

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPELLATIVE  
LEXICON BASED ON FEMININE AND  
GIRLS' NAMES ACCORDING TO  
LEXICAL-SEMANTIC GROUPS IN UZBEK  
LANGUAGE**



**Linguistics**

**Keywords:** Onomastics, female names, appellative vocabulary, lexeme, proper nouns, lexical-semantic group, anthroponymic basis, toponymic basis, cosmonymic basis.

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**Abstract**

This article discusses the appellative vocabulary (homonyms), which are considered the lexical basis of Uzbek female names, and their classification according to lexical-semantic groups. It also analyzes and classifies the types of lexemes that make up the appellative vocabulary that is the basis for Uzbek female names today. Feminine names are divided into 14 groups according to their lexical basis, and examples of names belonging to the groups are presented and analyzed. The main principle in this is the lexical-semantic group to which the homonymous noun belonged before it became a noun.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Uzbek onomastician E.Begmatov, while discussing the lexical bases of proper nouns and the formation of proper nouns from cognates (appellations), which are considered the bases, emphasizes the following points: “When talking about the lexical bases of proper nouns, that is, appellations, it is necessary not to confuse the differences, essence, and functions of the base of a proper noun and the proper nouns formed from it. Any thing and any object, as a rule, has its own simple (cognate) name in the language. For example: *tog*‘, *shahar*, *qishloq*, *ovul*, *ariq*, *cho*‘*qqi*. We refer to these things by their names in general. But objective necessity requires that these things be more precise, specific, and individualized. Because these things also differ from each other within their group, class, and type. According to this requirement, a mountain is named a second time: *tog*‘ (in general) and *Qoratog*‘ (in the singular). The words mountain and *Qoratog*‘ differ in their function in naming that object. Because the word *tog*‘ (mountain) does not belong only to *Qoratog*‘ but is also the name of any mountain. But *Qoratog*‘ is the name of a separate, specific mountain. So, the object called mountain is named twice. For this reason, we explain proper nouns as separate names, or proper names [1, pp. 95-96].

In short, if we pay attention to the above ideas, we can see the concept of basis and basis in a proper name. Because the proper name expresses the lexeme (appellative) that is the basis for forming a proper name. For example, a tulip is a plant, and a girl's name is *Lolakhon*. So, from the common name tulip, a girl's name, that is, a proper name, *Lola*, was formed.

Several decades ago, one of the Turkic linguists, T. Jonuzakov, classified Kazakh names [2, pp. 183-185], and G.V. Tropin classified Russian surnames [2, pp. 24-31] formed from nicknames, according to what objects or events the words that are the basis for names and surnames are the names of.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The classification of proper names based on this system is based on some internal laws of onomastics. For example, it is extremely difficult and complicated to characterize all personal names in the modern Uzbek language, especially female names, according to the reasons for their emergence and naming. Because the reasons for the emergence and naming of female names are often related to the dreams and desires of a narrow circle of people, individual individuals, and national customs. The most convenient and efficient method is to classify them by the nature of the appellations that precede these girl names.

In this article, we will sort the lexemes that make up the composition of modern female names (i.e., the semantic basis of the appellations). The main principle in this regard was the lexical-semantic group to which the noun belonged before it became a noun.

**I. Nouns related to the names of animals.** This group further subdivides into two subgroups:

1. Names related to domestic and farm animals: *Qo'zigul, Xo'rozgul, Xo'rozzol, Oqmoya, Qo'zibuvi, Qo'ysuluv*, and others.

2. Names related to wild animals: *Bo'rigul, Bo'taoy, Jayraxon, Maraloy, Kiyikbeka, Savsar, Ohugul, Suyg'unoy, Oqmaral*, etc.

**II. Names related to birds:** *Tovusxon, Qumri, Qaldirg'och, Lochinoy, Maynagul, Turna, Turnaoy, To'ti, To'tiqiz, Qaldirg'och, Qumribibi, Tuyg'una, Andalib, Bulbul, Sulgunoy, So'nabeka*.

**III. Names related to plant names.** This can be divided into two groups:

1. Names related to flowers: *Binafsha, Gulnor, Lola, Nargiz, Rayhon, Ra'no, Yasmina, Nastarin, Savsan, Boychechak*.

2. Related to the name of other plants: *Anzura, Jambiloy, Jing'ilbay, Mayizxon, Maysaxon, No'xatoy, Sarimsoqoy, Chechak, Pechakoy, Dastagul, Novdagul, Navnihol, Nihol, Nihola, Pechakgul, Piyozgul, Savsar, Savsargul, Sadbarg, Sabza, Sabzigul, Ziragul, Savsan, O'sma, Sarimsoqbibi*.

**IV. Names related to trees and fruits:** *Bodomxon, Zaytuna, Olma, Sarvi, Sadaxon, Chinora, Olmago'zal, Anjiroy, Anor, Arg'uvon, Gilosoy, Pistagul, Xurmo, Shamshod, Sanobar*.

**V. Names made from common and rare objects.** Rare objects whose name is the basis for a person's name can be divided into two according to their physical and chemical properties:

1. Names related to precious metals: *Oltinoy, Dinora, Kumush, Tillaoy, Nuqraoy, Nuqrabibi, Po'latoy, Kimsanoy*.

2. Names related to precious stones: *Gavhar, Yoqutoy, Javhar, Zumrad, La'li, Marvarid, Feruza, Olmosxon*.

**VI. Names related to weapons.** Such names are also of two kinds:

1. Related to the name of household appliances: *Barkash, Boltaxon, Molaxon, Qandilxon*.

2. Names related to weapons: *Qilichoy, Shamshiroy, Shamshira, Xanjara*.

**VII. Names related to the name of expensive fabrics:** *Atlasxon, Baxmal, Qamqaxon (silk), To'rkinoy, Maxmal, Sayfura*.

**VIII. Nouns related to kinship words.** We divide such names into two groups according to which gender they mean:

1. Names derived from kinship terms denoting the female gender: word *acha*: *Achaxon, Achaqi, Achaniso*; word *bibi*: *Bibioy, Bibigul*; word *buvi*: *Buviniso, Buvisuluv, Buviqiz*; word *bonu*: *Bonu, Bonuxon, Bonugul*; word *momo*: *Momoxon, Momoqiz, Momosuluv*; word *niso*: *Niso, Nisoxon, Nisobonu*; word *ona*: *Onajon, Onaxon, Onabibi*; word *qiz*: *Qizbibi, Qizlarjon, Qizlargul, Qizlarxon*.

2. Names derived from kinship terms denoting gender: word *aka*: *Aka, Akaboy*; word *bobo*: *Bobotoy, Bobojon*; word *dada*: *Dada, Dadaboy, Dadaxon*; word *jiyan*: *Jiyan, Jiyanbek*; word *ota*: *Otaboy, Otajon*; word *pochcha*: *Pochchaboy, Pochchaxon*; word *tog'a*: *Tog'a, Tog'abek*; word *buva*: *Buvaxo'ja, Buvaxon*; word *o'g'il*: *O'g'il, O'g'il*; word *ini*: *Inimcha, Inimchaxon*; *og'a (aka)* *Og'abibi, Og'agul*.

**IX. Names of people associated with political titles and titles:** word *amir*: *Amiroy, Amirxol, Amira*; word *bek/beka*: *Bekaoy, Oybeka, Bekam, Bekajon*; word *begim*: *Begim, Begimoy, Beginiso*; word *boy*: *Boybeka, Boygul, Boybichcha*; word *poshsha*: *Oyposhsha, Poshshaxon, Poshshaoy, Saidposhshaxon*; word *sulton*: *Sultona, Sultonoy, Sultongul, Sultonposhshsha*; word *to'ra*: *To'raposhsha, To'ratosh, To'raxol, Oyto'ra, To'rajon, To'raxon*; word *xon*: *Xonjahon, Xonbuvi, Xonzoda, Xongul, Xonsuluv*; word *xonim*: *Xonim, Xonimoy, Xonimqiz, Xonimnoz, Xonimgul*; word *shoh*: *Shohoy, Shohbibi, Shohsanam, Shohbonu, Shohzoda*.

Sometimes both components of a compound noun can consist of title words denoting title and position. For example: *Bekposhsha*, *Poshshakhan*, *Sultanposhsha* and others.

**X. Nouns related to professions:** *Kotiba*, *Muallima*, *Adiba*, *Shoira*, etc.

**XI. Personal names associated with ethnic terms.** The name is associated with the name of a clan, tribe, people, or nation: *Arg'ingul*, *Arg'unoy*, *Mang'itoy*, *Orolposhsho*, *O'zbekoyim*, *Hindubeka*, *Barlosoy*, *Kenagasbibi*, *Sunduzxon*.

**XII. Nouns related to words that mean the concept of piet:** 1. Names related to the days of the week: *Arg'ingul*, *Arg'unoy*, *Mang'itoy*, *Orolposhsho*, *O'zbekoyim*, *Hindubeka*, *Barlosoy*, *Kenagasbibi*, *Sunduzxon*.

2. Names related to the names of the months: *Muharram*, *Ramazon*, *Ashuroy*, *Mavluda*, *Sumbula*, *Qurbonoy*, *Nayson*( *Layson*), *Muharram*, *Savura*.

**XIII. Nouns related to the concept of number.** 1. Shows how many children the baby is in the family: *Beshposhsho*, *Panjixon*, *Robiyaxon*, *Kolonbeka*, *Kenjabeka*.

**XIV. Names related to place and country names:** *Viloyatxon*, *Madina*, *Mamlakat*, *Gulzor*, *Chaman*, *Diyora*, *Shahriniso*, *Shahrixon*, *Shaharoy*, *Sayramoy*.

### 3. RESULT

In short, from the above classification, it becomes clear that the lexical basis of proper names is not only made up of cognate nouns, but also adjectives, numerals, verbs, and even pronouns, exclamations, and imitative words. Therefore, it is appropriate to refer to such a set of lexemes as an appellative, appellative vocabulary, or lexical, anthroponymic, toponymic, cosmonymic, or ethnonymic basis.

By putting female names into groups based on the lexical and semantic groups of appellative vocabulary, more than 14 groups were found and studied using examples. Our observations showed that the lexical-semantic group of female names in the Uzbek language is very rich and diverse. It should be noted here that, of course, with the further increase and expansion of the factual materials collected on female names, the range of indicated groups will undoubtedly increase further.

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