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UZBEK EPONYMS

Abstract: The article describes Uzbek eponyms which have not been studied in the field of linguistics. An eponym is a person's or the name of a place from which another term or word comes. Every language is full of eponyms which can be observed in all branches of social life and the Uzbek language is not the exception to it. Uzbek eponyms like other language are based on anthroponyms, toponyms and mythonyms. The paper emphasizes on eponyms derived from anthroponyms.

Key words: eponym, anthroponym, toponym, term, name.

Language: English

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Introduction

It is apparent that proper nouns are a universal linguists category[3]. When we want to denominate a concept or thing it is obvious that the significant aspect of focus in naming is based on one of its important signs or the name of its discoverer. In enriching the vocabulary of a particular language, it is essential to study eponyms that's to say linguistic units that give a word a new meaning. As defined in the Cambridge Dictionary "the name of an object or activity that is also the name of the person who first produced the object or did the activity"[11]. The genesis of eponyms is interpreted as a phenomenon of eponymy, and the ways of their formation are of interest to representatives of various fields. In the spheres such as exact sciences, Social-Humanitarian, natural, etc. eponymous units in each social sphere appear not as a person's name, but as a named object or process.

For example, eponymous terms in the field of mathematics, equations, mathematical terms, methods of physical movement in the field of sports, types, heroes of works in the branch of literary studies, physical quantities related to physics, phenomena, medical terms as *Basedov*, *brucellosis* are examples of eponyms. The comparative study of eponym terms within the framework of two languages allows

clarifying the linguistic nature of the terms, their cross-cultural characteristics.

Eponyms, not only in English, but also in Uzbek, are of interest to scientists in various fields in terms of the range of topics.

As a result of the observations made within the framework of the research, the units of Uzbek eponyms based on anthroponyms, toponyms and mythonyms have been determined.

The article outlines anthroponym based eponymic units of the Uzbek language. Eponyms differ in structure, and their transition from one term to another is common not only in the scope of anthroponomy, but also in the scope of other onym - names, which are not considered as eponyms and are not generalized.

Eponymy is a comprehensive phenomenon which includes such models as *toponym + zoonym (topozoonym)*, *anthroponym + toponym (anthropotonym)*, *anthroponym + zoonym (anthropozoonym)*, *anthroponym + phytonym (anthropophytonym)*, *anthroponym + oronym (anthropooronym)*, *anthroponym + cosmonym (anthropocosmonym)* etc.; so it is of scientific importance to study such terms as eponyms in essence. Based on the researched sources, Uzbek

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eponyms which have been formed from the anthroponym roots can be classified as follows:

In mathematics: the words *algebra* (*al-jabr*), *algorithm* are related to the name of al-Khorazmi;

In the field of geography: according to the decision of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, *Tashkent International Airport* was named after the First President of Uzbekistan Islam

Karimov in 2017[4], or the name of Navoi region was named in honor Alisher Navoi, the great Uzbek poet, philosopher and statesman.

The results of research showed that a large percentage of Uzbek eponym units are anthroponym + toponym based eponyms, and some of them are listed in the following table (table 1):

Table 1.

Type of Eponym	Eponym	Description
Anthroponym + toponym	<i>Gagarin</i>	A city in Jizzakh region. The administrative center of Mirzachol District. (Gagarin was a former Soviet pilot and cosmonaut who was the first man to travel into space. The origin of the name of the place goes back to his name)[2]
	<i>Iskandari</i>	A city-type settlement in the Tashkent region. It is part of Bostanliq district[2]. (Brother of the Russian Emperor Alexander II. Grandson of Nicholas II, cousin of Alexander III. In Turkestan, Duke first lived under the name of Colonel Volynsky. Later he called himself Alexander. The settlement of Iskandari also originated from this name)
	<i>Mirzo Ulughbek</i>	Mirzo Ulugbek district is one of the 12 districts (districts) of Tashkent city. It was named after the astronomer, mathematician and sultan Ulugbek. The city-type Ulug'bek is part of the district. Mirzo Ulugbek is located in the northeastern part of the city. Mirzo Ulug'bek borders Yunusabad and Yashnabad districts, adjacent to Tashkent region.
	<i>Ulugbek town</i>	A city-type settlement located in Tashkent region. Administratively, it belongs to Mirzo Ulugbek district of Tashkent city.
	<i>Sharof Rashidov district</i>	Sharof Rashidov district (until 2016: Jizzakh district) is a district in the Jizzakh region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its centre is located in Uchtepa[2].
	<i>Shaikhontakhur</i>	One of the 12 districts of the city of Tashkent. It was taken from the name of Shaykh Khavandi Tohur (Shaikhontohur) from the shaykhs of the Yassaviya sect[5]. He was a shaykh who lived at the end of the 13th century in the village of Bogistan, Bostanliq district.

In astronomy: (name of minor planets) 2755 *Avicenna asteroid* [9] - 1973-09-26 it was discovered by Chernix L. at the Nauchny observatory (Ibn Sina, known in the West as Avicenna, was a great scientist, physician, musician. He lived in Central Asia and Iran, and was a physician and minister under different rulers.

Asteroid 9936 *Al-Biruni* (7057) - August 8, 1986, in Smolyan. It was discovered by E. V. Elst and V. Ivanova. (Al-Biruni (973-1048) made major contributions to anthropology, mathematics, and astronomy. He developed methods for adding series, summarizing algebraic equations, and triangulating distances on the Earth[7]

11156 *Al-Khwarismi Asteroid* - December 31, 1997, P. G. was discovered by Comba in Prescott[8]; Asteroid 16413 *Abulghazi* (Abulghazi Bahadir)- on January 28, 1987, at the European Southern Observatory E. V. Discovered by Elst. In 1643-

1663.(the historian Abulghozi Bahadir (1603-1663) ruled the Khanate of Khorezm)[6];

The names of craters on the Moon: *Avicenna crater, Al Biruni crater, Al Kwarismi crater;*

Eponyms denoting astronomical objects which are named after outstanding Uzbek people mostly low motivational as the names they possess are not related directly to the person. Such naming allows the name to be honored and remembered.

Food and snacks: *Tokhtanyoz ota sausages, Rozmetov sausage, Rizamat ota grapes, Amir melon, Amiri bread;*

Let's consider about *Rizamat ota grapes*. It is a prolific grape variety grown in the Institute of Plant Science of Uzbekistan and regionalized in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan. It was named Rizamat in honor of Rizamat Musamuhamedov, the viticulturist and innovator of viticulture practices, an agronomist who served in Uzbekistan.

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In biology: *Hojimatov drink*, *Hojimatov collection*[10]; Khodjimatov's choleric collection is an original and effective drug that has no analogues in medical practice. This drug has shown high efficiency in the treatment of various forms of hepatitis, the initial stages of liver cirrhosis and diseases of the biliary tract. The drug has been named after biologist Kakhkhar Hodjimatov.

Eponyms related to fauna and flora: the "flying fox" mentioned by Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur in his memoirs, the animal which was equated with the flying squirrel Baber (Afghan flying squirrel *Yeoglaucmys Baberi Blyth*) and given the scientific name Baber. Zoologists have not agreed on the habitat and taxonomic status of Baber. Some scientists suggest that it is only a subspecies of the Kashmir flying squirrel, *Yeoglaucmys fimbriatus*, and that its existence in the mountains of northern Afghanistan and Pakistan[1].

Juldasch - *Juldasch's* mouse-like rodent *Neodon juldasch*. This mouse-like rodent is found in the region from the northeast of Afghanistan to Tibet. This species is found in Kyrgyzstan, near Aksuv, Uzbekistan. *Juldasch* is actually an Uzbek name, for example, the Uzbek politician Yuldosh Okhunboboev (1885-1943), but the authors could not identify who this *Juldasch* was[1].

Names of tarikats(doctrines): these names are ideological systems, movements and sects, including: *Yassaviya*, *Kubraviya*, *Naqshbandiya*

There are also names of places and objects that are considered sacred, associated with personal names. There are numerous eponymous units indicating the names of such places and structures based on anthroponyms, which reflect cognitive information about religious beliefs, places of worship (mosque, house, church), the position of priests and religious scholars, holy places, historical figures, for example: Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah, Bahauddin Naqshband Complex, Abdullah Khan Timi, Nodirdevonbegi madrasa.

During the process of the provided research on eponyms of the Uzbek language in the sources of dictionaries and internet materials the following conclusions were made:

1. The scope of the anthroponym based eponyms is great like other languages;
2. Each eponym unit has its function in the culture of the area such as honoring and remembering;
3. Some eponyms are directly related to the proper name – highly motivational (*Hojimatov drink*), others are not directly linked to the name- low motivational(*Avicenna asteroid*).

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