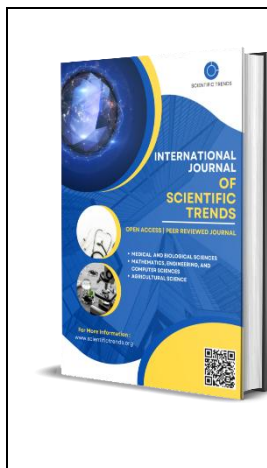


The Importance of The Study of Onomastic Units in The Learning of Foreign Languages

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Abstract

This article presents the role of hypocoristics, that is, diminutive forms of the name in an onomastic unit, as well as an analysis of studies of the role of hypocoristics in onomastic units. It is said that the study of the features of its development and application is of great scientific importance. Also, examples demonstrate the study of hypocoristics in the Uzbek and English languages and the features of these motives. The theoretical information and views of researchers conducting scientific research in the areas of Uzbek and English anthroponymy are studied.

Keywords: Language, onomastics, anthroponym, toponym, ethnonym, hydronym, hypocoristics.

Introduction

Language is the most important communication tool of mankind, it strengthens cultural ties between peoples and countries, trade, scientific cooperation, and international relations. In the second half of the last century, the rapid development of technology, globalization, and expansion of international relations significantly increased the interest in learning foreign languages. Every year, the importance of language learning is growing, providing opportunities for people to interact, engage in cultural exchange, and cooperate economically.

If in previous centuries, foreign languages were a special source of knowledge for nobles, upper classes, and representatives of the scientific field, today they have become a necessary knowledge for all social groups and have become widely popular.

19.01.2022 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to bring the popularization of foreign language teaching to a new qualitative level in our country and to organize systematic work to develop the field, educate the growing young generation in a comprehensive manner, and create all the conditions for this. Decision No. 34 “On additional measures to improve the study of foreign languages” is proof of our above opinion.

Among the scientific researchers in this field: D. D. Djalalov, T. Eminov, M. Y. Salieva, Kh. Saynazarov and T. K. Sattarov are conducting research on research objects for new scientific approaches to language teaching.

Also, among foreign scientists: Joseph Jacoto, Delphinus Berlitz, Francois Gouin, Max Walter, Henry Sweet, Harold Palmer, Charles Fries, and Robert Ladolar developed various scientific approaches to improve the language teaching methodology and make foreign language teaching more effective. Their research aims not only to simplify the process of language learning but also to study the cultural and social aspects of language learning. The scientific works of these

scientists introduce new approaches to the methods of teaching foreign languages and serve to facilitate this process.

Onomastics, the naming system of famous names, is of particular importance in language teaching. In language learning, especially foreign language onomastic units (names, personal names, place names, etc.) greatly help students in learning the language. Such units speed up the process of language acquisition because they reflect different cultures and social groups. For example, the analysis of onomastic units in the Uzbek language helps to understand their cultural significance. Onomastic units such as anthroponyms, ethnonyms, toponyms, and hydronyms are widely used in Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lugotut Turk". This work provides important information about the naming system of the Turkish peoples and its linguistic aspects.

In onomastic units, hypocoristics, that is, diminutive forms of the name, are also found as a separate form. Hypocoristics (diminutive or endearing names) are a type of name that is modified, shortened, or used in intimate relationships. For example, calling "Alexander" "Sasha" or "Maria" "Masha" is an example of hypocoristics. Such abbreviations help to make the name easier to pronounce, soften its tone, and bring the relationship closer. Shortening the name "Gulbahor" to "Guli" in Uzbek or using the form "Jim" to the name "James" in English are examples of hypocoristics. Hypocoristics is used as a very important tool in language learning. Not only does it help students learn the phonetic aspects of the language, but it also helps students understand the cultural norms for expressing relationships, and intimacy.

Hypocoristic is common in Uzbek and English languages. In Uzbek families, names are shortened when petting young children or establishing close relationships. For example, calling "Dilorom" as "Dili" and "Shakhnoza"(Shahnoza) as "Shahnoz" expresses sincerity and affection between individuals. In English, for example, "Tom" for the name "Thomas" or "Will" for the name "William" are widely used.

In addition, hypocoristic names in English are not only used for mutual affection or intimate relationships but these names are often associated with cultural traditions. Compared to other cultures, shortened names in English are more common and often represent social status and age. Practical aspects of onomastics: gaining importance as a scientific field that studies the classification, naming, and analysis of names, places, people, and other objects. Issues of transcription and transliteration play an important role in language learning, especially when working with onomastic units in foreign languages. Practical aspects of onomastics help translators and language teachers to ensure that names are translated correctly and accurately. Some names, especially anthroponyms (personal names) and toponyms (place names), require cultural and social differences to be taken into account during the translation process. Therefore, studying onomastic units, and understanding their place in language and culture helps to make the process of language learning more effective. For example, when translating the name of the Uzbek city "Bukhara" into English, it is necessary to take into account its historical and cultural significance.

There are specific characteristics of hypocoristics, names, history, types of hypocoristics

In other cultures, it meant mutual intimacy or social status. In the Uzbek language, the abbreviation "Guli" is used for the name "Gulbadan", which means mutual closeness and sincerity. Also in English, "Jack" is a shortened form of "John" and is common for young children or friendships. Hypocoristic names also serve to introduce students to the social context and cultural values of

language learning. Taking into account the differences between cultures requires subtlety in the expression of intimate relationships.

Conclusion

The study of onomastic units is of great importance in understanding society and culture, restoring historical events, and determining the evolution of language. Analytical approaches such as onomastic units and hypocoristics are of great importance in the process of language learning, especially in foreign language learning. Onomastics (names, place names, surnames, and other names) study the history of the nation, kinship ties, migration processes, and other historical processes to understand society and culture, restore historical events and determine the evolution of the language, the traditions of the nation or people. about their customs, religious beliefs, spiritual values , and traditions, to study the history and laws of development of the language by studying the origin, meaning, and morphological structure of names, to study peoples through the names of the months and names to analyze the social and political relations, trade routes or other cultural exchange processes between them, to find information about the geographical features, climate, natural resources or ecology of that area, and through their change or renewal, the modern development of society, globalization influence or changes in customs can be observed.

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