

## THE CATEGORIES OF ONOMASTICS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** In this article, Onomastics is the study of proper names. It deals of functional-semantic properties of onomastics. In addition, in the process of studying the composition of onomastics, it determines that the formation of the name and it is a factor that provides information about the categories of onomastics.

**Key words:** onomastics, anthroponymics, toponymy, zoonymics

The term onomastics comes from Greek ‘onoma’ and it means name. Onomastics is thus the study of proper names. As William Bright (2003) points out, such study is carried out as part of some larger fields like linguistics, ethnography, philology, history, philosophy, etc. Onomastics studies the basic laws of the history, development and functioning of proper names. possessing its own material and methodology for studying it, onomastics cannot but be an independent discipline. Since It Arose "At The Junction" of sciences, it is distinguished by the extreme complexity of the subject of study. The linguistic component dominates in onomastics, not only because each name is a word that develops according to the laws of the language, but also because the information of each name is “extracted” using linguistic means.

He, further on, discusses the term ‘name’ which, he says, people use when they refer to almost everything (e.g. “Banana is the name of the fruit.”). As he notices, in this example, the word ‘name’ is almost synonymous with the word ‘noun’

Nouns with the meaning of a person have repeatedly attracted the attention of researchers. Works in which the class of names of a person is investigated from the point of view of the content of its constituent

members can be divided into two circles. On the one hand, these are works devoted to the analysis of the semantic properties of individual lexical groupings in terms of their relationship with formal means of expression; on the other hand, there are works devoted to the semantic analysis of various lexica-semantic groups of words in the aspect of identifying their intrasystemic relationships

Onomastics consists of the following sections according to the categories of objects that have received famous names: anthroponymics - famous names of people; toponymy - popular names of geographical objects; te - onimika - the names of gods, goddesses, religious-mythical persons and creatures according to various religious ideas; zoonymics - names given to animals (conditionally); cosmonomics - the names of regions of space, galaxies, constellations, etc., which are common in scientific circulation and among the people; astronomy — studies the names of some celestial

bodies (planets and stars). In addition to the above, onomastics has several other divisions. Onomastics divides real names into realonyms (names of existing or existing objects) and mythonyms (names of imaginary objects).

Researchers pay little attention to clarifying the qualitative originality of *is* - a component of phraseological units, in contrast to the *is* itself. Meanwhile, it is this side of the issue that seems to us the most important and relevant. Comparison of *is* as such with *is* - a component of phraseological units, as well as with a common noun (*in*) helps to reveal the essence and specifics of each category, as well as to identify the points of their intersection. This approach, which involves a systematic analysis of these categories, makes it possible to determine their place in the corpus of the language, as well as the nature of their interaction in it. Before establishing what qualitative features are endowed with *is* - a component of a phraseological unit, it is necessary to determine the point of view on the nature of *is* as such, because the most contradictory judgments are expressed on this issue.

Thus, based on individual lexical and semantic groups of names of a person, provisions were developed on the level organization of the lexical system, on the structure of a separate lexical meaning, on the use of the method of component analysis in relation to specific nouns.

The signs were named on the basis of which the thematic organization of the class of names of a person can be determined: "occupation", "membership in social groups", "participation in smth.",

"Nationality", "place of residence", "internal qualities", "Personal relations", "social status", "property status", "age", "marriage relations", "external features", "family relations", etc.

Although in studies devoted to the study of nouns with the meaning of a person, a general lexical classification of this class of words was not developed, nevertheless, they determined a general principle that

can be used as the basis for constructing such a classification: from the most general classes to classes of more specific, to lexical groups and subgroups. This approach is determined, first of all, by the fact that

modern methods of researching lexical semantics allow us to approach the analysis of the meaning of a word as a complex unity, a complex of elementary semantic features, but which words can be combined or opposed to each other.

Onomastics is divided into literary and dialectal, usual (practical) and poetic, contemporary and historical, theoretical and practical types depending on the linguistic characteristics of famous names. Theoretical onomastics studies the emergence of famous names in language and speech, literary and dialectal fields, the basis of nomination (naming), development, various changes in this process, their use in

speech, distribution in certain regions and languages, and their structural structure. The study of poetic names in literary texts (poetic onomastics) is a special problem. Onomastics is also a comparative-historical, structural,

genetic, areal, onomastic mapping of linguistics, etc. using methods, phonetic, morphological, word formation, semantic, etymological, etc. learns aspects.

We also use the term ‘name’ when we think of ‘proper names’ although there is a general category of names. Bright distinguishes two principal types of proper names: personal names or anthroponyms and place names or toponyms (other varieties also exist, such as ethnonyms- terms referring to nationalities or ethnic groups; and glottonyms – referring to languages). Of the ones mentioned, only anthroponyms and toponyms will be discussed in this paper.

Proper names arose and exist as a means of distinguishing the individual from the mass, the individual from the general. this specific function determines the qualitative originality of is, their linguistic and social

significance. however, the autonomy of is as a special category of linguistic units should not be exaggerated, because in the language system all elements are interconnected and interdependent. so, despite the differences

of a functional-semantic nature, common nouns (in) also have points of contact.

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