



ACADEMIC SPECTRUM

2026-yil 2-son

Ilmiy-metodik jurnal
Научно методический журнал
Scientific and Methodical Journal

ISSN

3093-9089

Бухоро - 2026



ACADEMIC SPECTRUM

Ilmiy-metodik jurnal
Научно методический журнал
Scientific and Methodical Journal

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Jurnal O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Buxoro viloyat Axborot va Ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar boshqarmasi tomonidan 2025-yil 26-dekabrdagi №1273056 sonli guvohnoma bilan ro‘yxatga olingan

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ONOMASTICS FUNKTIONS

Abstract. The article discusses the functions of onomastics in language. Onomastics, onomatology is a branch of linguistics that studies proper names, the history of their origin and transformation as a result of prolonged use in the source language or in connection with borrowing from other languages of communication. Onomastics explores linguistic and cultural contacts, the more ancient state of languages and the relationship of their dialects. It also tells about the research of proper names, which are of great importance for the specific patterns of their transmission and preservation.

Key words: Onomastics, onomatology, proper names, first name, anthroponymy, toponymy, kosmonymy.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются функции ономастики в языке. Ономастика, оноματοлогия — это раздел лингвистики, изучающий собственные имена, историю их происхождения и изменения в результате длительного употребления в языке-источнике либо в связи с заимствованиями из других языков общения. Ономастика исследует языковые и культурные контакты, более древнее состояние языков и взаимосвязь их диалектов. Она также освещает изучение собственных имён, имеющих большое значение для выявления закономерностей их передачи и сохранения.

Ключевые слова: ономастика, оноματοлогия, собственные имена, личное имя, антропонимия, топонимия, космонимия.

Introduction

Onomastics, the study of proper names, their origins, meanings, and uses, represents a significant interdisciplinary field bridging linguistics, history, sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies. Names are not merely arbitrary labels but carry profound semantic, social, and psychological functions that reflect both individual identity and collective cultural consciousness. They serve as linguistic markers of heritage, geography, ethnicity, social status, and even personal aspirations, thus playing a pivotal role in human communication and social organization.

The functions of onomastics are manifold and diverse. At the most fundamental level, personal names function as identifiers, enabling differentiation between individuals in social interactions. Beyond simple identification, names perform symbolic and expressive roles: they convey cultural values, historical continuity, and familial or communal affiliations. For instance, in many societies, given names often encode moral expectations, virtues, or significant historical events, while surnames may indicate lineage, occupation, or place of origin. This dual function illustrates how names operate simultaneously at both personal and social levels, intertwining linguistic structures with socio-cultural meanings.

Toponymy, the study of place names, further exemplifies the functional richness of onomastics. Place names preserve historical memory, commemorate events, reflect ecological and geographical characteristics, and indicate patterns of human settlement. They are not static; they evolve with linguistic shifts, political changes, and cultural transformations, offering insights into the dynamic interplay between language, history, and geography. Similarly, anthroponymy—the study of human names—reveals patterns of migration, cultural assimilation, and identity formation, making onomastic research crucial for understanding broader social processes.

Onomastics also intersects with cognitive and psychological functions. Names shape perception, memory, and social cognition, influencing how individuals are recognized, remembered, and categorized within communities. The semantic content of names can affect attitudes and expectations, as studies in psycholinguistics have demonstrated that certain names evoke specific

stereotypes or emotional responses. In literary and artistic contexts, proper names serve narrative and symbolic purposes, enriching texts with cultural resonance and interpretive depth.

In the contemporary globalized world, onomastics assumes additional significance. The study of names provides insights into issues of multiculturalism, identity negotiation, and linguistic diversity. Cross-cultural analysis of naming conventions highlights both universal patterns and unique cultural variations, emphasizing the complex relationship between language, society, and self-perception. In addition, digital databases and computational methods have expanded the capacity for onomastic research, enabling large-scale analysis of naming patterns and sociolinguistic trends across time and space.

In conclusion, the study of onomastics and its functions extends far beyond the simple cataloging of names. It encompasses identification, social signaling, cultural transmission, historical documentation, and cognitive influence, demonstrating that names are central to human communication, social organization, and cultural expression. Understanding the functions of names provides a window into the intricate relationship between language, identity, and society, offering both theoretical insights and practical applications in fields ranging from linguistics and history to sociology, psychology, and digital humanities.

Along with common names, there are proper names in any language. Onomastics, onomatology (from other Greek: ὀνομαστική, onomastics - the art of naming, from ὄνομα, onoma - name, title and λέγω, lego - choose, speak, communicate) is a branch of linguistics that studies proper names, the history of their origin and transformation as a result of prolonged use in the source language or in connection with borrowing from other languages of communication.

Onomastic research helps to identify migration routes and places of former settlement of various peoples, linguistic and cultural contacts, the more ancient state of languages and the ratio of their dialects. The study of proper names is of great importance due to the specific patterns of their transmission and preservation. Due to its social function - to serve as a simple individualizing indication of a certain subject - a proper name can retain its basic significance even though its etymological meaning is completely obscured, that is, when it is completely impossible to associate it with any other words of the same language (cf., for example, such river names in Russian as the Scythian Don, Finno-Ugric "Moscow", "Volga", etc.).

Hence the enormous stability of proper names, which persist not only with revolutionary shifts in the history of a particular language, but even with the complete change of the language of one system to another. This makes it possible, by etymological explanation of certain names, to establish the nature of the language in which the corresponding name was first created.

Thus, onomastics provides the most valuable material for history, establishing settlement sites and migration routes of often disappeared peoples, characterizing local myths, giving ideas about the type of settlements, about social and family relations. The analysis of geographical names of the southern part of the East European Plain leads to a positive solution to the issue of the Scythian contribution to the Russian language. The analysis of the names of Russian cities along the Great Waterway (such as "Vyshny Volochek") allows us to establish the features of river transport of the corresponding era, etc. Toponymy (especially hydronymics) is often the only source of information about extinct languages and peoples.

In a narrower sense, onomastics are proper names of various types that are the object of study in the following areas of onomastics: Anthroponymy is a branch of onomastics that studies people's proper names (Peter Nikolaevich Amekhin, Ivan Kalita, Igor Kio, Rurik). Toponymy is a branch of onomastics that studies the proper names of geographical objects (Ukraine, the Black Sea, Novgorod, Nevsky Prospekt, the Lovat River, Lake Baikal, Kulikovo Field).

Cosmonymy is a branch of onomastics that studies the names of zones of outer space - constellations, galaxies, both accepted in science and popular (Milky Way, Pleiades, Andromeda Galaxy). The term "cosmonym" is often used as a synonym for "astronym". Astronomy is a branch of onomastics that studies the names of space objects or individual celestial bodies, such as the Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Zaryanka, Halley's comet, the minor planet (asteroid) Vesta, the dwarf planet Ceres, the stars Toliman or Sirius. Zoonymics is a branch of onomastics that studies the proper names of

animals (Sharik, Murka, Kvadrat, Zvezdochka, Donguz). Hrematonymics is a branch of onomastics that studies the proper names of objects of material culture (diamond "Orlov", sword Durandal, cannon "Gamayun").

Theonymy is a branch of onomastics that studies the proper names of gods and deities of any pantheon (Stribog, Zeus). Karabonymics is a branch of onomastics that studies the proper names of ships, vessels and boats (Aurora, Varyag, Borodino, Memory of Mercury, etc.). The term was proposed by Aleksushin in contrast to the previously proposed terms of science and caronymy. Ergonymics is a branch of onomastics that studies the names of business associations of people. For example, emporonyms are store names, firmonyms are company names. This category also includes the names of hairdressers, bars, cafes, billiard clubs, charitable organizations, etc. Pragmatonymics is a branch of onomastics that studies the names of goods and other results of people's practical activities. For example, perfumonyms are the names of perfumes and fragrances ("Chanel", "J'adore", "Lauren"), and choconyms are the names of chocolate products ("Kara-Kum", "Metelitsa", "Swallow").

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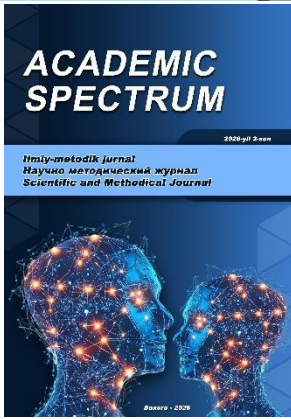
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Jurnal O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Buxoro viloyat Axborot va Ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar boshqarmasi tomonidan 2025-yil 26-dekabrda №1273056 sonli guvohnoma bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Tahririyat manzili: 200117, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi,
Buxoro shahri Alpomish ko‘chasi, 9-uy
Elektron manzil: <https://fanistiqbollari.uz>
Telegram raqami: -998 (91) 245-46-66

“ACADEMIC SPECTRUM” ilmiy-metodik jurnal.

Buxoro

2026. № 2-Son.