qatorida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi eponimlarning til va nutqdagi o'rnini, leksik-semantik, grammatik, milliy-madaniy, stilistik, denotativ va konnotativ xususiyatlarini aniqlash, qo'llanish sohasiga ko'ra tasniflash, ularni tarjimada berish, tarjima lug'atlarini yaratish muammolari, eponimlarning boshqa onomastik birliklar orasida tutgan o'rni, ijtimoiy sohalarga aloqadorligiga qarab turlanishini ochish chog'ishtirma onomastikaning nazariy asoslarini boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Yangi O'zbekistonda kuchli ma'naviyatga erishish uchun "O'zbekiston ilm-fan, intellektual salohiyat sohasida, zamonaviy kadrlar, yuksak texnologiyalar borasida dunyo miqyosida raqobatbardosh bo'lishi shart"ligi¹ni ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli tilshunoslik ilmi sohasida ham nazariy tadqiqotlarni jahon andozalari darajasida yuksaltirishdek ustuvor vazifalarni hal qilishga to'g'ri keladi. Bu borada tildagi eponimlarning shakllanish asoslarini, lingvokognitiv hamda lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga ko'ra tasnifini, badiiy matnda qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq lingvopoetik belgilarini chog'ishtirma usulda aniqlash har bir tilda eponimlar yaxlit tizim sifatida mavjudligini va o'zi mansub bo'lgan xalqning milliy-madaniy til xususiyatlari, dunyoqarashi va ruhiyati, e'tiqodiy qarashlari, an'analari bilan bog'liq holda shakllanganini va qo'llanishini asoslash imkonini beradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi 610-son "Ta'lim muassasalarida chet tillarni o'qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёевнинг 2017 йил 22 декабрдаги Олий мажлисга murojaatnomasi // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 23 декабрь. – № 258 (6952).

bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishlariga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida R.Traxeyr, M.Friman, T.Tuleja, R.Boykot, P.Guden, J.Marsiano, B.Kappuzzo, B.Barankin, T.Hanter, J.Dyuke-Parra, J.Lliano-Idarraga, A.Raffner kabi xorijiy; E.V.Varnavskaya, M.M.Dzyuba, O.V.Kuznesova, V.M.Leychik, N.V.Novinskaya, D.S.Lotte, M.G.Blau, E.M.Kakzanova, O.A.Priymak kabi rus olimlarining tadqiqotlari eponimlarning dolzarb masalalariga bag'ishlanganligi bilan e'tiborni tortadi. Ammo tilshunoslik ilmida eponimlar, eponimizatsiya muammolari to'liq o'rganilmagan va yetarli darajada hal qilinmagan.

Eponim termini bo'yicha dunyoning M.G.Blau, N.V.Podolskaya, O.S.Axmanova, G.Lalich, N.Bragina, S.Lubenski, K.Denham, A.Lobek, J.Taylor, V.N.Gubin, S.B.Korolev va R.P.Samusev, Ye.Kakzanova kabi bir qancha olimlari, tadqiqotchilari o'z ilmiy ishlarida nazariy qarashlari va xulosalarini yoritib berishgan. Jumladan, Ye. M. Kakzanovanning matematik va tibbiyot termin-eponimlarining lingvokognitiv hamda kulturologik o'ziga xosliklari, Ye.A.Zyuzinaning ixtisoslashgan aviatsion leksika tarkibidagi eponimik birliklar, V.V.Vaxrameyevaning ingliz tilidagi ilmiy va texnik eponim terminlar, I.L.Kucheshvaning ingliz lingvomadaniyatida xususiy nomlarning termin sifatida qo'llanishini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan doktorlik va nomzodlik tadqiqotlari² shular sirasidandir. Bundan tashqari, Avstraliya Milliy universitetining adabiyot, tillar va lingvistika maktabi, "Nyu York times" gazetasida eponimlar to'g'risida umumiy tushuncha va qarashlar berilgan.³

Amerikaning Janubiy Jorjiya universiteti professori Richard Nordkvist eponimlar haqida, Gordana Lalich esa (University of Novi Sad, Serbiya) ingliz eponimik leksemalarining morfologik jihati va ularning asosiy so'z bilan semantik aloqasini o'z maqolasida yoritgan.⁴

N.Bragina (A.S.Pushkin nomidagi Rossiya tilshunoslik instituti), S.Lubenskiy (University at Albany-State University of New York University at Albany. Albaniya) eponimlarni madaniy kalit so'zlar sifatida qarab, ularning ingliz va rus tillaridagi leksikografik tavsifi haqida maqola e'lon qilishgan. Ingliz va rus tili

² Какзанова Е.М. Лингвокогнитивные и культурологические особенности научного дискурса: на материале математических и медицинских терминов-эпонимов: Дисс... доктора филологических наук. – М., 2011; Зюзина Е.А. Эпонимические единицы в составе специальной авиационной лексики: Дисс. кандидат филол. наук. – М., 2006; Вахрамеева В.В. Эпонимные термины в английских подъязыках науки и техники: Дисс. ..кандидат филол. наук. – М., 2012; Кучешева И.Л. Имена собственные как термины в подъязыке английской лингвокультуры: Дисс... кандидат филол. наук. – Омск, 2012.

³ <https://literaryterms.net/eponym/>

⁴ <https://www.translatemedia.com/translation-blog/eponyms-in-the-english-language/>

eponimlarining madaniy va leksikografik aspektlari tasvirini yoritib berishgan.⁵ K.Denham, A.Lobecklarning “Linguistics for Everyone: An Introduction” kitobi tarkibidagi “Morfologik tipologiya va so‘z yasalishi” qismida eponimlar to‘g‘risida umumiy tushunchalar ilgari surilgan.⁶ J.Taylor (John Taylor)ning “Ten Lectures on Applied Cognitive Linguistics (Wout Jac. van Bekkum, Jan Houben, Ineke Sluiter, Kees Versteegh) “The Emergence of Semantics in Four Linguistic Traditions: Hebrew, Sanskrit, Greek, Arabic” kitobida to‘rt grammatik an‘analarning sanskrit, ibroniy, yunon, arab tillarida semantikaning lingvistik nazariyadagi rolini qiyosiy tahlil qilish maqsad qilingani holda eponimlar xususida ham to‘xtalib, ularga umumiy tavsif berib o‘tilgan.⁷

“Eponim” termini o‘zbek tilida ham qo‘llana boshlandi. Masalan, o‘zbek folklorshunosligida M.Jo‘rayevning “Folklorshunoslik asoslari” kitobida, M.Rizoyevaning “O‘zbek xalq mifologik afsonalari (o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, tasnifi va obrazlar tizimi” mavzusidagi dissertatsiyasida eponimlar epik asarlarning qahramonlari nomi deb ko‘rsatilgan.⁸ Tilshunoslikda S.Qorayevning “Topinimika” o‘quv qo‘llanmasi I bobining “Detoponimizatsiya” bo‘limida toponimik asosli eponimlar tasnifi xususida fikr yuritilgan.⁹ Til nazariyasi yo‘nalishida X.Maxsudovanning “Tilning onomastik qatlami genezisi va lingvokulturologik jihatlari” mavzusidagi ilmiy taqiqotining “Tilning onomastika tizimini tasniflash mezonlari” bo‘limida eponimlarning onomastik tasnifi¹⁰ xususida izlanishlar olib borilgan.

Ko‘rinadiki, eponimlarning leksik-semantik mohiyati, til va nutqdagi o‘rni, morfologik, sintaktik (ya’ni grammatik) xususiyatlari, uslubiy imkoniyatlari ingliz va o‘zbek tillari qiyosi misolida hali yaxlit holda o‘rganilmagan.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Buxoro davlat universiteti O‘zbek adabiyoti kafedrasining “Filologiyaning dolzarb muammolari” hamda Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrasining “Adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb muammolari: adabiy jarayon, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, uslubshunoslik va tilshunoslik masalalari” mavzuidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasi bilan bog‘liq ravishda amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tilida eponimlarning lingvokognitiv hamda lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarining mushtarak va o‘ziga xos jihatlari aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

⁵ <https://www.dissercat.com/>; <https://slll.cass.anu.edu.au/centres/andc/eponyms>

⁶ Denham K., Lobeck A. Linguistics for Everyone: An Introduction. Cengage Learning, 2009. – P. 199.

⁷ Wout Jac. van Bekkum, Jan Houben, Ineke Sluiter, Kees Versteegh The Emergence of Semantics in Four Linguistic Traditions: Hebrew, Sanskrit, Greek, Arabic. John Benjamins Publishing, 1997. – P. 57.

⁸ Жўраев М. Фольклоршunoslik asoslari. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.: Фан, 2009; Ризоева М.А. Ўзбек халқ мифологик афсоналари (ўзига хос хусусиятлари, таснифи ва образлар тизими: Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. – Т., 2020.

⁹ Qorayev S.Toponimika: O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Т.: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2006. – B. 99.

¹⁰ Maxsudova X. U. Tilning onomastik qatlami genezisi va lingvokulturologik jihatlari: Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa доктори (PhD) diss. avtoreferati. – Andijon., 2023.

eponimlarni lingvokulturologik tahlil qilishning nazariy asoslarini, xorijiy hamda mahalliy mualliflarning ularni lingvomadaniy, etnolingvistik, lingvokognitiv jihatdan o'rganishga yondashuvlarini aniqlash;

eponimlarning lingvistik birlik sifatida shakllanish omillari, til va nutqdagi o'rni, tabiatan demonimlar bilan uyg'unligi, derivatsion, ontologik, motivatsion xususiyatlarini ingliz va o'zbek tillari materiallari asosida dalillash;

lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy tabiati, ilm-fan, ijtimoiy sohalarga aloqadorligiga qarab eponimlarni tematik tasniflash, etimologik tavsifini taklif qilish, ingliz va o'zbek tili madaniyatida amal qilish, lingvokulturologiya pozitsiyasidan umumiy otlar, terminologiya, frazeologik birliklar sohasiga o'tish xususiyatlarini asoslash;

eponimlarning denotativ va konnotativ, gender qo'llanishi, geografik mazmuni, termin-eponim yoki termin-nom sifatida kelishi, onima turlaridan biri ekani, morfologik, sintaktik, semantik, uslubiy xususiyatlarda namoyon bo'lishini ko'rsatish;

eponimlar tarjimasini, badiiy asarlarda keltirilishi bilan bog'liq jihatlarni ochish hamda ingliz va o'zbek tili eponimlarining ikki tilli izohli tarjima lug'atini yaratish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti. Dissertatsiyani yozishda ingliz va o'zbek tillari madaniyatidagi eponimlar ishtirok qilgan ilmiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, publitsistik, badiiy matnlar tanlandi. Inglizcha, o'zbekcha maxsus (politexnika, matematika, kimyo, tibbiyot, biologiya) lug'atlari, inglizcha-o'zbekcha leksikografik manbalarlardan eponimlar tanlab olindi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tilida eponimlarning lingvokognitiv hamda lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida miqdoriy, qiyosiy etimologik, leksik-semantik, komponent, lingvistik-madaniy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

turli tizimli ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi eponimlarning lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy tabiati, ularning fanlar, sohalar, ishlab chiqarilgan yoki kashf qilingan narsa-buyumlar nomlarini bildiruvchi so'zlar sifatida nutqda qo'llanish xususiyatlari til leksikasi va terminologiyani boyitishga xizmat qilishi aniqlangan;

eponimlar milliy va xalqaro turlarga bo'lingan holda murakkab onomastik til birligi sifatida orfografik, derivatsion, motivatsion, funksiyalilik, semantik, omonimik xususiyatlarga egaligi, subtillarda turli metaforik imkoniyatlari va modellari, gender xususiyati, antropotsentrik omillari asoslangan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillarda ot, sifat, fe'l tarkibli eponimlarning denotativ va konnotativ qo'llanishi, obrazlantirilishiga xos lingvopoetik, lingvostilistik qirralari, muayyan shaxs nomi bilan atalgan narsa yoki tushuncha ifodalamasligi kabi jihatlar mulkiy eponimlarning umumiy yoxud jenerik tovar belgisini namoyon etishida voqelanishi dalillangan;

eponimlar qo'llanishiga ko'ra tavsiflovchi, leksik kesishmali, qisqartma yoki akronim ko'rinishlarida uchrashi, madaniy aspektida determinatsiyalangan tipik xarakterga ega ma'lumotlarni namoyon etishi kabi xususiyatlariga ko'ra

internatsional, milliy, tarixiy-madaniy, madaniy-ijtimoiy eponimlarga bo‘linishi, turli tillar va madaniyatlarda o‘zaro farqlanishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tilidagi eponimlarining leksik-semantik, milliy, grammatik (morfologik va sintaktik), nominatsion-motivatsion, lingvostilistik hamda lingvopoetik xususiyatlari har ikkala xalqning yashash sharoiti, til va madaniyati, milliy dunyoqarashi, ruhiyati, e‘tiqodiy tushunchalari, o‘ziga xos urf-odat va marosimlari, poetik tafakkur tarzi bilan chambarchas bog‘liqligi isbotlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tilidagi eponimlar bo‘yicha to‘plangan materiallar, chiqarilgan umumlashma xulosalar, yaratilgan ikki tilli izohli tarjima lug‘ati hozirgi qiyosiy tilshunosligimiz uchun muhim ilmiy-nazariy ma‘lumotlar berishi, onomastika, lingvokulturologiya, o‘lkashunoslik, frazeologiya, terminologiya, mifologiya bo‘yicha yaratiladigan yangi darslik, qo‘llanma, lug‘atlarning mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo‘yilganligi, dissertatsiyada qo‘llanilgan ilmiy-metodologik yondashuv va usullar, nazariy ma‘lumotlarning ilmiy, ilmiy-ommabop, badiiy, publitsistik manbalardan olingani, keltirilgan tahlillar miqdoriy, qiyosiy etimologik, leksik-semantik, komponent, lingvistik-madaniy metodlar vositasida asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o‘zbek eponimlarini tarixiy-etimologik, leksik-semantik, grammatik (morfologik va sintaktik), funksional-stilistik jihatdan yaxlit tizim ko‘rinishida o‘rganib, til va nutqda qo‘llanish xususiyatlarini aniqlashda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati oliy va o‘rta maxsus, umumta‘lim tizimida til va nutq hodisalarini farqlash, onomastik birliklar tahlili bo‘yicha maxsus kurs va seminarlar o‘tish, “Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili”, “Ingliz tili” fanlarining onomastika, leksikologiya, semasiologiya, morfologiya, grammatika, stilistika, leksikografiya qismlari va “Onomastika”, “Matn lingvistikasi” fanlaridan darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratish, shuningdek, ommaviy axborot vositalarida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishga tashviqni kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tilida eponimlarning lingvokognitiv hamda lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini aniqlash jarayonida erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida eponimlar tizimi, ularning shakllanish omillari, ko‘pincha mifonim, antroponim va toponim asosli ekani, morfologik belgilari, leksik-semantik mohiyati, tabiatan demonimlar bilan uyg‘unligi, eponimiya va eponimizatsiyaga xos tamoyillar oid nazariy xulosalardan Buxoro davlat universitetida 2017-2020 yillarda bajarilgan OT-F-1-002 – “Yoshlarda milliy g‘oya va mafkuraviy immunitetni shakllantirishning psixologik mexanizmlari” mavzusidagi fundamental ilmiy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Buxoro davlat universitetining 2023-yil 7-sentabrdagi № 04/2618-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi eponimlar qiyosiy aspektda o'rganilib, yangi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitishga erishilgan.

turli tizimli ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi eponimlarning lingvokognitiv va lingvomadaniy tabiati, ularning fanlar, sohalar, ishlab chiqarilgan yoki kashf qilingan narsa-buyumlar nomlarini bildiruvchi so'zlar sifatida nutqda qo'llanish xususiyatlari, til leksikasi va terminologiyani boyitishdagi ustivorligiga oid nazariy va amaliy materiallardan Buxoro davlat universitetida 2021-2022-yillarga bajarilgan PZ-202005236 raqamli "Oila psixologiyasi" fanidan multimedia mahsulotlarini yaratish mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Buxoro davlat universitetining 2023-yil 7-sentabrdagi №04/2620-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz va o'zbek eponimlarining leksik-semantik mohiyati, til va nutqdagi o'rni, morfologik, sintaktik xususiyatlari ishlab chiqilgan;

eponimlar milliy va xalqaro turlarga bo'linishi, murakkab onomastik til birligi sifatida orfografik, derivatsion, motivatsion, funksiyalilik, semantik, omonimik xususiyatlarga egaligi, subtillarda turli metaforik imkoniyatlari va modellari, gender xususiyati, antropotsentrik omillari bilan bog'liq xulosa va natijalardan Buxoro viloyat teleradiokompaniyasida "Najot bilimda", "Assalom, Buxoro" ko'rsatuvlari va "Buxoro" radiosining "Ta'limdagi muammolar" radioeshittirishlari ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Buxoro viloyati teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 21-sentabrdagi №02-09-267-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur teleko'rsatuvlar uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashgan, ilmiy-nazariy dalillarga boy bo'lishi taminlangan hamda adabiy ko'rsatuvlar ilmiy-ommabopligini ta'minlashga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta, jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro va 5 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish e'lon qilingan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, ulardan, 4 tasi respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 136 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obykti, predmeti tavsiflangan, Respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustivor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ishning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriylanishi, aprobatsiyasi, dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Eponimlar – lingvistik birliklar sifatida**” deb atalgan bo‘lib, uch fasldan tarkib topgan. Bobning ilk faslida “eponim” tushunchasining terminologik mohiyati va tilshunoslikda qo‘llanishi xususida fikr yuritilgan. Tilga nisbatan antroposentrik yondashuv bugungi kun kognitiv tilshunoslik va lingvokulturologiyaning muhim paradigmatlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ma’lumki, onomastika nomlarni, kognitiv tilshunoslik esa til va idrok o‘rtasidagi munosabatni, jumladan, konseptni, tushunchalarni to‘g‘ri anglash va nutqda ifodalanishini namoyon etadi. Masalan, kognitiv tilshunoslik ismlarning fonetik jihatlari, lingvistik tuzilmalari talqinida madaniy va ijtimoiy omillarning ta’siri haqidagi tushunchani shakllantiradi. Demak, kognitiv tamoyillarni qo‘llash orqali onomastikada nomlardan foydalanish va talqin qilishni yaxshiroq tushunish mumkin. Har qanday til birligi so‘z yoki umuman leksik birliklarni yaratishda kognitiv jarayonlar, ma’nosi va til dinamikasini chuqurroq anglashda kognitiv tilshunoslik tamoyillariga tayaniladi. “Eponim” ham yuqorida ta’kidlangan shunday leksik birliklar qatoriga kiruvchi termin bo‘lib, bizning tadqiqotimizda ushbu birlik ikki noqardosh til doirasida chog‘ishtirma aspektda tadqiq etildi. Eponimlar kishilar nomlaridan olingan so‘z yoki terminlardir va kognitiv tamoyillar bizga ushbu terminlar va ular bilan bog‘liq ma’nomlarni tushunishga yordam beradi.

Eponim lingvistik terminlardan biri bo‘lib, (ep-uh-nim so‘zlaridan olingan) ilk bor taxminan 1833-yilda ishlatilgan.

Amerikalik olim M.Frimanning lug‘atida eponim quyidagicha ta’riflangan: “The word coined from Greek words: epi – on, upon and onama – a name (So‘z yunoncha so‘zlardan: epi – ga, ustida, va onama – ism)”.¹¹ Asli yunoncha “eponymos” so‘zidan kelib chiqqan bu birlikning tarkibiy qurilishiga e’tibor qilganda “nomlangan / nomiga atalgan” degan ma’nomlar anglashiladi.

O.S.Axmanovanning “Lingvistik terminlar lug‘ati”da “eponim” termini “har qanday shaxs nomidan xalq va joy nomlarining shakllanishi”¹², yoki Y.N.Karaulov tahriri ostida nashr etilgan lug‘atda eponym – “ism berish”¹³ deb talqin qilingan. Xuddi shu lug‘atda biz “eponimik nom” – eponim nomdan yasalgan atoqli nom terminini ham uchratamiz.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tili ko‘p miqdordagi eponimlarga ega. Eponim bu haqiqiy yoki xayoliy shaxs, yoki narsa nomiga ma’lum bir kashfiyotni, uning yaratilgan joyi yoki davrini bog‘lab ataydi. Shu tariqa shaxs o‘sha narsaning “eponimi”ga aylanadi. Biroq eponim so‘zlar astronomik kuzatuvdan zoologik taksonomiya, geografik tadqiqotlar va yadro zarrachalari fizikasigacha bo‘lgan sohalarni o‘z ichiga qamrab oladi.

Eponimlar umumiy so‘zlardan quyidagi jihatlari bilan farqlanadi: a) semantik, ya’ni maxsus tushunchalarni belgilashi bilan; b) funksional, ya’ni birinchi navbatda professional nutq vositasi ekani bilan.

¹¹ Freeman S. M. A new dictionary of eponyms. – Oxford: Oxford University press, 1997. – P.10.

¹² Axmanova O. S. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – Москва: Советская энциклопедия, 1996. – С. 528.

¹³ Русский язык: энциклопедия / под. ред. Ю. Н. Караулова. Из-е 2-е. – Москва: Изд. Дом. Большая Российская энциклопедия, 1997. – С. 617.

Eponimlar xos nomlar (antroponimlar, toponimlar) hisobiga o'ziga xos ma'lumotlarni aks ettiradi, termin xususiyatlariga ko'ra maxsus-professional sohaga kiradi va natijada fanning maxsus-professional matnlari obyektiga aylanadi.

Eponimlar ismlar ishtirokida shakllangan terminlar bo'lib, antropotsentrik tabiatiga ko'ra, bilish jarayonlarini o'rganish nuqtai nazaridan katta qiziqish uyg'otadigan, boy semantik qatlamga ega so'zlardir.

Har qanday ilmiy sohada yangi kashfiyotlar – u qaysidir kasallik nomi bo'ladimi, geografiya, astronomiya, kimyo yoki texnikaga xos bo'ladimi, yoki bo'lmasa, o'lchov birliklari, ilmiy qonuniyatlar nomi doimiy ravishda ushbu masalalar bilan shug'ullangan olimlar sharafiga nomlanadi.

“Eponim” termini ma'lum bir shaxsning ismini anglatadigan va shu tariqa shaxs nomidan kelib chiqadigan umumiy nomni tashkil etadigan terminlarni bildiradi. Binobarin, barcha eponimlar iste'molga kirganda “neologizmlar” – yangi yaratilgan so'z sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Eponim va demonim terminlarini ajratish, odatda, faqat tilshunoslik uchun muhimday ko'rinadi. Ular bir-biriga nisbatan xuddi “sinonim”day, ya'ni yozilishi har xil, ammo ma'nosi bir xil bo'lgan ma'nodosh so'zlar sifatida ham qaraladi. Biroq bu terminlar ikki xil – biri ism, ikkinchisi xalqni ifodalab keladi. Eponim nomi inson nomi bilan atalgan narsa, joy yoki ixtiro bo'lsa, demonim odamlarni ma'lum bir joy yoki hududga tegishliligini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladigan so'zdir. Ular ikkalasi ham nomlarni o'z ichiga olgan ma'noda bog'liq, ammo ular turli xil tushunchalarni ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun ularni tilda o'zaro ajratib, farqlab ishlatish samarali va ilmiy ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Masalan, “Amerika” so'zining kelib chiqishiga nazar solsak, ikkala termin o'rtasidagi farqni aniq ko'rsatib berish mumkin bo'ladi. Bu so'z Amerigo Vespuchchi ismli savdogar va kashfiyotchi nomi bilan bog'liq. 1492-yilda Kolomb Yangi Dunyoni kashf etdi, ammo Amerigo uning yangi qit'a ekanligini qayd qildi. Shuning uchun qit'aga uning nomi berilgan. Shu tariqa Amerigo nomi eponimga aylangan. Keyinchalik undan boshqa o'zakdosh yasama so'zlar – amerikalik, amerikaliklar kabilarning barchasi “demonim” sifatida paydo bo'lgan.

Yana bir misol: “O'zbekiston”– o'zbek etnonimidan kelib chiqqan. Etonimning tarixi bo'yicha turli xil manbalr mavjud bo'lib, jumladan, tarixchi Rashiduddin Fazlulloh ibn Imomuddavla Abulxayr Hamadoniy Ildegiziylar sulolasining so'nggi vakili, Tabriz hukmdori O'zbek Muzaffar (1210-1225) bo'lgan¹⁴ deb yozgan. O'zbek adibi Xurshid Davron o'zbek etnonimi to'g'risida bir qancha ma'lumotlarni “O'zbek” termini (etnonimi)ning kelib chiqishi bilan bog'liq bir faraz haqida”¹⁵ maqolasida yoritib bergan. Ushbu toponimik eponim *o'zbekistonlik, o'zbekistonliklar* ko'rinishidagi demonimga ega.

O'zbek tilida ham kishilarning nomiga borib taqaladigan son-sanoqsiz eponim terminlar uchraydi. Qoidaga ko'ra, umumiy ism kishining nomidan kelib chiqqan bo'lsa, “eponim” sanaladi. Ko'pincha bunda o'sha kishi tegishli obyektini

¹⁴ Rashid ad-din. Sbornik letopisey. – T.1., kn.1. M., 1952

¹⁵ <https://kh-davron.uz/ijod/maqolalar/ozbek-atamasi-haqida.html>.

kashf qilishda, ixtiro etishda asosiy shaxs sifatida bevosita qatnashgan bo'lishi lozim. Shundagina yaratilgan kashfiyot uning nomi, ismi bilan ataladi.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida "eponim"larning onima turi sifatidagi ontologik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan. Eponimlar onimalarning bir turi bo'lgani uchun bevosita onomastikaning asosiy tadqiqot obyektlari sirasiga kiradi. Eponimlar turli maxsus sohalarda qo'llaniladigan onomastik terminlardir. Shu sababli onomastika fanining rivojlanishini ta'minlashda eponimlar haqidagi bilimlarning alohida o'rni bor.

Hozirgi kunda ko'pchilik tillarning onimik makoni xususiyatlarini o'rganishga qiziqish tobora ortib bormoqda. Xususan, ularni qiyosiy o'rganish asosida dunyo xalqlari tillarida qo'llanib kelayotgan onomastik universalialar haqidagi mavjud g'oyalarni oydinlashtirish va ularni yangilari bilan to'ldirish mumkin.

Hozirgi vaqtda fanlar tizimida terminologiyaning o'rni haqida gap borar ekan, eponimlar ham nazardan chetda emas. Ularga to'rt tomonlama e'tibor berib kelinmoqda:

birinchidan, eponimlar leksikologiya tarkibidagi onomastika bo'limining bir qismini tashkil qiladi;

ikkinchidan, eponimlar barcha xalqlar tilida mavjud;

uchinchidan, eponimlarni o'rganuvchi eponimiya bo'limi terminologiya, onomastika fanlarini o'zaro bog'lovchi, o'ziga xos o'rganish predmeti va usullariga ega bo'lgan alohida bo'lim sifatida qaraladi;

to'rtinchidan, eponimiya fanlararo tushunchalarni o'zida mujassamlantirib keladi. Shuning uchun unda juda ko'plab (semantika, mantiq, leksikografiya, matematika, informatika, fizika, ximiya, meditsina, sotsiologiya kabi bir qator) fanlardan nazariyalar va usullar o'zlashtirilgani kuzatiladi. Bu esa uning "integratsion" tabiatga ham egaligidan darak beradi.

Eponim murakkab onomastik til birligi bo'lganligi sababli u bir qator o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega:

I. Imlo xususiyatlari. 1. Ko'p hollarda eponimlar bosh harf bilan yoziladi, chunki ular komponent sifatida atoqli nomlarga ega. Masalan, *Galiley teleskopi* Galileyo Galiley sharafiga nomlangan. Lekin metonimizatsiyada, ya'ni assotsiatsiya jarayonida eponimlar kichik harf bilan yoziladi. Metonimizatsiya jarayonida eponimlar oddiy so'zlashuvda oddiy so'zlar sifatida qo'llanilishi, ularning nomlari unutilishi mumkin. Masalan, *colossal* (Kolossal Rodos), *mazoxist* (Leopold fon Masoch), *mavzoley* (qadimgi Fors imperiyasidagi Provinsiya gubernatori Mavsol nomidan kelib chiqqan) va boshqalar.

Bu, bir tomondan, ushbu nomlarning xususiyatlari bo'lsa, ammo ayni paytda muammolari ham, chunki bunda eponim tarkibidan o'rin olgan antroponim – kishining ismi e'tiborga olinmaydi. Metonimik jarayonda eponimlar kichik harf bilan yozilishi kerak. Biroq tovar belgilari bosh harflar bilan yozilishi lozim.

2. Bosh va kichik harfli eponimlarning yozilishi milliy madaniyat va qo'lyozmalar qoidalariga bog'liq. Ingliz tilidagi ko'plab nashrlarda matnlar, sarlavhalar, aksariyat terminlar, jumladan, eponimlar bosh harf bilan yozilgan.

II. So‘z yasash xususiyatlari. Eponimlardan foydalanishning yana bir sababi ularning qisqalik kuchidir. Eponimlar ixcham, so‘z va vaqtni tejaydi, so‘zni buzmaydi. Misol uchun, *Alsgeymer kasalligi* – bu oliy ma‘lumotga ega bo‘lgan tibbiyot sohasidagi shaxs tomonidan tushuniladigan termin. Buning o‘rniga, “inson miyasining shikastlanishi, insonning qarishi” deyish inson energiyasi va vaqtini ko‘proq oladi. Demak, eponimlarning tilda qo‘llanishi nutqiy tejamkorlikka olib keladi.

III. Eponimlarning milliy va xalqaro xususiyatlari. 1. Eponimlar milliy va xalqaro turlarga bo‘linadi. Ular, ko‘pincha bir xil tovushlar bilan bir xil talaffuz qilinadi. Ko‘pgina mamlakatlarda xalqaro eponimlar bir xil o‘qiladi va yoziladi.

2. Muayyan xalq va millat uchun ahamiyatli, ma‘lum bir toponimlarning madaniy-tarixiy ahamiyatini ko‘rsatuvchi, omma ongida saqlanib qolgan eponimlar mavjud. Misol uchun, *Bork* eponimi nominatsiyasi ko‘plab Amerika davriy nashrlarida uchraydi. Bu eponimning mohiyati shundan iboratki, AQShning qirqinchi prezidenti Robert Borkning Oliy sud sudyasi lavozimiga nomzod sifatida ko‘rsatilganda, Senat (asosan, demokratlar) uning nomzodini bir necha bor rad etgan, hatto OAV uni salbiy reklama qilgan. Bu eponim tufayli birovning biron-bir mansabni egallashiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik/to‘sqinlik qilish degan ma‘noni anglatuvchi *bork*, ya‘ni, boshqa bir so‘z, fe‘l paydo bo‘ldi.

IV. Eponimlarning motivatsion xususiyatlari. Eponimlarning motivatsion tasnifi, ularning assotsiativ yoki neytral ekanligi haqida ko‘p bahs-munozaralar mavjud. Bizningcha, eponimlar neytral emas, ular assotsiativdir.

V. Eponimlarning filial funksiyaga egaligi xususiyati. Eponimlar xalqaro miqyosda tan olinishi yoki tan olinmasligi mumkin. Umumiy terminlar umumiy ilmiy, intizomiy, fanlararo va yuqori ixtisoslashgan terminlarga bo‘linadi. Umumiy ilmiy terminlar ko‘plab kommunikatorlar tomonidan keng va ma‘lum ko‘rinishda tushuniladi.

Sanoat, fanlararo terminlar ko‘p ishlatiladigan terminlarga qaraganda kamroq mashhur, ammo odamlar ularni tushunishga qodir.

VI. Eponimlarning semantik xususiyatlari. Ba‘zi bir so‘z eponimlarda (tub eponimlarda) omonimlarga xos xususiyatlar mavjud. Masalan, *Atlas*: 1) Atlas – geografik, biologik, dialektologik xaritalarning umumiy nomi (yer sharini yaratgan afsonaviy Liviya shohi Atlas nomi bilan atalgan). 2) bir tomoni yaltiroq ipak mato. Bu farqlovchi xususiyatlar boshqa terminlarga nisbatan eponimlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatini ifodalaydi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi faslida eponimik birliklarning shakllanish omillari o‘rganilgan. Eponimlarning struktur formatsiyasi va lisoniy-semantik tabiati nazardan o‘tkazilsa, ularning antroponim, toponim va mifonim asosli turlari mavjudligi ayonlashadi. Shulardan antroponim, toponim asosli eponimik terminlar birliklari soni jihatidan salmoqli ekani ko‘rinadi. Negaki, bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda lingvistik tushunchalar va terminlarning soni va xilma-xilligi nihoyatda o‘sib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, shaxs nomlaridan kelib chiqqan eponimlar mohiyatiga e‘tibor berilsa, ularning real yoki xayoliy shaxs, biror narsa yoki predmet nomi bilan bog‘lanishi, muayyan bir kashfiyotning kimgadir aloqadorligi, uning kashf etilgan joyi, davriga bog‘lab nomlangani oydinlashadi. Shu tariqa

shaxs o'sha narsaning "eponimi"ga aylanadi. Antroponim asosli eponimlar deganda, o'z tarkibida tegishli obyektlar, hodisalar mualliflari ko'rsatilgan yoki taniqli fan va madaniyat arboblari sharafiga atalgan antroponimlar asosida shakllangan eponimlar tushuniladi. O'z o'rnida ular termin sifatida ishlatiladi.

R. Trahayr o'z qarashlarida eponimlarni shaxs nomidan kelib chiqqan so'zlar ekanligi va bunda shaxs hayot yoki vafot etgan, qahramon yoki xayoliy to'qima xarakter bo'lishi mumkinligini ta'kidlagan. Olim ta'rifiga yana ba'zi bir qo'shimchalarni kiritadi: "Ijtimoiy fanlarda ko'plab eponimga xos hodisalar kishilarning emas, balki muhim joylarning nomlari bilan bog'liq".¹⁶ Shu sababli eponimlar nafaqat antroponimlardan, balki toponimlardan ham kelib chiqqani ushbu ta'rifda o'z aksini namoyon qilmoqda. Quyidagi misolda buning yaqqol isbotini ko'rishimiz mumkin: *Panama hat* – comes from Panama in Central America, where it was first sold.¹⁷

Keltirigan misoldan ko'rinadiki, ijtimoiy hayotda qo'llaniladigan eponim so'zlar va tushunchalar tabiati, ma'no xususiyatiga ko'ra joy nomlariga ham borib taqaladi. Masalan, *panama shlyapasi* aynan shu nom bilan atalishi uning ilk bor Panamada sotilganligi bilan bog'liq.

Eponimlarning shakllanishi bo'yicha olib borilgan kuzatishlar natijasida quyidagilar aniqlandi: 1. Eponimlar shakllanishi bo'yicha mifonimlarning salmog'i juda kam (tahlilga tortilgan qariyb bir yarim ming eponim so'zning yuztasi mifonim asosli. Masalan, *Achilles' heel*, *Amor*, *Atlas* kabi). 2. Eponimlar kimnidir xotirlash va sharaflash xususiyatiga ega. Ular birovning ismini abadiylashtirish uchun ham qo'llanadi. Eponimlar ko'pincha sport, tibbiyot, adabiyot, siyosat, iqtisod kabi sohalarning rivoji uchun faoliyat ko'rsatgan odamlar nomini mashhurlashtirish, abadiylashtirish uchun shakllantirilgan. 3. Eponimlar atalgan nomi bilan bevosita aloqador bo'ladi. Masalan: *Kolt revolver* eponimi amerikalik ixtirochi, sanoatchi va ishbilarmon Semyut Kolt nomi bilan bog'liq. U o'z davrida Amerikada "Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company" kompaniyasini tashkil etgan va revolverlarning seriyali ishlab chiqarilishini tijoratlashtirgan. 4. Ammo eponimlar orasida ixtirochisi nomi bilan aloqasi bo'lmagan, shaxs nomlariga bog'lanmaydigan eponim turlari ham mavjud. Masalan, "*Eynshteyniy*" – kimyoviy unsur nomi bo'lib, olim Eynshteyn sharafiga qo'yilgan. 5. Eponimlarning nutqda talaffuziga ko'ra, baynalmilal (internatsional) xususiyatli ko'rinishlari ham mavjud. Misol tariqasida nikotin va sendvich so'zlariga e'tiborimizni qaratsak. Ushbu eponim so'zlar dunyoning ko'pchilik davlatlari tillarida deyarli bir xil talaffuz qilinishi kuzatiladi. 5. Eponimlar grafik xususiyatiga ko'ra bosh harf va kichik harflar bilan yoziladi, ayniqsa, metonimik jarayonli eponimlar. Bunda eponimlar tilga olinganda aksar holatlarda so'zning narsa yoki mahsulot bilan aloqadorligiga e'tibor qaratib, u bilan bog'liq shaxs nomi nazardan chetga surilishi ham mumkin. Masalan: *dizel* – germaniyalik ixtirochi Rudolf Kristian Karl Dizel nomiga, *kardigan* – Kardigan grafi nomiga, *nikotin* – Jan Nikot de Vilmeyn nomiga qo'yilgan.

¹⁶ Trahair R. What's in a name? – New York: Oxford university press, 1990. – P. 17

¹⁷ Таржима ўзимизники.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida eponimlar mavzuiy tasnifi va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, uch fasldan iborat. Fasllarda eponim-terminlar nominatsiya xarakteriga ko‘ra fanda, texnikada va kundalik turmushdagi atoqli terminlar, mulkiy eponimlar, shuningdek, madaniy aspektda determinatsiyalangan tipik xarakterga ega ma’lumotlarni namoyon etishi bilan internatsional, lingvomadaniy, milliy xususiyatli, tarixiy-madaniy, madaniy-ijtimoiy eponimlarga bo‘linishi hamda eponim birliklar qo‘llanilishi turli tillar va madaniyatlarda farqlanishi tahlil qilingan.

Tadqiqot obyekti bo‘lgan lug‘atlar tarkibidagi eponimlar aviatsiya, astronomiya, biologiya, botanika, geologiya, kimyo, matematika, tilshunoslik, fizika, yurisprudensiya kabi fanlarinig rivojiga o‘zining ilmiy yangiliklari bilan hissa qo‘shgan olimlarning nomlari bilan bog‘liqdir. Eponimlar ilm-fanda olimlar va ixtirochilar ko‘pincha o‘lchov birliklari yoki ilmiy jarayonlar, usullarni ko‘rsatib, ba’zilar kundalik turmushda ishlatilib kelinmoqda. Tom ma’noda, uy-ro‘zg‘orga oid kundalik iste’moldagi so‘zlar qatoriga kiritilgan va kichik harflar bilan berilishiga odatlanilgan.

Ensiklopediya va lug‘atlarni tadqiq qilganda, eponimlarning iste’molga ko‘ra quyidagi mavzuiy turlari mavjudligi muallif tomonidan aniqlangan.

1. Ilm-fan va texnika sohasiga oid eponimlar.

Texnikaga oid termin-eponimlar tarkibiga kiradigan eponimlar moddiy voqelikning aniq obyektlari yoki jarayonlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ular 23 guruhga bo‘lib tahlil qilindi. Jumladan, apparat, tarozi, termometr, o‘lchagichlar, avtomobil, dvigatel, raketa, avtomat qurol nomlari: *Gatso speed camera – Gatso kamerasi; Cavendish torsion balance – Kavendish torsion balanssi. Fahrenheit-termometr – Farengeyt shkalali thermometer; McLeod gauge – siqish bosimini o‘lchagich (vakuum o‘lchagich) McLeod; Toyota, Ford – avtomobil markasi; dizel – ichki yonish dvigateli; Stokes – inglizlarning ikki oyoqli yengil zambaragi.*

O‘rganilayotgan guruhda atoqli nomlarning umumiy otlarga o‘tishi berilgan nomning bir qator bir xil obyektlarga taqsimlanishi, ya’ni umumlashtirish orqali sodir bo‘ladi.

Ilm-fan va texnika sohasida, bundan tashqari, kundalik turmushda qo‘llaniladigan eponim birliklar terminning ilmiy konsepti sifatida quyidagi shartlarni o‘zida mujassmlashtiradi:

1. Tarkibi atoqli yoki turdosh otdan iborat.
2. Atoqli otning affiksial bo‘lmagan yo‘l bilan metonimik ko‘chish natijasi.
3. Atoqli otning affiksial hosilasi.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, atoqli nomlar, ya’ni kishi, joy yoki narsa nomi umumiy obyektlar, tushunchalar yoki sifatlarni tavsiflash uchun ishlatiladi va bunday so‘zlar ba’zan katta va ba’zan kichik harflar bilan yozilgan eponimlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Eponimlar, odatda, kishi ismidan, joy nomi, afsonaviy nomlardan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, so‘zlarga, ismning manbai bo‘lgan yoki boshqa biror narsa nomining manbai deb hisoblangan atoqli otga ishora qiladi.

2. Tibbiyot sohasiga doir eponimlar. Eponim birliklarning ushbu turi jahonda tibbiyot rivojlanishi bilan paydo bo‘lib, ushbu soha terminologik tizimining muhim

qismiga aylangan va asosan, qo'shma so'zlar, terminologik iboralardan iborat hamda ularning so'z yasash modellari har xil.

O'z navbatida, tibbiyotga xos bo'lgan eponimlar kasallik belgilari, muolaja, tibbiy asbob-uskunalarini kabilarni ko'rsatuvchi eponim birliklardan iborat:

Aaron sign – amerikalik gastroenterolog Charlz Detti Aaron sharafiga nomlangan bo'lib, appenditsitda qattiq bosim ostida yurak yoki oshqozon hududida og'riq yoki bezovtalik hissi holatini ifodalab keladi. Bundan tashqari *Basedow disease*, *Alzheimer disease*, *Munchausen syndrome*, *Othello syndrome* kabi kasallik nomlari mavjud. Yana bir misol, tibbiyotda *Heimlich maneuver*¹⁸ termini bilan ma'lum davolash usuliga e'tibor qaratamiz. Insonning yuqori nafas olish yo'llarida tiqilib qolgan yot jismni chiqarib yuborish uchun yuqori qorin diafragmasini qisish yo'li orqali amalga oshiriladigan birinchi yordam usuli bo'lib, XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida amerikalik yahudiy ko'krak qafasi(torakal) jarrohi va tibbiyot tadqiqotchisi Genri Xeymlich tomonidan taklif qilingan.

Eponim birliklarning yuqorida keltirilgan yo'nalishlardan tashqari yana 20 turdagi turli mavzularga xos terminlar aniqlandi. Ular orasida kimyo, matematika, fizika, aviatsiya, astronomiya, biologiya, botanika, arxitektura, adabiyot, texnika kabi sohalarga oid eponim birliklarning salmog'i katta. Masalan, *Avagadro qonuni*, *Grignard reaksiyasi*, *Bertolet qoidasi(kimyo)*, *Dopler effekti*, *Fermi paradoksi*, *Boyl qonuni*, *Max soni*, *Laplas invariantligi(fizika)*, *algebra (al-jabr)*, *algoritm(matematika)*, *Avicenna krateri*, *Al Beruniy krateri(astronomiya)*, *Kremerialla*, *Lennea*, *Xasanov gulsafsari*, *Tojiboyev gulsafsari(botanika)*, *Bukingem saroyi*, *Burj Xalifa*, *Bahouddin Naqshband majmuasi(arxitektura)*.

Proprietar (mulkiy) eponimlar va ularning lingvistik xususiyatlari tilshunoslik sohasida hali yetarlicha tadqiq qilinmagan. Proprietar (mulkiy) eponimlar marketing sohasida "jenerik savdo belgilari", "brend nomlar" birikmasi nomi bilan sinonimik qatorda qo'llanilib, faqatgina nofilologik tadqiqotlarda, jumladan, Brayn S.Gordon, Stefan S.Markovikning doktorlik ishlarida soha doirasida e'tiborga olingan.

MakArtur brend nomlarni proprietar (mulkiy) nom, deb ta'rif bergan. Tilda brend nomlar yoki jenerik nomlar proprietar eponimlar tarzida berilgan. Mulkiy eponimlar o'zining mashhurligi, ahamiyati tufayli mahsulotlar guruhi yoki xizmat ko'rsatish turlarini namoyon etuvchi umumiy termin yoki uning sinonimiga aylangan mahsulot belgisi yoki nomi hisoblanadi. Proprietar eponimlardan tashkil topgan brend nomlarni bildiruvchi eponimlar turli savdo belgilari, moda, tijoratga oid nomlarni bildiradi. Masalan, *Adidas*, *Zinger*, *Jilet*, *Lipton* va h.k.

Mulkiy eponimlar kelib chiqishi, tuzilishi, qo'llanilishiga ko'ra xilma-xillik kasb etib, ularni quyidagi turlarga ajratish mumkin:

1. Tavsiflovchi mulkiy eponimlar: *Chevrolet*, *Ford*
2. Leksik kesishmali mulkiy eponimlar: *Dumpster* – *dump*+*Dempster Brothers*.
3. Qisqartma yoki akronim brendlar tarzida berilgan mulkiy eponimlar: *IBM*, *KFC*, *Sulsherjahan*.

¹⁸ <http://www.whonamedit.com/synd.cfm/2528.html>

4. Antroponim asosli mulkiy eponimlar: *Disney (Uolt Disney)*,

Garchi mulkiy, ya'ni proprietar eponimlar marketing sohasining asosini tashkil qilsa-da, bu terminlar ham boshqa eponimlar kabi o'ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, bunday neologizmlar oddiy so'zlarga aylanib tilning lug'atini boyitadi.

Proprietar eponimlardan tashqari kiyim-kechakni bildiruvchi eponimlar va kundalik turmush tarzida ishlatiladigan buyumlar ham tez-tez uchrab turadi. Eponim birliklarning bu turi kundalik iste'moldagi so'zlar qatoriga kirib qolgan quyidagi kategoriyalardan iborat:

Kiyim-kechakni bildiruvchi eponimlar: *vellington, kardigan, reglan, kapri*;

Ilm-fan va texnika taraqqiyoti doirasida qilingan ixtirolar natijasida kelib chiqqan oilaviy-maishiy buyumlarni bildiruvchi eponimlar:

a) Antroponim asosli: *Collins Axe* – Kollins boltasi, *Allen wrench* – shurup ochuvchi kalit, *Hojimatov damlamasi*.

b) Toponim asosli: *Duffel bag* – *a soft oblong bag for personal belongings*¹⁹ – sport sumkasi, *Jersey barrier* – *a concrete or plastic object used to form a fence, for example to separate lines of traffic or to protect people walking or working on a road from being hit by cars*²⁰ – yo'l harakatini to'sish uchun beton yoki plastik to'siq; *Qo'qon pichog'i*, *Qo'qon arava*, *Xorazm aravasi*.

Umuman olganda, eponimlar jamiyatda, ijtimoiy hayotda, shu jumladan, ilmiy sohada asosiy leksik qatlam sifatida xizmat qiladi. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti bilan eponimlarning mavzuviy ko'rinishlari ham ortib boradi.

Terminlar har qanday tilning "o'ziga xos mahsuloti", lisoniy tadqiq qilinar ekan, ularda milliy o'ziga xoslik xususiyatining mavjudligi ham tabiiydir. Umuman, voqelikni anglash uchun uning milliy va madaniy jihatlari asosiy o'rinda turadi. Chunki lisoniy jarayonlar ma'lum milliy madaniyat, muhit qamrovida kechadi. Zero, tilshunos olim Sh. Safarov ta'kidlaganidek, "Lison o'zida voqelikni aks ettiradi, madaniyat esa ushbu voqelikning ajralmas qismidir"²¹. Demak, keltirilgan jumladan til madaniyat bilan bevosita bog'liqligini anglash mumkin. Shu jihatdan, eponimlar termin sifatida maxsus yo'nalishlardagi tadqiqotlarning markazida bo'lishiga qaramay, ikki til qiyosida eponimlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini yoritish masalasi muayyan izlanishlarni talab etadi. Shuningdek, eponim birliklar semantikasi ham ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki u muayyan xalq leksikasining lingvistik va madaniy xususiyatlarini, etnik ong va tafakkurini aniqlash, tahlil qilish, semantikasida madaniy komponentlarni tavsiflash imkonini beradi.

Izohli, etimologik va qiyosiy tahlillarga ko'ra eponimlar tarkibidagi atoqli otlar fan va madaniy kontekstda lingvistik, tarixiy, etnografik, madaniy ma'lumotlarni aks ettiradi. Eponimlar madaniy aspektda determinatsiyalangan tipik xarakterga ega ma'lumotlarni namoyon etib kelgan. Ularni quyidagi uch yo'nalishda tavsiflash mumkin:

¹⁹ [https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/duffel bag](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/duffel%20bag)

²⁰ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/jersey-barrier?q=Jersey+barrier>

²¹ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор нашриёти, 2006. – Б. 63.

1. Internatsional xususiyatli eponimlar: *Aleksandria, O‘zbekistan, badminton, amper*;

2. Milliy xususiyatli eponimlar: *Tramponomika, Marg‘ilon ipagi*;

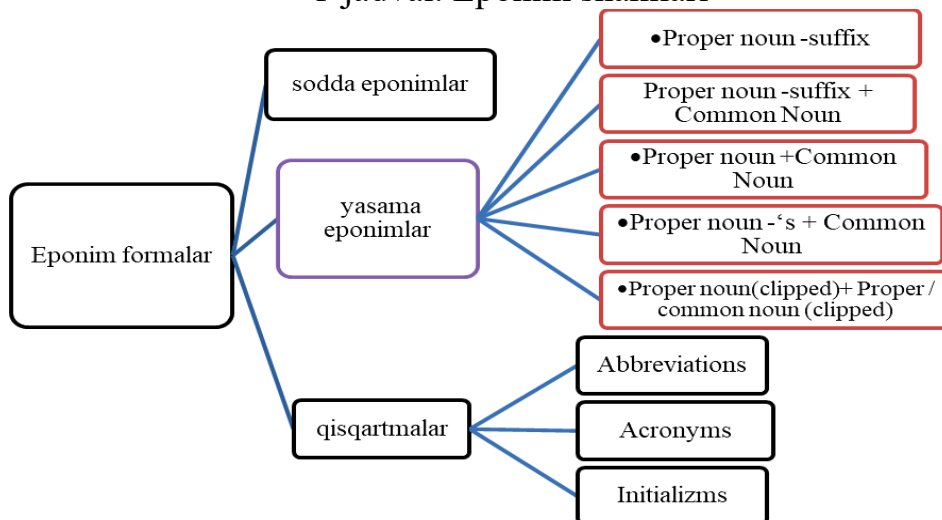
3. Ijtimoiy hayotda o‘z aksini topgan, lekin ilmiy va kasbiy soha bilan chegaralangan antroponim tarkibli terminlar: *Doppler effect, Kubraviya tariqati, Zulfiya mukofoti*;

Ingliz va o‘zbek eponimlarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish jarayonida ikki tilda o‘ziga xos umumiy va xususiy jihatlar ko‘zga tashlandi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Eponimlar semantikasi, strukturasi va derivatsiyasi”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ikki fasldan iborat. Bob fasllarida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi eponimlar struktur xususiyati, morfologik-sintaktik tuzilishiga ko‘ra turlari, tarkibiy turlari, ularda denotatsiya va konnotatsiya hodisasi hamda pejorative va meliorativ xususiyatli eponimlar tadqiq etilgan.

Eponimlar grammatik, struktur jihatdan xilma-xil ko‘rinishda shakllangan. Fan sohalarida MakArtur, V.A. Ikonnikova, N. V. Novinskayalar eponimlarning struktur shakllari bo‘yicha o‘z qarashlarini bildirishgan. Masalan, MakArtur eponimlarning quyidagi turlarini taklif qiladi: sodda eponimlar, birikmalar va atributiv konstruksiyalar, suffiks asosli hosilalar, egalik qo‘shimchalilar, kesmalar va aralashmalar yoki gibrid so‘zlar²². Eponimlarning ushbu keltirilgan turlari fanning u yoki bu sohasi tadqiqi natijasidir. Eponimlarning hosil bo‘lish strukturasi bo‘yicha tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan yondashib, izlanishlarimizning asosiy obyektlari sifatida eponim lug‘atlar va internet materiallar tahliliga asoslanib, eponimlarni hosil bo‘lish xususiyatiga ko‘ra uch shaklga ajratdik: sodda, yasama va qisqartma shakldagi eponimlar. Yasama va qisqartma eponimlarning har birini yana guruhlarga bo‘lib chiqish mumkin (1-jadval).

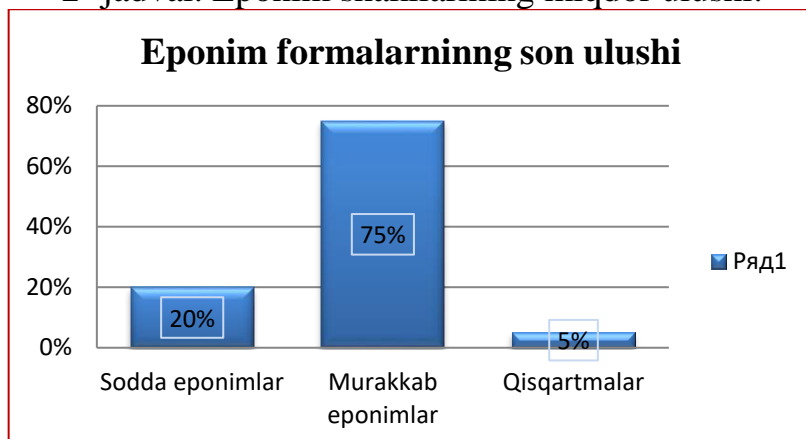
1-jadval. Eponim shakllari



Tahlilga tortilgan eponim shakllar miqdor ulushi jihatidan aksariyat eponimlarning yasama eponimlardan iboratligini ko‘rsatdi. Qisqartmalar asosida hosil bo‘lgan eponimlar soni juda oz (2-jadval).

²² McArthur T. The Oxford Companion to the English Language. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992. – P. 378.

2- jadval. Eponim shakllarining miqdor ulushi:



Tahlil jarayonida eponimlarning nafaqat tuzilishi, balki ularning tarkibiy komponentlar soni ham e'tiborimizni tortdi. Chunki eponim terminlar nafaqat tuzilishida, balki tarkibiga kirgan so'zlar sonida ham farqlanishi kuzatildi. Shu sababli barcha eponimlarni shartli ravishda quyidagi guruhlariga bo'lish mumkin:

1) bir komponentli eponim (*Friday, frisbee, Froebelism, fuchsia, galvanize, gardenia, alebstr, tuyamo 'yinit*);

2) ikki komponentli eponim (*Gauss's method, Geiger counter, Mauser rifle, Maxim gun, Maxwell's equations, Samarqand qog'ozi, Qo'qon darvozasi, Choriqulboy ko'prigi*);

3) uch elementdan iborat eponim (*Prince Albert coat, Alice in Wonderland, Tom Pate Memorial Award, Douglas Aircraft Company, Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi*).

Xulosa shuki, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida eponimlar derivatsiyasi morfologik hamda sintaktik xususiyatlarga ega. Eponimlar yasalishi, tuzilishi – yakka (tub va sodda yasama), qo'shma yasama bo'lishi bilan o'zaro farqlanadi.

Eponimlar denotatsiyasi va konnotatsiyasi xususida fikr yuritar ekanmiz, mifonimlarning salmoqli hissasiga guvohi bo'lamiz. Mifonim asosidagi eponimlarning konnotativ jihatlari ko'pincha mifologiyaga kiritilgan boy ramziy ma'no, rivoyatlar va madaniy assotsiatsiyalarga asoslanadi. Eponimlarning badiiy matnda berilishi va semantikasiga oid tahlillar davomida ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan simbolik, ya'ni ramziylik; odob va axloqiy qadriyatlar; ruhiy va fiziologik holatlarga ishora qilish; madaniy moslik konnotativ jihatlar aniqlandi.

Nutqning har qanday ko'rinishida takrorlanadigan pejotratsiya eponimlarda ham mavjuddir. Eponimlar ham lingvomadaniy tabiatiga ko'ra, salbiy konnotatsiya egallashga moyil terminlardir. Bu, ayniqsa, ingliz eponimlarida ko'zga tashlandi. Pejorativ eponim, odatda, shaxs yoki joy nomi sifatida paydo bo'lib, so'z iste'moli jarayonida semantik siljish orqali salbiy yoki kamsituvchi ma'noli umumiy ot yoki sifatga aylanadi. Masalan, *Shovinizm, Frankenshteyn*.

XULOSA

1. Eponimlar leksik birliklardir. Shuning uchun ular til va nutqda qo'llanishi jihatidan farqliklarga ega. Eponimlarning ko'pchiligi shakllanishiga ko'ra kishi nomlari (antropnimlar)dan, joy nomlari (toponimlar)dan hamda kam sonli qismi

mifonimlardan hosil bo'lgan. Eponimlar haqidagi lingvistik bilimlar terminshunoslik va terminologiya, tilshunoslik va mintaqashunoslik, leksikologiya bo'yicha bilimlarni boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

2. Antroponim hamda toponim asosli eponimlar kim yoki qayernidir sharaflash va abadiylashtirish, tarixga aylantirish, uni yodlab turishga undash tabiatiga ega. Biroq ularning barchasi o'zi yaratgan shaxs nomiga qo'yilmagan. Eponimlar maxsus tushunchalarni nomlashning potensial manbai bo'lib, muayyan voqelik-hodisalar, ularning kelib chiqishi bo'yicha avlodan-avlodga o'tib kelayotgan madaniy munosabat va stereotiplarning saqlovchisi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

3. Eponim terminiga xos tushunchalar shakllanish tadqiqi bo'yicha diaxron, ya'ni til fenomeni taraqqiyoti va evolyusiyasini tarix orqali ko'rib chiqish imkonini beradi. Eponimlar nimani anglatishi, salbiy yoki ijobiy ma'no xususiyatiga egaligi, diaxron yoki sinxron bo'lishi, genderligi kabilar uni tasviriy metodda tadqiq qilishni taqozo qiladi.

4. Eponimlarni o'rganish har bir xalq lingvomadaniyati subtilidagi atoqli nomlarning amal qilishini ham har tomonlama tadqiq qilish imkonini kengaytiradi. Eponimlarni leksik-semantik, lingvokulturologik, etimologik jihatlarida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qiyosiy tahlil qilish eponim terminlarining tematik tasnifini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu esa uning ikki noqardosh til doirasida izohli tarjima lug'atini yaratish imkonini beradi.

5. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi eponimlarning atoqli hamda turdosh otlarga, terminologiyaga, frazeologik birliklarga o'tish xususiyatlari ham alohida e'tiborni tortadi. Ularni lingvokulturologik aspektida nazariy tahlil qilishning ilmiy asoslarini o'rnatishda mahalliy va xorijiy olimlarning uni lingvokulturologik jihatdan o'rganishga yondashuvlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

6. Ko'pchilik eponimlarni turli tillarda tez anglab tushunish oson, chunki ularning talaffuzi deyarli bir xil. Odatda, eponim so'zlar yozuvda bosh harf bilan beriladi. Agar eponim metonimik xususiyatga ega bo'lsa, kichik harflar bilan yoziladi. Ingliz tili asosida ko'plab eponimlar yaratilgan. Fan tili sifatida u dunyoning boshqa tillariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi, internatsionalizmlarning shakllanishi manbai bo'lib, uning asosida turli tillarning terminologik tizimlariga kirib boradigan terminlar shakllanadi. Eponimlar ulardan biridir.

7. Termin-eponim, termin-eponimlarning mavzuiy turlari o'rtasida katta farq kuzatilmaydi. Eponimlar har birda maxsus terminologik tizimning tarkibiy qismi sifatida nomlanuvchi terminlar va nomlarni qamrab oladi. Ularni lingvistik tadqiq qilish turli sohalarning terminlari va nomlari leksikografiyasi tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Buning uchun "eponimik termin" tushunchasining ta'rif va asoslanishi; eponim (antroponim) nomi bilan undan olingan eponimik nom o'rtasidagi bog'lanish xarakterini belgilash; nomdosh termin yasash usullari va bu birliklarning strukturaviy-grammatik turlarini, har bir eponim semantikasining madaniy (ilmiy-tarixiy) komponentini aniqlash va tavsiflash; ularning terminologiya tizimidagi o'rnini, til va nutqda amal qilishining asosiy tamoyillarini ko'rsatib berish muhim vazifalar bo'lib hisoblanadi.

8. Eponimlar semantikasi insoniyat tarixidan oldingi davr bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Ularning amal qilishini o‘rganish uchun etimologiyasiga murojaat qilish kerak. Afsonalar va miflar fan va texnikaning turli sohalarda eponimik terminologiyaning faol ta‘minlovchilari hisoblanadi.

9. Termin-eponimlar xalqaro xarakterga ega. Eponimlar bilan bog‘liq termin va nomlar semantikasining madaniy komponenti tabiati va ko‘lami turlichadir. Ular orasida nomdosh nomlar ham mavjud. Bunday nomdosh nomlar bilan ham ilmiy tushunchani taqdim etish holatlari kuzatiladi.

10. Turli fan-texnika, sanoat, ishlab chiqarish, san‘at va madaniyat kabi qator sohalarning terminlari tarkibiga kiruvchi eponimik birliklarning har biri semantik, struktur-grammatik, derivativ xususiyatlarga ega. Ularning kelib chiqishini lingvistik va ekstralingvistik hodisalar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni aks ettirish bilan tavsiflash mumkin.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

ZIYODULLAEV AKMAL RAUPOVICH

**LINGUOCOGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL PECULARITIES
OF EPONYMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Philosophy degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Bukhara – 2024

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The dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian, (resume)) has been placed on the website of the Scientific Council at Bukhara State University (www.buxdu.uz) and «Ziyonet» Information-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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INTRODUCTION (PhD thesis annotation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. Scientific research in the field of onomatology, which emerged as a separate field in world linguistics in the second half of the twentieth century, has advanced to a new level. In this process, eponyms which make substantial proportion of onyms play an important role. Linguistic essence, semantics, structure of eponyms, related eponymization phenomenon, word formation, historical-cultural, gender, sociolinguistic, linguostylistic, linguocognitive and other aspects, place of eponyms in language, etymological factors, determining the features of use in ordinary and literary speech is important in justifying the history of the language and the social significance of the language.

In world linguistics, the lexical wealth of each language, the linguocognitive and linguocultural study of onomastic units in it, eponymic units, the specific characteristics of terms-eponyms, the use of proper names as terms in English linguistic culture, especially eponyms as linguistic units of different system languages the scope of studies devoted to comparative studies is increasing. These also include determining the place of English and Uzbek eponyms in speech and language, lexical-semantic, grammatical, national-cultural, stylistic, denotative and connotative features, classifying them by domains of application, giving them in translation, the problems of creating translation dictionaries are also one of the urgent tasks that need to be investigated.

For this purpose, it is important to clarify the position of eponyms among other onomastic units, their classification depending on their relevance to social spheres, as it serves to enrich the theoretical foundations of onomastics. In order to achieve a strong spirituality in the new Uzbekistan, it shows that “Uzbekistan must be globally competitive in the field of science, intellectual potential, modern personnel, and high technologies.”¹ Therefore, it is necessary to solve the priority tasks of raising theoretical research to the level of world standards in the field of linguistics. In this regard, determining the basis of the formation of eponyms in the language, their classification according to the linguo-cognitive and linguo-cultural features, and the linguopoetic signs associated with their use in the literary text in a contrastive method allows to justify the existence of eponyms in each language as a whole system and national and cultural linguistic characteristics, worldview and mentality, religious views, their formation and use in connection with the national-cultural traditions of the people to which they belong.

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives specified in the following legal documents: The Decree of the President PF-5847 “On approval of the concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” from October 8, 2019; the Decree of the President PF-60 “On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” from January 28, 2022; the Decree of the President PF-610 On the

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёевнинг 2017 йил 22 декабрдаги Олий мажлисга мурожаатномаси // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 23 декабрь. – № 258 (6952).

development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 from August 11, 2017; the Resolution of the President PQ-5117 “On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level” from May 19, 2021, and other related documents.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation work was carried out in the line with the priority direction of Science and Technology development of the Republic: I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state”.

Problem development status. In world linguistics, the works of foreign scientists such as R.Trahair, M.Freeman, T.Tuleja, R.Boycott, P.Gooden, J. Marciano, B.Cappuzzo, B.Barankin, T.Hunter, J.Duke-Parra, J.Lliano-Idarraga, A. Raffner; Russian scientists such as O.A.Priymak, E.V.Varnavskaya, M.M.Dzyuba, O.V. Kuznesova, V.M.Leychik, N.V.Novinskaya, D.S.Lotte, M.G.Blau, E.M. Kakzanova are dedicated to the actual issues of eponyms. However, eponyms and eponymization problems have not been fully studied and not adequately resolved in the science of linguistics. A number of scientists of the world such as M.G. Blau, N.V. Podolskaya, O.S.Axmanova, G.Lalich, N.Bragina, S.Lubenski, K.Denham, A. Lobek, J.Taylor, V.N.Gubin, S.B.Korolev and R.P.Samusev, Ye.Kakzanova explained their theoretical views and conclusions on the term eponym in their scientific works, for instance, Ye.Kakzanova’s research on linguocognitive and cultural peculiarities of mathematical and medical terms-eponyms, eponymous units in the specialized aviation lexicon by Ye.A.Zyuzina, English eponyms of scientific and technical terms by V.V.Vaxrameyeva, the use of proper names as terms in English linguoculturology by I.L.Kuchesheva² are among these studies.

In addition, the School of Literature, Languages and Linguistics under Australian National University, “The New York Times” provides an overview and perspective on eponyms³.

Richard Nordquist, a professor at Southern Georgia University in the United States, has focused on eponyms, and Gordana Lalic (University of Novi Sad, Serbia) covered the morphological aspect of English eponymic lexemes and their semantic relationship with the main word in his article.⁴

N.Bragina (Institute of Russian Linguistics named after A.S. Pushkin), S. Lubensky (University at Albany-State University of New York at Albany. Albania) published the article on eponyms as cultural keywords and their lexicographic

² Какзанова Е.М. Лингвокогнитивные и культурологические особенности научного дискурса: на материале математических и медицинских терминов-эпонимов: Дисс... доктора филологических наук. – М., 2011; Зюзина Е.А. Эпонимические единицы в составе специальной авиационной лексики: Дисс. кандидат филол. наук. – М., 2006; Вахрамеева В.В. Эпонимные термины в английских подязыках науки и техники: Дисс. ..кандидат филол. наук. – М., 2012; Кучешева И.Л. Имена собственные как термины в подязыке английской лингвокультуры: Дисс... кандидат филол. наук. – Омск, 2012.

³ <https://literaryterms.net/eponym/>

⁴ <https://www.translatemedia.com/translation-blog/eponyms-in-the-english-language/>

description in English and Russian. The article covers Cultural and lexicographical aspects of English and Russian eponyms.⁵

General concepts about eponyms have been given In the “Morphological typology and word formation” part of the book “Linguistics for Everyone: An Introduction” by K.Denham, A.Lobeck.⁶

Aiming at the comparative analysis of the role of semantics in the linguistic theory of the four grammatical traditions in Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic languages, eponyms are mentioned and a general description are given in the book “The Emergence of Semantics in Four Linguistic Traditions: Hebrew, Sanskrit, Greek, Arabic” by J.Taylor (John Taylor) “Ten Lectures on Applied Cognitive Linguistics (Wout Jac. van Bakkum, Jan Houben, Ineke Sluiter, Kees Versteegh).⁷

The term “eponym” was also used in the Uzbek language. For example, in Uzbek folklore studies, M.Jorayev’s book “Fundamentals of Folklore Studies” and M.Rizoyeva’s dissertation on the topic “Uzbek folk mythological legends (characteristics, classification and system of images)” indicate that eponyms are the names of heroes of epic works⁸. In Linguistics, the classification of eponyms based on toponymy is discussed in the “Detonymization” section of Chapter I of “Toponymy” textbook by S.Korayev⁹. Also, in the research area of language theory, research was conducted on the onomastic classification of eponyms in the section “Criteria for the classification of the onomastic system of the language” of the scientific thesis of Kh.Maksudova on the topic “Genesis of the onomastic layer of the language and linguocultural aspects”.¹⁰

It is obvious that the lexical-semantic essence of eponyms, their place in language and speech, morphological, syntactic (i.e. grammatical) features, and methodological possibilities have not yet been fully researched in the example of the comparison of English and Uzbek languages.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific-research works of the higher educational or scientific research institution where the dissertation has been conducted. This dissertation has been carried out as an integral part of the plan of scientific research of Bukhara State University for 2019-2024 on “Actual problems of literary criticism and translation studies: issues of literary process, comparative literary studies, stylistics and linguistics”.

This dissertation has been carried out in connection with the scientific research plan of the department of Uzbek literature of Bukhara State University on the topic “Actual problems of philology” and the department of English literature and translation studies “Actual problems of literary criticism and translation studies: literary process, comparative literary studies, stylistics and linguistics” .

⁵ <https://www.dissercat.com/>; <https://slll.cass.anu.edu.au/centres/andc/eponyms>

⁶ Denham K., Lobeck A. Linguistics for Everyone: An Introduction. Cengage Learning, 2009. – P. 199.

⁷ Wout Jac. van Bakkum, Jan Houben, Ineke Sluiter, Kees Versteegh The Emergence of Semantics in Four Linguistic Traditions: Hebrew, Sanskrit, Greek, Arabic. John Benjamins Publishing, 1997. – P. 57.

⁸ Жўраев М. Фольклоршунослик асослари. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.: Фан, 2009; Ризоева М.А. Ўзбек халқ мифологик афсоналари (ўзига хос хусусиятлари, таснифи ва образлар тизими: Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. – Т., 2020.

⁹ Qorayev S. Toponimika: O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Т.: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2006. – B. 99.

¹⁰ Maksudova X. U. Tilning onomastik qatlami genезisi va lingvokulturologik jihatlari: Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha fалsaфа доктори (PhD) diss. avtoreferati. – Andijon., 2023. – B. 15.

The aim of the research work is to determine the common and typical aspects of linguocognitive and linguocultural characteristics of eponyms in English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research work:

to determine the theoretical bases of linguo-cultural analysis of eponyms, approaches of foreign and local authors in terms of their linguo-cultural, ethno-linguistic, linguo-cognitive study;

to prove the factors of formation of eponyms as a linguistic unit, their place in language and speech, their natural compatibility with demonyms, derivational, ontological, and motivational characteristics based on the materials of English and Uzbek languages;

thematic classification of eponyms according to their linguo-cognitive and linguo-cultural nature, relevance to science and social spheres, to propose etymological description, to apply them in English and Uzbek language culture, to substantiate the features of transition from the position of linguistic culture to the field of common nouns, terminology, phraseological units;

to show that eponyms are denotative and connotative, gender usage, geographical content, its representation as term-eponym or term-name, to show its one types of onyms, manifestation in morphological, syntactic, semantic, methodological features;

to reveal the aspects related to the expression of eponyms in literary works and to create a bilingual explanatory dictionary of English and Uzbek eponyms.

The object of the research work are scientific, socio-political, journalistic, literary texts where eponyms from the culture of English and Uzbek languages are expressed, eponyms selected from English, Uzbek special (polytechnic, mathematics, chemistry, medicine, biology) dictionaries, English-Uzbek lexicographic sources.

The subject of the research work is the linguocognitive and linguocultural features of eponyms in the English and Uzbek languages.

Methods of the research. In the process of research quantitative, comparative etymological, lexical-semantic, component, linguistic-cultural analysis methods were used.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:

it has been proven the linguocognitive and linguocultural nature of English and Uzbek eponyms related to different systems, their use in speech as words denoting the names of sciences, fields, manufactured or discovered objects, their priority in enriching the language lexicon and terminology;

it has been justified that eponyms are divided into national and international types, which have orthographic, word-formation, motivational, functional, semantic, homonymous features as a complex onomastic linguistic unit, their various metaphorical possibilities and models in sublanguages, gender characteristics, and anthropocentric factors;

it has been determined denotative and connotative use of eponyms that possess the feature of adjective, and verb, linguopoetic, linguostylistic aspects specific to their expression, not always being a thing or concept named after a

specific person, and the representation of proprietary eponyms as generic trademarks in this respect;

it has been stated that according to the use eponyms are given in the form of descriptive, blended, abbreviations or acronyms, they show information of a typical nature determined in the cultural aspect, and accordingly they are divided into international, national, historical-cultural, cultural-social eponyms and their typical features in different languages and cultures.

Practical results of the research work are as follows:

it has been proven that the lexical-semantic, national, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), nominative-motivational, linguostylistic and linguopoetic features of English and Uzbek eponyms are closely related with the living conditions, language and culture, national outlook, mentality, religious concepts, specific traditions and rituals, poetic way of thinking, beliefs of both peoples;

it has been justified that the materials collected on eponyms in English and Uzbek, the general conclusions are drawn, the created bilingual explanatory dictionary provide important scientific and theoretical information for our current comparative linguistics, new textbooks, manuals, and dictionaries created on onomastics, linguo-cultural studies, local studies, phraseology, terminology, and mythology have been improved.

Authenticity of the research results. The reliability of the research results is based on the clear statement of the issue, the scientific-methodological approach and methods used in the dissertation, the fact that the theoretical information is obtained from scientific, scientific-popular, artistic, journalistic sources, the presented analyzes are based on quantitative, comparative-etymological, lexical-semantic, component, linguistic-cultural. It is explained by the introduction of theoretical ideas and conclusions into practice, the confirmation of the obtained results by competent structures.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is manifested by the possibility of studying English and Uzbek eponyms in the form of a historical-etymological, lexical-semantic, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), functional-stylistic integrated system, and determining the features of their use in language and speech.

Practical value of the research results, first of all, is defined by conducting special courses and seminars on distinguishing language and speech phenomena, analysis of onomastic units in the higher and secondary special, general education system, creation of textbooks and training manuals for the subjects "Modern Uzbek Literary Language", onomastics, lexicology, semasiology, morphology, grammar, stylistics, lexicography of the subject "English Language", "Onomastics", "Text Linguistics", as well as by the fact that it serves to strengthen the promotion of learning foreign languages in the mass media.

Implementation of the research results. Regarding the scientific results obtained from the scientific results obtained in the process of determining the

linguocognitive and linguocultural characteristics of eponyms in English and Uzbek languages:

conclusions related to the system of eponyms in English and Uzbek languages, the factors of their formation are often based on mythonyms, anthroponyms and toponyms, their morphological features, lexical-semantic essence, their compatibility with demonyms by nature, principles specific to eponymy and eponymization have been used in Bukhara state university in the fundamental project OT-F-1-002 -“Psychological mechanisms of formation of national idea and ideological immunity in the youth” for 2017-2020 (reference No. 04/2618 of Bukhara state university dated September 7, 2023). As a result, English and Uzbek eponyms have been studied in a comparative aspect and enrichment with new scientific and theoretical views has been achieved;

theoretical and practical materials related to the linguocognitive and linguocultural nature of English and Uzbek eponyms related to different systems, their use in speech as words denoting the names of sciences, fields, manufactured or discovered objects, their priority in enriching the language lexicon and terminology have been used at Bukhara state university in the innovative project on the topic of creating multimedia products for the subject of “Family psychology” for 2021-2022 (reference No. 04/2620 of Bukhara state university dated September 7, 2023). As a result, the lexical-semantic essence of English and Uzbek eponyms, their place in language and speech, morphological, syntactic (i.e. grammatical) features have been developed;

conclusions obtained from the dissertation on the eponyms’ division into national and international types, which have orthographic, word-formation, motivational, functional, semantic, homonymous features as a complex onomastic linguistic unit, their various metaphorical possibilities and models in sublanguages, gender characteristics, and anthropocentric factors were used in Bukhara regional television company in preparing the scenarios of Bukhara TV channel’s programs “Najot bilimda”, “Assalom, Buxoro”, radiobroadcast of “Ta’limdagi muammolar” of radio “Buxoro” (reference No. 02-09-267 of Bukhara Regional Television and Radio Company dated September 21, 2023). As a result, the content of the materials prepared for these TV programs has been enhanced, it has been ensured that they are rich in scientific and theoretical evidence, and it has served to ensure the scientific popularity of the literary programs.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 7 scientific–practical conferences including 5 national and 2 international scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. 13 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation. Among them, 6 scientific articles, including 4 national and 2 international journals, were published in publications recommended for publication of the main results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and appendices, and the total volume is 136 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** part of the dissertation contains such issues as topicality and necessity of the research, its goals and tasks, object and subject of the research work, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technologies of the Republic, and the scientific innovation and practical results of the research, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, implementation of research results, published works and information on the structure of the work.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Eponyms as linguistic units**” and consists of three parts. In the first part of the chapter, the terminological essence of the concept of “eponym” and its use in linguistics are discussed. The anthropocentric approach to the language is one of the important paradigms of today’s cognitive linguistics and linguocultural science. It is known that onomastics reflects names, and cognitive linguistics shows the relationship between language and perception, including the correct understanding of concepts and notions and their expression in speech. For example, cognitive linguistics forms an understanding of the influence of cultural and social factors in the interpretation of phonetic aspects of names, linguistic structures. Hence, the use and interpretation of names in onomastics can be better understood by applying cognitive principles. It is relied on the principles of cognitive linguistics for a deeper understanding of cognitive processes, meaning, and dynamics of language when creating any language unit whether it is a word or a lexical unit. “Eponym” is a term that belongs to the above-mentioned lexical units, and in our research, this unit has been studied in a contrastive aspect within the framework of two distinct languages.

Eponym is a linguistic term (derived from ep-uh-nim) that was first used around 1833.

In the dictionary of the American scientist M. Freeman, the eponym is defined as follows: “The word coined from Greek words: epi - on, upon and onama - a name¹¹. When we pay attention to the structural construction of this unit, which originally comes from the Greek word “eponymos”, the meaning is understood as “named / named after”.

In the “Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by O.S. Akhmanova, the term “eponym” is interpreted as “formation of people and place names from the name of any person”¹², or in the dictionary published under the editorship of Y.N. Karaulov, the term “eponym” is interpreted as “giving a name”¹³. In the same dictionary we also find the term “eponymous name” - a popular name derived from an eponymous name.

English and Uzbek languages contain many eponyms. An eponym refers to a real or imaginary person or thing that is associated with a certain discovery, place

¹¹ Freeman S. M. A new dictionary of eponyms. – Oxford: Oxford University press, 1997. – P.10.

¹² Ахманова О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – Москва: Советская энциклопедия, 1996. – С. 528.

¹³ Русский язык: энциклопедия / под. ред. Ю. Н. Караулова. Из-е 2-е. – Москва: Изд. Дом. Большая Российская энциклопедия, 1997. – С. 617.

or period of its creation. In this way, the person becomes the “eponym” of that thing. However, eponyms cover fields ranging from astronomical observation to zoological taxonomy, geographical studies, and physics of atomic units.

Eponyms differ from common words in the following aspects: a) semantically - by defining special concepts; b) it is functional, i.e. it is primarily a professional language unit.

Eponyms reflect specific information on account of specific names (anthroponyms, toponyms), considered to be the lexis of the special-professional field according to the characteristics of the term, and as a result become the object of special-professional texts of science.

Eponyms are terms formed with the participation of nouns, and due to their anthropocentric nature, they are words with a rich semantic layer that are of great interest from the point of view of studying cognitive processes.

New discoveries in any scientific field - whether it is the name of a disease, geography, astronomy, chemistry or technology, or not, units of measurement, scientific laws are constantly named in honor of the scientists who worked on these issues.

The term “Eponym” refers to terms that refer to the name of a specific person and thus form a common name derived from the person's name. Therefore, when all eponyms come into use, they are accepted as “neologisms” - newly created words.

The distinction between the terms eponym and demonym usually seems to be important only for linguistics. They are considered as “synonyms” in relation to each other, that is, synonymous words with different spellings, but possess the same meaning. However, these terms are of two kinds - one is a name, and the other means a nation. An eponym is a thing, place, or invention named after a person, while a demonym is a word used to describe people belonging to a particular place or region. They are both related in the sense that they contain names, but they represent different concepts. Therefore, it is effective and scientifically important to separate and differentiate them in the language. For example, let's look at the origin of the word “*America*”, it will be possible to clearly show the difference between the two terms. This word is associated with the name of Amerigo Vespucci, a merchant and explorer. In 1492, Columbus discovered the New World, but Amerigo noted that it was a new continent. That is why the continent was named after him. Thus the name Amerigo became an eponym. Later, other derivatives - *American*, *Americans*, etc. appeared as “demonym”.

Another example: “*Uzbekistan*” is derived from the Uzbek ethnonym. There are various sources on the history of the ethnonym, among which the historian Rashiduddin Fazlullah ibn Imamuddawlah Abulkhair Hamadani wrote that the last representative of the Ildegizi dynasty, the ruler of Tabriz, was Uzbek Muzaffar (1210-1225)¹⁴. The Uzbek writer Khurshid Davron explained some information about the Uzbek ethnonym in the article “About a hypothesis related to the origin

¹⁴ Rashid ad-din. Sbornik letopisey. – T.1., kn.1. M., 1952

of the term (ethnonym) Uzbek”¹⁵. This toponymic eponym has a demonym in the form of *Uzbek, Uzbeks*.

There are countless eponymous terms that go back to the names of people in the Uzbek language. As a rule, a common name derived from a person's name is considered an “eponym”. Most of the time, he must have directly participated as the main person in the discovery and invention of the object belonging to that person. Only then the discovery is called by his name

In the second part of the first chapter, the ontological properties of “eponyms” have been studied as a type of onyma. Since eponyms are a type of names, they can be directly included among the main research objects of onomastics. Eponyms are onomastic terms used in various specialized fields. Therefore, knowledge about eponyms has a special place in ensuring the development of the science of onomastics.

Nowadays, the interest in studying the onymic space features of most languages is growing more and more. In particular, on the basis of their comparative study, it is possible to clarify the existing ideas about onomastic universals used in the languages of the peoples of the world and fill them with new ones.

Currently, when talking about the role of terminology in the system of sciences, eponyms are not out of the question. Fourfold attention is paid to them:

First, eponyms are part of the onomastics section of lexicology;

secondly, eponyms exist in the language of all nations;

thirdly, the section of eponymy, which studies eponyms, is considered as a separate section that connects the sciences of terminology, onomastics, and has its own study subject and methods;

fourthly, eponymy incorporates interdisciplinary concepts. Therefore, it is observed that theories and methods from many disciplines (semantics, logic, lexicography, mathematics, informatics, physics, chemistry, medicine, sociology, etc.) have been mastered. This indicates that it has an “integrative” nature.

Since the eponym is a complex onomastic language unit, it has a number of specific features:

I. Features of spelling. 1. In most cases, eponyms are capitalized because they have famous names as components. For example, *the Galileo telescope* was named after Galileo Galilei. But in metonymization, that is, in the process of association, eponyms are written with a lowercase letter. In the process of metonymization, eponyms can be used as ordinary words in ordinary speech, and their names can be forgotten. For example, *colossal* (Colossal Rhodes), *masochist* (Leopold von Masoch), *mausoleum* (derived from the name of Mausolus, the Governor of the Province in the ancient Persian Empire) and others.

This is, on the one hand, the characteristics of these names, but at the same time, it also has its problems, because it does not take into account the anthroponym - the name of a person, which is part of the eponym. In the

¹⁵ <https://kh-davron.uz/ijod/maqolalar/ozbek-terminsi-haqida.html>.

metonymic process, eponyms should be written in lower case. However, trademarks must be written in capital letters.

2. The spelling of eponyms lower case and small letters depends on the rules of national culture and manuscripts. In many publications in English, texts, titles, most terms, including eponyms, are written with capital letters.

II. Features of word formation. Another reason for using eponyms is their power of brevity. Eponyms are concise, save words and time, do not spoil the word. For example, *Alzheimer's disease* is a term understood by someone in the medical field. Instead, saying "human brain damage, human aging" takes more human energy and time. Therefore, the use of eponyms in the language leads to speech economy.

III. National and international characteristics of eponyms. 1. Eponyms are divided into national and international types. They are often pronounced the same with the same sounds. In many countries, international eponyms are read and written the same.

2. There are eponyms that are significant for a specific people and nation, that show the cultural-historical significance of certain toponyms, and are preserved in the public mind. For example, Bork's eponym nomination appears in many American periodicals. The essence of this eponym is that when the fortieth president of the United States nominated Robert Bork for the position of Supreme Court judge, the Senate (mostly Democrats) rejected his candidacy several times, even the media gave him negative publicity. This eponym gave rise to another name, *bork*, which means *to prevent/obstruct someone from occupying a position*.

IV. Motivational properties of eponyms. There is much debate about the motivational classification of eponyms, whether they are associative or neutral. In our opinion, eponyms are not neutral, they are associative.

V. Feature of eponyms having a branch function. Eponyms may or may not be internationally recognized. General terms are divided into general scientific, disciplinary, interdisciplinary and highly specialized terms. Common scientific terms are widely understood by many communicators.

Industry, interdisciplinary terms are less popular than commonly used terms, but people can understand them.

VI. Semantic features of eponyms. Some word eponyms (original eponyms) have features characteristic of homonyms. For example, *Atlas*: 1) Atlas is a common name for geographic, biological, dialectological maps (named after the legendary Libyan king Atlas, who created the globe). 2) one side of shiny silk fabric. These distinguishing features represent the unique nature of eponyms compared to other terms.

In the third part of the first chapter, the formation factors of eponymous units have been studied. Considering the structural formation and linguistic-semantic nature of eponyms, it becomes clear that there are types based on anthroponyms, toponyms, and mythonyms. From these, it can be seen that the units of eponymic terms based on anthroponyms and toponyms are significant in terms of number. After all, the number and variety of linguistic concepts and terms in our society is growing tremendously today. Especially if we pay attention to the nature of

eponyms derived from personal names, it becomes clear that they are connected with the name of a real or imaginary person, something or object, that a certain discovery is related to someone, the place of its discovery, and the time it was named. In this way, the person becomes the “eponym” of that thing. Anthroponym-based eponyms mean eponyms formed on the basis of anthroponyms, which include the authors of relevant objects and events or are named in honor of famous figures of science and culture. Instead, they are used as terms.

In his views, R. Trahair emphasized that eponyms are words derived from the name of a person, and the person can be a living or dead person, a hero or a fictional character. The scientist makes some additions to the definition: “Many eponymous phenomena in social sciences are related to the names of important places, not people.”¹⁶ Therefore, the fact that eponyms originate not only from anthroponyms, but also from toponyms is reflected in this definition. We can see a clear proof of this in the following example: Panama hat - comes from Panama in Central America, where it was first sold.¹⁷

It can be seen from the given example that the eponymous words and concepts used in social life go back to place names according to the nature and meaning. For example, the name of the Panama hat is due to the fact that it was first sold in Panama.

As a result of the observations made on the formation of eponyms, the following was determined: 1. The importance of mythonyms in the formation of eponyms is very small. (A hundred and a half of the analyzed eponymous words have a mythic basis. For example, *Achilles' heel*, *Amor*, *Atlas*, etc. 2. Eponyms have the characteristic of commemorating and honoring someone. They are also used to perpetuate someone's name. Eponyms are often It was formed to popularize and perpetuate the name of people who worked for the development of sports, medicine, literature, politics, economy, etc. 3. Eponyms are directly related to the named name. For example: *Colt revolver* eponym American inventor, industrialist and businessman Samuel Colt In his time, he founded the Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company in America and commercialized the serial production of revolvers. 4. However, among eponyms there are also types of eponyms that are not related to the name of the inventor and are not related to personal names. For example, “*Einsteinian*” is the name of a chemical element named after the scientist Einstein. 5. According to the pronunciation of eponyms in speech, there are also international features. As an example, let's focus on the words nicotine and sandwich. It is observed that these eponymous words are pronounced almost the same in the languages of most countries of the world. 5. Eponyms are written with uppercase and lowercase letters according to their graphic nature, especially eponyms with a metonymic process. In this case, when eponyms are mentioned, in most cases, attention is paid to the connection of the word with a thing or product, and it is possible to ignore the name of the person associated with it. For example: *diesel* is named after the German inventor

¹⁶ Trahair R. What's in a name? – New York: Oxford university press, 1990. – P. 17.

¹⁷ Таржима ўзимизники.

Rudolph Christian Karl Diesel, *cardigan* is named after the Count of Cardigan, *nicotine* is named after Jean Nicot de Villemain.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Thematic classification and linguistic and cultural characteristics of eponyms in English and Uzbek**” and consists of three chapters. In the sections, eponym-terms are divided into international, linguistic-cultural, national-specific, historical-cultural, cultural-social eponyms, as they show information of a typical nature determined in the cultural aspect. It is analyzed that the division and use of eponymous units differ in different languages and cultures.

The eponyms contained in the dictionaries that are the object of research are related to the names of scientists who contributed to the development of such sciences as aviation, astronomy, biology, botany, geology, chemistry, mathematics, linguistics, physics, and jurisprudence with their scientific innovations. Eponyms in science, scientists and inventors often indicate units of measurement or scientific processes, methods, and some are used in everyday life. Literally, it is included in everyday household words and used to be lowercased.

When researching encyclopedias and dictionaries, the author found out that there are the following thematic types of eponyms according to usage.

1. Eponyms related to the field of science and technology.

The eponyms included in technical terms-eponyms are related to specific objects or processes of material reality, and they were analyzed into 23 groups. Names of equipment, scales, thermometers, gauges, cars, engines, rockets, automatic weapons: *Gatso speed camera*; *Cavendish torsion balance*. *Fahrenheit thermometer* - Fahrenheit scale thermometer; *McLeod gauge* - compression pressure gauge (vacuum gauge) *McLeod*; *Toyota, Ford* - car brand; *diesel* - internal combustion engine; Stokes is a British two-legged light cannon.

In the studied group, the transfer of proper nouns to common nouns occurs through the distribution of the given name to a number of identical objects, that is, generalization.

The eponymous units used in the field of science and technology, as well as in everyday life, embody the following conditions as a scientific concept of the term:

1. The composition consists of a noun or similar noun.
2. The result of metonymic migration of a noun with a non-affixal way.
3. Affixal derivation of a noun.

Obviously, proper nouns, that is, the name of a person, place, or thing, are used to describe common objects, concepts, or qualities, and such words include eponyms, sometimes capitalized and sometimes lowercase. Eponyms are usually derived from a person's name, a place name, a mythical name, and refer to words, a noun that is the source of the name, or is believed to be the source of the name of something else. 2. Eponyms related to the field of medicine. This type of eponymous units appeared in the world with the development of medicine, became an important part of the terminological system of this field, and mainly consists of compound words, terminological phrases, and their word formation models are different.

On the other hand, eponyms specific to medicine consist of eponymous units indicating disease symptoms, treatment, medical equipment, etc.:

Aaron's sign - named after the American gastroenterologist Charles Detty Aaron, refers to the condition of pain or discomfort in the region of the heart or stomach under severe pressure in appendicitis. In addition, there are disease names such as *Basedow disease*, *Alzheimer disease*, *Munchausen syndrome*, *Othello syndrome*. Another example is the *Heimlich maneuver*¹⁸ in medicine. In order to expel a foreign body stuck in the upper respiratory tract of a person, the first aid method is performed by squeezing the upper abdominal diaphragm, which was developed by Henry Heimlich, an American Jewish thoracic surgeon and medical researcher, in the second half of the 20th century.

In addition to the above-mentioned areas of eponymous units, 20 more types of terms specific to various topics were identified. Among them, there is a large number of eponymous units related to fields such as chemistry, mathematics, physics, aviation, astronomy, biology, botany, architecture, literature, technology. For example, *Avogadro's law*, *Grignard reaction*, *Bertollet's rule (chemistry)*, *Doppler effect*, *Fermi paradox*, *Boyle's law*, *Max number*, *Laplace invariant (physics)*, *algebra (al-jabr)*, *algorithm (mathematics)*, *Avicenna crater*, *Al Beruni crater (astronomy)*, *Kremerilla*, *Lennea*, *Hasanov flower garden*, *Tojiboyev flower garden (botany)*, *Buckingham Palace*, *Burj Khalifa*, *Bahauddin Naqshband Complex (architecture)*.

Proprietary eponyms and their linguistic features have not yet been sufficiently studied in the field of linguistics, and in the field of marketing they are synonymous with the combination of “generic trademarks”, “brand names”, and only in non-philological studies, including Brian S. Gordon, was considered within the field in the doctoral work of Stefan S. Markovic.

MacArthur defined brand names as proprietary (proprietary) names. In the language, brand names or generic names are given as proprietary eponyms. Proprietary eponyms are a product mark or name that, due to its popularity and importance, has become a general term or a synonym for a group of products or services. Brand name eponyms consisting of proprietary eponyms refer to various trademarks, fashion, commercial names. For example, *Adidas*, *Zinger*, *Gillette*, *Lipton*, etc.

Proprietary eponyms are diverse according to their origin, structure, and use, and can be divided into the following types:

1. Descriptive proprietary eponyms: *Chevrolet*, *Ford*
2. Property eponyms with lexical blendings: *Dumpster* – *dump*+*Dempster Brothers*.
3. Proprietary eponyms given in the form of abbreviation or acronym brands: *IBM*, *KFC*, *Sulsherjahon*.
4. Property eponyms based on anthroponym: *Disney* (Walt Disney),

Proprietary eponyms are brand names and generic product names that we use in language. Although this type of eponym forms the basis of the marketing

¹⁸ <http://www.whonamedit.com/synd.cfm/2528.html>

field, these terms, like other eponyms, have their own linguistic characteristics. In addition, such neologisms become simple words and enrich the vocabulary of the language.

In addition to proprietary eponyms, eponyms denoting clothing and items used in everyday life are also common. This type of eponymous units consists of the following categories that have become part of everyday words:

Eponyms denoting clothing: *wellington, cardigan, raglan, capri*;

Eponyms denoting family and household items resulting from inventions made in the framework of science and technology development:

a) Based on anthroponym: *Collins Ax, Allen wrench* - syrup opening key, *Hozhimatov mixture*.

b) Toponym based: *Duffel bag* – a soft oblong bag for personal belongings – sports bag¹⁹, Jersey barrier – a concrete or plastic object used to form a fence, for example to separate lines of traffic or to protect people walking or working on a road from being hit by cars²⁰ – a concrete or plastic barrier to block traffic; *Kokand knife, Kokand cart, Khorezm cart*.

In general, eponyms serve as the main lexical layer in society, social life, including in the scientific field. With the development of society, the thematic manifestations of eponyms also increase.

Terms are a “specific product” of any language, as long as they are studied linguistically; it is natural for them to have a national identity. In general, to understand a concept, its national and cultural aspects possess the main place. Because linguistic processes take place within the scope of a certain national culture and environment. After all, as the linguist and scientist Sh. Safarov noted, “Language reflects a notion, and culture is an integral part of this notion”²¹. So, from the quoted sentence, it can be understood that language is directly related to culture.

Despite the fact that eponyms as a term are at the center of research in special directions, the issue of elucidating the linguistic and cultural characteristics of eponyms in the comparison of two languages requires certain research. Also, the semantics of eponymous units is of scientific importance, because it allows to identify, analyze, and describe the cultural components in the semantics of the linguistic and cultural features of a specific folk lexicon, ethnic consciousness and thinking.

According to the explanatory, etymological and comparative analysis, the famous nouns in the eponyms reflect linguistic, historical, ethnographic, and cultural information in the context of science and culture. Eponyms have shown information of a typical character determined in the cultural aspect. They can be described in the following three directions:

1. Eponyms with international features: *Alexandria, Uzbekistan, badminton, ampere*;

2. Eponyms with national features: *Tramponomics, Margilon silk*;

¹⁹ <http://www.whonamedit.com/synd.cfm/2528.html>

²⁰ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/jersey-barrier?q=Jersey+barrier>

²¹ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор нашриёти, 2006. – Б. 63.

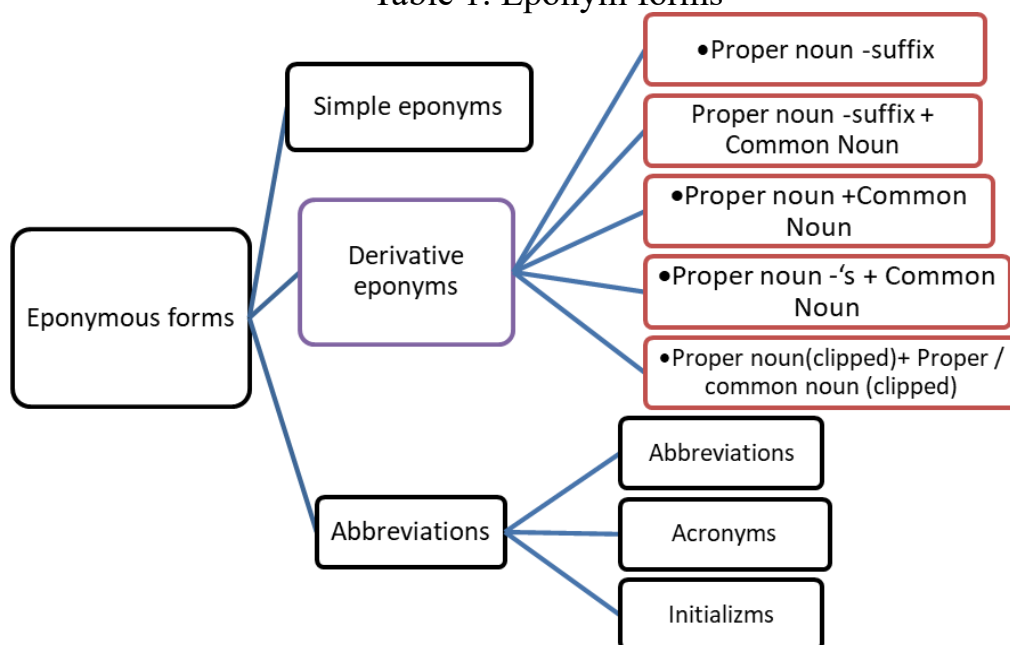
3. Terms with anthroponymic content that are reflected in social life, but are limited to the scientific and professional sphere: *Doppler Effect, Kubraviya doctrine, Zulfiya award*;

In the process of researching the linguistic and cultural characteristics of English and Uzbek eponyms, common and specific aspects of the two languages were highlighted.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called ***Semantics, Structure and Derivation of Eponyms*** and consists of two chapters. In the chapters, the structural features of English and Uzbek eponyms, their types according to their morphological-syntactic structure, structural types, denotation and connotation phenomena, and eponyms with pejorative and meliorating characteristics are studied.

Eponyms are formed in different grammatical and structural forms. In science, McArthur, V.A. Ikonnikova, N. V. Novinskaya expressed their views on the structural forms of eponyms. For example, MacArthur suggests the following types of eponyms: simple eponyms, compounds and attributive constructions, suffix-based derivatives, possessives, adverbs and compounds or hybrid words.²² These listed types of eponyms are the result of research in one or another field of science. Approaching the formation structure of eponyms from the point of view of linguistics, based on the analysis of eponym dictionaries and Internet materials as the main objects of our research, we divided eponyms into three forms according to the nature of their formation: simple, artificial and abbreviated eponyms. Each of the artificial and abbreviated eponyms can be further divided into groups (Table 1).

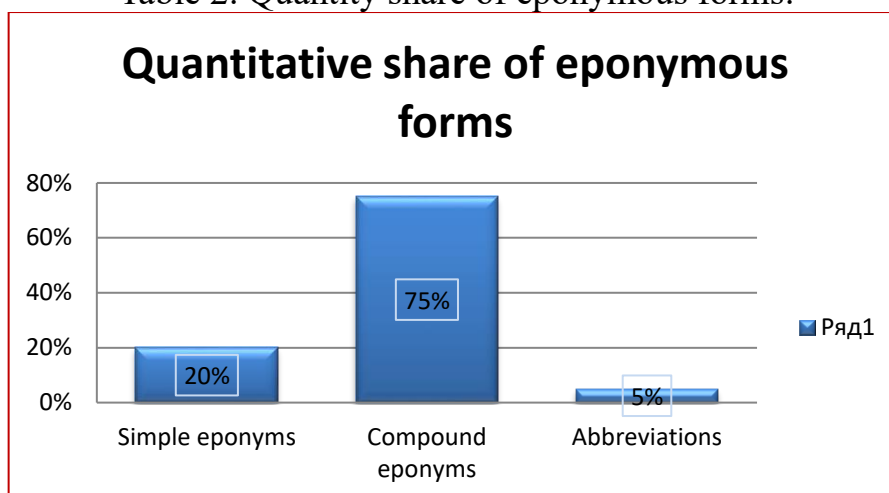
Table 1. Eponym forms



²² McArthur T. The Oxford Companion to the English Language. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992. – P. 378.

The analyzed eponym forms showed that most of the eponyms are artificial eponyms in terms of quantity. The number of eponyms formed on the basis of abbreviations is very small (Table 2).

Table 2. Quantity share of eponymous forms:



During the analysis, not only the structure of eponyms, but also the number of their structural components attracted our attention. Because it was observed that eponymous terms differ not only in their structure, but also in the number of words included in their composition. Therefore, all eponyms can be conditionally divided into the following groups:

1) one-component eponym (*Friday, frisbee, Froebelism, fuchsia, galvanize, gardenia, alabaster, tuyamoyinit*);

2) two-component eponym (*Gauss's method, Geiger counter, Mauser rifle, Maxim gun, Maxwell's equations, Samarkand paper, Kokand gate, Choriqulboy bridge*);

3) eponym consisting of three elements (*Prince Albert coat, Alice in Wonderland, Tom Pate Memorial Award, Douglas Aircraft Company, Ismoil Somoni mausoleum*).

The conclusion is that the derivation of eponyms in English and Uzbek has morphological and syntactic features. Eponyms differ in their formation and structure - single (root and simple formation), compound formation.

When we think about the denotation and connotation of eponyms, we witness the significant contribution of mythonyms. The connotative aspects of myth-based eponyms are often based on rich symbolism, narratives, and cultural associations embedded in mythology. During the analysis of the presentation and semantics of eponyms in the artistic text, the symbolic, i.e., symbolism associated with them; decency and moral values; referring to mental and physiological states; Connotative aspects of cultural compatibility were identified.

Pejoration, which is repeated in any form of speech, is also present in eponyms. Eponyms are also terms that tend to acquire a negative connotation due to their linguistic and cultural nature. This is especially evident in English eponyms. A pejorative eponym usually originates as the name of a person or place, and becomes a common noun or adjective with a negative or pejorative meaning

through a semantic shift in the process of word usage. For example, *Chauvinism*, *Frankenstein*.

CONCLUSION

1. Eponyms are lexical units. Therefore, they have differences in terms of their use in language and speech. According to their formation, most of the eponyms are formed from personal names (anthroponyms), place names (toponyms), and a few from mythonyms. Linguistic knowledge of eponyms serves to enrich knowledge of terminology and terminology, linguistics and regional studies, lexicology.

2. Eponyms based on anthroponyms and toponyms have the nature of honoring and immortalizing someone or something, turning it into history, encouraging it to be remembered. However, not all of them are named after the person who created them. Eponyms are a potential source of naming special concepts and serve as the custodians of specific reality-phenomena, cultural attitudes and stereotypes that are passed down from generation to generation according to their origin.

3. Concepts specific to the term eponym make it possible to examine the development and evolution of the language phenomenon diachronically, that is, through history. What eponyms mean, whether they have a negative or positive meaning, whether they are diachronic or synchronic, gender, etc., requires to be researched in a descriptive method.

4. The study of eponyms expands the possibility of comprehensively researching the use of famous names in the language and culture of each nation. Comparative analysis of eponyms in English and Uzbek languages in terms of lexical-semantic, linguistic-cultural, etymological aspects is of great importance in determining the thematic classification of eponym terms. This allows him to create an explanatory translation dictionary within the framework of two unrelated languages.

5. Special attention is paid to the transition of English and Uzbek eponyms to common nouns, terminology, and phraseological units. The approaches of local and foreign scientists to their linguistic-cultural study are of great importance in establishing the scientific basis of their theoretical analysis in the linguistic-cultural aspect.

6. Most eponyms are easy to understand quickly in different languages, because their pronunciation is almost the same. Typically, eponymous words are capitalized. If the eponym has a metonymic character, it is written in lowercase letters. Many eponyms have been created based on the English language. As a language of science, it has a great influence on other languages of the world, is a source of formation of internationalisms, and on its basis, terms that enter the terminological systems of different languages are formed. Eponyms are one of them.

7. There is no significant difference between the thematic types of term-eponyms and term-eponyms. Eponyms cover terms and names, each known as a

component of a special terminological system. Their linguistic research is important for the development of principles of lexicography of terms and names of various fields. For this, the definition and justification of the concept of "eponymous term"; determining the nature of the connection between the name of an eponym (anthroponym) and the eponymic name derived from it; to identify and describe the methods of formation of homonymous terms and the structural-grammatical types of these units, the cultural (scientific-historical) component of the semantics of each eponym; showing their place in the terminological system, the main principles of their use in language and speech are important tasks.

8. The semantics of eponyms is closely related to the prehistory of mankind. In order to study their application, it is necessary to refer to their etymology. Legends and myths are active providers of eponymous terminology in various fields of science and technology.

9. Term-eponyms are international. The cultural component of the semantics of terms and names related to eponyms varies in nature and extent. Among them there are names of the same name. Cases of presenting a scientific concept are also observed with such homonyms.

10. Each of the eponymous units included in the terms of a number of fields such as science and technology, industry, production, art and culture has semantic, structural-grammatical, derivational properties. Their origin can be characterized by reflecting the relationship between linguistic and extralinguistic phenomena.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03
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БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ЗИЁДУЛЛАЕВ АКМАЛ РАУПОВИЧ

**ЛИНГВОКОГНИТИВНЫЕ И ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ
ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭПОНИМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ
ЯЗЫКАХ**

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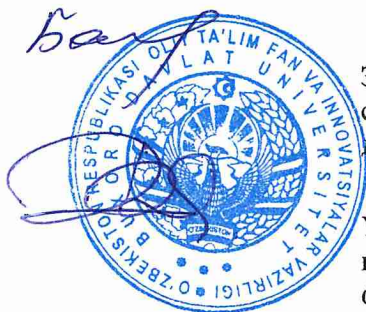
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит в определении общие и уникальные аспекты лингвокогнитивных и лингвокультурных особенностей эпонимов в английском и узбекском языках.

Объектом исследования являются научные, общественно-политические, публицистические, художественные тексты с эпонимами в английской и узбекской культурах; а также, англо-узбекские специальные (политехнические, математические, химические, медицинские, биологические) словари, эпонимы из англо-узбекских лексикографических источников.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

выявлена лингвокогнитивная и лингвокультурологическая природа английских и узбекских эпонимов, относящихся к разным системам, их употребление в речи как слова, обозначающие названия наук, областей, производимых или открытых предметов, их роль в обогащении языковой лексики и терминологии;

обосновано разделение эпонимов на национальный и интернациональный типы, которые имеют орфографические, словообразовательные, мотивационные, функциональные, семантические, омонимические особенности как сложной ономастической языковой единицы, их разнообразные метафорические возможности и модели в подъязыках, гендерные характеристики и антропоцентричность;

доказано денотативное и коннотативное употребление эпонимов, обладающих свойством прилагательного, и глагольного, лингвопоэтического, лингвостилистического аспектов, свойственных их выражению, не всегда являющихся предметом или понятием, названным в честь конкретного человека, а также представление собственных эпонимов как родовых. товарные знаки в этом отношении;

аргументировано, что по употреблению эпонимы встречаются в виде описательных, смешанных лексических единиц, аббревиатур или акронимов, несут информацию типичного характера, определенную в культурологическом аспекте, и соответственно делятся на международные, национальные, историко-культурные, культурно-социальные эпонимы и их типичные особенности в разных языках и культурах.

Внедрение результатов исследования. Полученные результаты основанные на научных результатах, система эпонимов в английском и узбекском языках, факторы их формирования, и их частое основание на мифонимах, антропонимах и топонимах, их морфологические особенности, лексико-семантическая сущность, их совместимость с демонимами по природе, принципы эпонимия и эпонимизация были использованы в фундаментальном проекте ОТ-Ф-1-002 в рамках государственной научнотехнической программы, реализуемой в 2017-2020 годах «Психологические механизмы формирования национальной идеи и идеологического иммунитета у молодежи» (справка № 04/2618 Бухарского

государственного университета от 7 сентября 2023 года). В результате были изучены английские и узбекские эпонимы в сравнительном аспекте и достигнуто обогащение новыми научными и теоретическими взглядами;

лингвокогнитивная и лингвокультурологическая природа английских и узбекских эпонимов, относящихся к разным системам, их употребление в речи как слова, обозначающие названия наук, областей, производимых или открытых предметов, их роль в обогащении языковой лексики и терминологии были использованы в инновационном исследовательском проекте по созданию мультимедийных продуктов по дисциплине «Семейная психология» в рамках программы на 2021-2022 гг. (справка №04/2620 Бухарского государственного университета от 7 сентября 2023 года). В результате были разработаны лексико-семантическая сущность английских и узбекских эпонимов, их место в языке и речи, морфологические, синтаксические (т.е. грамматические) особенности;

научные выводы, полученные на основе разделение эпонимов на национальный и интернациональный типы, которые имеют орфографические, словообразовательные, мотивационные, функциональные, семантические, омонимические особенности как сложной ономастической языковой единицы, их разнообразные метафорические возможности и модели в подъязыках, гендерные характеристики и антропоцентричность, были использованы при подготовке сценариев передач Бухарского областного телевидения «Нажот билимда», «Ассалом, Бухоро», радиопередачи «Проблемы в образовании» (Таълимдаги муаммолар) радио «Бухара» (справка №02-09-267 Бухарской областной телерадиокомпании от 21 сентября 2023 года). В результате, это послужило обеспечению научной популярности передач и гарантировалось, и обогащено научными и теоретическими данными и служило обеспечению научной популярности литературных телепередач.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы; общий объем работы составляет 136 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ILMIY ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo'lim (I часть; Part I)

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