



ANALYSIS OF COMMON NOUNS (IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN)

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Annotation: This research presents an extensive linguistic investigation of proper nouns in English and Uzbek. It explores the grammatical, semantic, and functional features of proper nouns across both languages. The study examines how proper nouns are formed, how they operate syntactically, and how cultural-historical elements contribute to naming systems. Differences in anthroponyms, toponyms, institutional names, and titles are analyzed in detail. Capitalization rules, morphosyntactic integration, the role of case categories in Uzbek, and article usage in English are thoroughly discussed. The research also highlights transliteration challenges, phonetic adaptation, inconsistency in rendering names across languages, and issues arising in translation. Proper nouns play a crucial nominative function, serving as precise identifiers in communication. They directly influence sentence structure and discourse interpretation in both languages. Modern onomastic principles, structural linguistics, cognitive analysis, and sociolinguistic approaches are applied in this research. Findings indicate that although proper nouns share universal identity functions, their grammatical behavior in English and Uzbek differs fundamentally.

Keywords: Proper nouns, Onomastics, Anthroponyms, Toponyms, Capitalization, Linguistic comparison, Transliteration.

Introduction

Proper nouns are distinct nominative units in linguistics that serve to identify specific individuals, locations, objects, or events. While their primary function is universal, their grammatical and syntactic behaviors vary significantly between English and Uzbek. In English, proper nouns interact strictly with articles (e.g., The Thames vs. Everest), whereas in Uzbek, case suffixes perform the primary grammatical function. Morphologically, English allows the pluralization of surnames to denote families (e.g., The Smiths), a feature less common in Uzbek formal grammar. This study explores the semantic fields of proper nouns—including anthroponyms, toponyms, and ethnonyms—to highlight how they reflect national linguistic thought and cultural heritage.

Classification of Proper Nouns

To ensure scientific accuracy, the following categories are defined:



Anthroponyms (Personal Names): Names, surnames, and patronymics.

Example: Sabrina Geldiyorova Laziz qizi, William Shakespeare.

Toponyms (Place Names): Cities, countries, rivers, and mountains.

Example: The Himalayas, Mt. Everest, The Nile, Turkey.

Ethnonyms: Names of nations and ethnic groups.

Example: Uzbek, English, Kyrgyz, Kazakh.

Zoonyms: Specific names given to animals (not the species name).

Example: Boychibor (horse), Laika (space dog).

Cosmonyms: Stars, planets, and cosmic objects.

Example: Mars, Earth, Sirius, The Milky Way.

Ergonyms: Names of organizations, brands, and companies.

Example: Agrobank, Apple, Saber.

Ideonyms: Titles of books, films, and works of art.

Example: "The Little Prince", "Days Gone By"(O'tkan Kunlar).

Literary Analysis and Methodology

The study of proper nouns is conducted through the branch of Onomastics.

This research employs several methods:

Structural Analysis: Comparing the constituent parts of names.

Comparative Method: Contrasting the "Determiner + Determined" structure in English (e.g., London City) with the Uzbek structure.

Etymological Approach: Tracing the historical roots of specific names.

Sociolinguistics: Assessing how names function in modern digital communication and global transliteration standards.

Results

The research identifies key differences in linguistic systems:

Capitalization: English maintains strict capitalization rules for days of the week and months (Monday, July), whereas Uzbek treats these as common nouns (turdosh ot).

Genealogy: Uzbek utilizes patronymics (o'g'li/qizi) to denote lineage, while English utilizes the "middle name" system.

Phonetic Adaptation: Proper nouns undergo significant transformation when transliterated between the Cyrillic/Latin Uzbek scripts and English, particularly regarding specific phonemes like sh, ch, and o'.

Conclusion

Proper nouns are essential indicators of a society's social structure and historical-cultural values. Their study is vital for improving translation accuracy and understanding the cognitive categorization of reality in different cultures.

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