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# Active Onomastic Units and Their Semantic Analysis Used in the Textbook of Primary 2nd Grade

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**Annotation:** In this article, we can analyze the theoretical understanding of onomastics using a new approach to the study of onomastics, in particular, using a school textbook. The article is recommended for use by elementary school students.

**Keywords:** Onomastics, anthroponym, hydronym, zoonim, toponym, miphonim, astronim, onoma.

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The relationship between language and man has recently become an increasingly topical issue. This is due to the fact that language and its consumer is a concept that is interrelated with the human being, his consciousness, thinking and spiritual-practical activity. depends on. It is no coincidence that the saying "Respect for the language - respect for the people" has not reached our ancestors. In any age, language serves as a beacon that illuminates the destiny and glory of the nation.

Although linguistics is a science that deals with every aspect of language, it has a wide range of unique research methods, but its onomastics is still an important field that is being studied and needs to be studied, because onomastics is very important. The interest in the root of the original name has not diminished, as it has been the most important source of information about the country's long-term realities, regional speech, and spiritual and cultural life, covering great periods.

Now, "What is onomastics itself?" Let's find the answer to the question. Onomastics is derived from the Greek word "onomastique", meaning "the art of naming". It is not difficult to assume that onomastics as a science studies the names of people, but it studies not only human names, but also the names of peoples, animals, geographical objects, and astronomical objects.

Uzbek onomastics or nomenclature appeared in the 60s and 70s of the last century as a separate scientific direction. Uzbek anthropology has become one of the most developed fields since the second half of the last century. In particular, a lot of fruitful work has been done in a number of areas of this field, such as anthroponymy, toponymy, ethnomy. However, some types of famous horses in the Uzbek language are still poorly understood or poorly analyzed. These include cosonyms (astronyms), miphonyms, ktematonyms, agonyms, necronyms, geonyms, hemeronyms, documentonyms, oronyms, patronyms, pereytonyms, chromonyms, geortonyms, speleonyms, phytonyms, eclecticonyms, ergonyms, onychomycoses, chrymatonyms, chrematonyms, , spelling of famous horses, practical transcription and transliteration of onomastic units, practical and theoretical problems of nomenclature, including problems of onomastic lexicography.

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The science of onomastics is divided into the following groups (sections) according to the categories of objects with well-known names: anthroponymy - well-known names of people (names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames), toponymy - well-known names of geographical objects, hydronymy — Names of water bodies, zoonymy — names of animals, astronomy — names of celestial bodies (stars, planets, asteroids, meteors, etc.).

It is known that an anthroponym (Greek: anthropos — man onoma — nickname) is a nickname given to people (first name, last name, nickname, patronymic, etc.). One of the famous horse types. The collection of famous names of all people in a certain language is called anthroponymy. Anthroponymy is the branch of onomastics that studies the origin, development, and function of anthroponyms. Examples of anthroponyms are: Hadichabegim, Ubaydullakhon, Bekjanov, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, names and surnames;

Narin shilpik, Garlic, Nodir kishiq, Osman rooster, Sultan bayvachcha — nicknames;

Navoi, Foniy, Uvaysi, Gulkhani, Muqimi, Samarkandiy — nicknames;

The word hydronym (Greek hudor - water onoma - famous horse) means the famous name of any object in the water. Water bodies such as rivers, streams, streams, canals, streams, streams, springs, waterfalls, etc. are very common in the territory of the Republic. The semantic range of their names is very wide. The naming of water bodies also takes into account the contradictions or oppositions that arise on the basis of signs, characteristics. their names can be derived by adding. For example, Shirinbulak, Kotirbulak, Karasuv, Topalang, Syrdarya, Bozsuv and others.

Hydronyms are simple in form, simple-artificial, compound and compound. For example, hydronyms such as Karasuv, Qoradarya, Aqdaryo, Tuyatirtar are compound words consisting of two parts. However, the structure of some hydronyms can not be determined more precisely than at present. For example, in Namangan there are such streams as Kargalikul, Tongizoldi, Karachigay. There are different views on their formation, etymology.

Cosmonyms are the names given to the universe, objects in the universe, the moon, the sun, stars, and other cosmic bodies, and the field of study is called cosmonymy. For example: Shield, Big Bear, Sun, Southern Fish, Northern Crown, White Star, Red Star (Mirrix). Cosmology, the science that studies the names of celestial bodies, is the youngest branch of onomastics that is still in its infancy. Cosmonymy has similarities and differences to toponymy. The difference between cosmonyms and toponyms is that the objects of cosmonymy (stars, constellations, etc.) are basically the same for all peoples. This feature is also reflected in the nomenclature: the coefficient of integration in cosmonymy is several times higher than in other areas of toponymy, anthroponymy and onomastics.

It should be noted that in some sources, cosmonymics and astronomy appear as separate concepts.

Cosmonymics refers to the names of spaces, galaxies, constellations, etc. that are common in science and among the people, while astronomy refers to the names of individual celestial bodies (planets and stars).

Toponyms are formed mainly on the basis of appellative. Appellative is derived from the Latin word appellativum - a cognate lexeme and other linguistic lexemes that are opposed to the adjective, which is the linguistic basis for the formation of the adjective. Toponyms reflect the past, customs, various political, social and ethnocultural processes of the people. Therefore, toponymy is an important component of the vocabulary of a particular language, a sign of past events. The scientific study of Uzbek toponymy began in the 60s of the XX century. During the past period, a lot of work has been done to study Uzbek toponymy.

Depending on the place names, ancient trade routes, the distribution of tribes and languages, the location of old castles and settlements, the properties of water and passes, minerals, the presence of wells in the desert, the flora, fauna and climate of the place features, professions, historical events, legends and other information, all of which are very important for the history of the national economy, our culture.

Mython is the name of any imaginary object (hero, place) in legends, fairy tales, legends (Cinderella, Odyssey, Poseidon). The sum of them is "mifonimiya", and the name of the field of study of such onomastic scale is "mifonimika". In this regard, in recent years in the Uzbek nomenclature such terms as "mifozoonim", "mifotoponim", "mifofitonim", "mifoanthroponym" are used. For example, in the system of images of Uzbek mythology, religious views on the legendary birds also play an important role. One such imaginary, mythological bird is Humo. There is an ancient legend about the humo bird, which is also called "state bird". It is a symbol of peace, tolerance, honesty, the state among the Uzbek people and the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan. located in the center.

Teaching students about onomastics begins in elementary school. For example, onomastics is introduced in the 2nd grade textbook through the topics "Capital letters in the names of people", "Capital letters in the names of animals", "Capital letters in the names of cities, villages, streets, rivers".

**Let's look at the onomastic units given in the 2nd grade textbook:**

Anthroponym	Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Islam Karimov, Surat, Barchinoy, Shunqorbek, Nabi, Tamaraxonim, Rano, Zulfiyaxonim, Shokir ota, Ziroat opa, Lobar
Toponym	Andijan, Fergana, Bukhara, Samarkand, Kesh, Central Asia, Khandailyk village, Urgench city, Uzbekistan street, Khumson village, Dustlik street, Gazalkent
Zoonim	The names given to the cat are: Malla, Barak, Momik Dog names: To'rtko'z, Ziyrak Name given to the horse: Boychibor
Hydronym	Chirchik river, Zarafshan river, Naryn river

**If we analyze the anthroponymic units given in this table:**

Alisher Navoi — Navoi (meaning melody, navo). The debate over the spelling of nicknames such as "Navoi", "Navoi" has been going on for many years. In general, nicknames, their meaning, application, spelling has been studied in Uzbek philology for many years.

Units such as Barchinoy, Shunqorbek, Tamarahonim, Zulfiyakhanim — khan, jon, bek, bonu, khanim — when added to names, mean caress, respect,

Words such as Shakir ota, Ziroat opa — father, sister, aya, akad, aunt, used after anthroponyms, indicate the degree of kinship, age, and respect for that person.

In conclusion, it should be noted that onomastic material is a large part of the vocabulary of any developed language. Therefore, special study of onomastic material is required, as well as sciences such as history, geography, astronomy. Such a study should begin in secondary schools and continue systematically in vocational schools and universities. Teaching onomastic material requires a great deal of preparation from the teacher, a clear idea of the role of onomastic units in the vocabulary of the language. It should be noted that the content of such disciplines as native language and literature, Russian language and literature, geography, history, astronomy, biology, physics is rich in onomastic material. The problems of teaching onomastics as separate thematic groups, onomastic scales and scales in the field of science should also be studied in Uzbek onomastics. .

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