

## LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PROPER NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

**Meliqo'ziyeva Gulshoda**

**Teacher of the department of foreign language and department  
of the faculty of Foreign philology of National university of Uzbekistan named after  
Mirzo Ulugbek**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11501678>

Naming a single entity is one of the basic speed, acts, included by the class of declaratives, alongside declaring war, dismissing and bequesting. People and peaces, pets and hurricanes, and festivities, institution and commercial products, works of art and shops are given a name. Naming serves to highlight entities that play a role in people's daily life, and to establish and maintain an individually in a society. Objects of analysis of onomastic people's names, proper nouns have been investigated by philosophers, logicians, anthropologists and psychologists, but only sporadically by linguists: e.g. with different approaches and concerns, Sloat[1,26-30], Gary - Prieur [2, 47-53]. It is generally agreed among linguists that proper nouns are a universal linguists category [3, 88-95]. Their status and function is theoretical issue debated by many scholars, whose views are discussed in Van Langendock [4, 112-132]. The topic is complex and controversial and the account given will be brief and schematic; this means that some aspects will be considered. Proper Nouns (PNs) constitute a system organized according to criteria varying across cultures, and provide an interpretation of the society of which they are the expression. They are linguistic items fulfilling a referential function, they refer to single entities existing in the real world. Like deictic, they are not dependent on the immediate situational context. Like nouns, PNs, constitute an open class of words and, hence, are lexical rather than grammatical; but, unlike nouns, they lack lexical meaning. Proper nouns (also called proper nouns) are the words which name specific people, organizations or places. They always start with a capital letter. Each part of a person's name is a proper noun - Lynne Hand, Elizabeth Helen, Ruth Jones. The names of companies, organizations or trade marks: - Microsoft, Rolls Royce, the Round Table, www. Given or pet names of animals - Lassie Triger Sam. The names of cities and countries and words derived from those proper nouns - Paris, London, New York, England.

Linguocultural Features of Proper Nouns in English:

1. Diversity: English proper nouns reflect the diverse cultural and historical influences on the language. They can originate from various languages, including Latin, Greek, French, and Germanic languages, due to England's history of invasions and colonization.
2. Capitalization: In English, proper nouns are capitalized, distinguishing them from common nouns. This convention helps in identifying and emphasizing specific entities such as names of people, places, organizations, etc.
3. Names of Places: English proper nouns for places often reflect their historical origins or geographical features. For example, names like "New York" (a city named after York in England) or "Rocky Mountains" (descriptive of the terrain).
4. Personal Names: English personal names can have various origins, including Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Germanic, Biblical, and more. Surnames often indicate familial heritage or occupation.

Linguocultural Features of Proper Nouns in Uzbek:

1. Turkic Roots: Uzbek proper nouns have Turkic origins, reflecting the linguistic heritage of the Uzbek people. Many names and place names have meanings related to nature, animals, virtues, or historical events.
  2. Patronymics: In Uzbek culture, it is common to use patronymics (names derived from the father's name) along with given names. This practice reflects respect for family lineage and traditions.
  3. Islamic Influence: Due to the historical influence of Islam in Uzbekistan, many proper nouns in Uzbek may have Arabic or Persian origins, especially names related to religion, spirituality, or historical figures.
  4. Names of Places: Uzbek place names often reflect local geography, historical events, or cultural significance. For example, names like "Tashkent" (meaning "Stone City") or "Samarkand" (historical city on the Silk Road).
  5. Surnames: Uzbek surnames may indicate tribal affiliations, professions, or geographic origins. Some surnames may also have meanings related to nature, animals, or qualities.
- Understanding the linguocultural features of proper nouns in English and Uzbek provides insights into the historical, social, and linguistic contexts that shape naming practices in these languages. Proper nouns not only serve as identifiers but also carry rich cultural meanings and connections to heritage and identity.

### References:

1. N.N. Amosova (1963) "The basis of English phraseology" A. V. Kunin Phraseology of modern English. - M.: International relations, 1996.-p.381
2. Allerton, Derek J. (1987): "The Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Status of Proper Names".
3. D.S. Usmonova "Comparative typological analysis of semantic structural features of conditional inclination in different systematic languages" Problems of modern science and education. 2020. №4 (149). Part 2
4. Journal of Pragmatics 11: 61–92.
5. Anderson, John M. (2003): "On the Structure of Names". Folia Linguistica 37: 347–398.
6. Anderson, John M. (2007): The Grammar of Names. Oxford.
7. Carroll, John M. (1983): "Toward a Functional Theory of Names and Naming". Linguistics 21: 341–71.