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**PROPER NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS  
AND TRANSLATIONAL ASPECTS**

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**Annotation:**

The article addresses issues such as the principles of naming and the development of the nomination process, while showing that proper nouns are directly related to the anthropocentric interpretation. Furthermore, it demonstrates that proper nouns pertain to several fields, including ethnolinguistics, linguistic aesthetics, and areal linguistics. The article also concludes that proper nouns have a complex structure consisting of both linguistic and extralinguistic components.

**Keywords:** syntactic sign, areal linguistics, linguoesthetics, ethnolinguistics, noun.

**INTRODUCTION**

In Abu Rayhan Beruni's work "Monuments Left by Ancient Peoples," several ideas are discussed regarding the principles of naming and the development of the nomination process. These ideas highlight the anthropocentric nature of proper nouns, emphasizing how names are formed in human consciousness and how they play a role in categorizing the surrounding world. Furthermore, Beruni's reflections demonstrate the close relationship between proper nouns and various linguistic fields such as ethnolinguistics, linguistic aesthetics, and areal linguistics [Beruni, 1968: 283].

Modern onomastics studies the unique and multifunctional elements of language through the analysis of names. Names, as complex units within the language system, are closely intertwined not only with semantics but also with the cultural, social, and historical factors of society. Onomastics, as a research field, includes the study of personal names, toponyms, organizational names, brands, and other naming systems. This discipline addresses problems related to the development of naming processes and the socio-cultural roles of names in contemporary linguistic research.

Based on Beruni's insights and recent scientific studies, various approaches have emerged concerning the role of onomastics and the relationship between language and society. While some researchers study onomastics solely from a linguistic perspective, others prefer to analyze it within cultural, social, political, and geographic contexts.

In onomastics, special attention is paid to analyzing the semantic structure of names and their meaning relations. Structural analysis of names involves not only linguistics but also historical, anthropological, and geographic approaches.

Recently, onomastic research has gained more support because proper nouns encapsulate both linguistic and extralinguistic information about humans and the world surrounding them. Proper nouns possess a complex structure composed of linguistic and extralinguistic components. The linguistic component includes stylistic value, usage in speech, and other elements, while the extralinguistic component involves complex associations, the fame level of the name bearer, encyclopedic information about the name and its bearer, among others.

In anthroponymic semantics, three main parts can be distinguished:

**Denotative** — the denotatum, relating to the type of object that determines the nature of naming;

**Significative** — the signified concept indirectly embodied in the anthroponym;

**Pragmatic** — an unlimited number of subjective additional meanings and associations formed based on objective information about the denotatum.

For example, the name Alisher includes:

Denotative component — a subject, male;

Significative component — a living being, human;

Pragmatic component — Alisher Navoi, or any individual known only to the addressee along with all possible information about them.

Modern onomastics is a multidisciplinary field that studies names as linguistic units with multiple functions and investigates their role within language and society.

Names are not just semantic elements but are deeply intertwined with cultural, social, and historical factors. Onomastics covers a wide range of naming systems, including personal names, place names, organization names, brands, and other naming categories, exploring the social and cultural significance of names and the evolution of naming processes.

Beruni's ideas, together with recent scientific research, have led to the emergence of various approaches in onomastics. While some scholars study onomastics purely from a linguistic perspective, others prefer to analyze it within cultural, social, political, and geographical contexts.

Special attention in onomastics is given to the semantic structure of names and the relationships between their meanings. The analysis of names is carried out not only through linguistics but also with the help of history, anthropology, and geography.

In recent years, interest in onomastic studies has increased because proper nouns encapsulate both linguistic and extralinguistic information about humans and their surrounding reality. Proper nouns consist of linguistic components (such as stylistic value, usage in language and speech) and extralinguistic components (including complex associations, the popularity of the name bearer, encyclopedic information, and others).

The semantics of anthroponyms can be divided into three main components:

**Denotative component** — the direct meaning connected to the type of the referent;

**Significative component** — the conceptual meaning or connotation embodied in the name;

**Pragmatic component** — subjective and context-dependent meanings, emotions, and associations related to the name based on objective information about the referent.

For example, the name Alisher denotes a male individual on the denotative level, represents a living being on the significative level, and pragmatically includes all information and associations related to the famous poet Alisher Navoi or any other person named Alisher known to the interlocutor.

## CONCLUSION

This article explores the principles of naming and the development of the nomination process, focusing on proper nouns from an anthropocentric perspective. It highlights the interdisciplinary nature of proper noun studies, linking them to fields such as ethnolinguistics, linguistic aesthetics, and areal linguistics. The complex structure of proper nouns is examined, emphasizing their linguistic and extralinguistic components, including stylistic value, usage contexts, and encyclopedic knowledge related to name bearers. Drawing on Abu Rayhan Beruni's reflections and recent linguistic research, the article discusses the semantic structure of proper nouns, dividing their meaning into denotative, significative, and pragmatic components. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, society, and culture as reflected in the system of naming.

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