



THE ROLE OF ONOMASIOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15105295>

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Abstract

The article is dedicated to the role of onomasiology in linguistics and its significance for understanding the processes of nomination in language. Onomasiology examines the relationship between concepts and their linguistic expressions, focusing on how different words represent similar concepts. The article discusses the main tasks of onomasiology, its interaction with lexicography, cognitive linguistics, and translation theory. Special attention is given to examples of nominative units, illustrating the diversity of lexical means used to express the same concepts in different languages. The work highlights the importance of onomasiology for studying the connection between language, thought, and cultural features.

Key words

onomasiology, nomination, lexis, semantics, lexicography, translation, cognitive linguistics, lexemes, nominative units, linguistics, concepts, synonymy, antonymy.

Аннотация

Статья посвящена роли ономазиологии в лингвистике и её значению для понимания процессов номинации в языке. Ономазиология исследует соотношение понятий и их языковых выражений, фокусируясь на том, как различные слова обозначают схожие концепты. В статье рассмотрены основные задачи ономазиологии, её взаимодействие с лексикографией, когнитивной лингвистикой и теорией перевода. Особое внимание уделено примерам номинативных единиц, иллюстрирующим разнообразие лексических средств для обозначения одних и тех же понятий в разных языках. Работа подчеркивает важность ономазиологии для изучения взаимосвязи языка, мышления и культурных особенностей.

Ключевые слова



ОНОМАСИОЛОГИЯ, НОМИНАЦИЯ, ЛЕКСИКА, СЕМАНТИКА, ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯ, ПЕРЕВОД, КОГНИТИВНАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА, ЛЕКСЕМЫ, НОМИНАТИВНЫЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ, ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ, КОНЦЕПТЫ, СИНОНИМИЯ, АНТОНИМИЯ.

Each object and subject has a specific name that defines their essence and meaning. In linguistics, the process of naming a particular object or subject is referred to by the term onomasiology. Onomasiology or nomination is a branch of linguistics that studies a word from the point of view of the external conditionality of its name. Onomasiology answers the question of why this subject is named that way, and is opposed to semasiology in terms of the direction of research: if semasiology examines meaning in its relation to the designated subject, then onomasiology examines which properties of this subject took part in the formation of a linguistic sign and why?

Onomasiology is an important field of lexicology that studies the process of nomination, that is, the relationship between a concept and a linguistic expression. This approach focuses on how specific words (lexemes) or language constructions denote objects, phenomena, or processes in the world around them. Unlike semasiology, which focuses on the study of the meanings of words, onomasiology focuses on how concepts existing in human consciousness are expressed using language. This article discusses the basic principles of onomasiology, its role in lexicography, translation, semantics, and cognitive linguistics.

The concept and tasks of onomasiology.

The main task of onomasiology is to study how different lexemes are used to denote the same or similar concepts. For example, in Russian, words such as "house", "apartment", "dwelling", "monastery" can be used to denote the concept of "a place to live". All these words denote similar concepts, but with different nuances of meanings and connotations, reflecting the cultural and historical features of the perception of the world.

Examples of nominative units:

- A house is a specific building for human habitation.
- Dwelling is a more general word that can mean different types of housing.
- Apartment is a word specific to apartment buildings.
- Monastery is a word mainly used in religious contexts, denoting the place of residence of monks or a saint.

Each of these words conveys different aspects of the same concept, but the use of each depends on the context in which they are used. For example, the word "dwelling" can mean any type of housing, while "apartment" is a specific type of housing in an apartment building.

Onomasiology and lexicography



Lexicography, as a science, is closely related to onomasiology, since when compiling dictionaries it is necessary to take into account how words relate to the concept they denote. In lexicographic practice, it is important not only to have fixed meanings of words, but also to describe their synonyms, antonyms, and the contexts in which they can be used. Example:

- Love, passion, adoration, sympathy – all these words denote a positive attitude towards someone or something, but with different shades of meaning and intensity. Love is the deepest, long – term feeling, while passion can reflect a more short-term and emotionally intense feeling. In dictionaries created using onomasiological principles, it is important not only to indicate the meanings of these words, but also to explain how they can be replaced by each other in different contexts, which helps the user to better understand the nuances of their application.

Onomasiology and Translation

When translating concepts from one language to another, the translator is faced with the problem of how to accurately convey the meaning of the source text. The onomasiological approach helps to identify which lexemes in the target language may correspond to the concept that is expressed in the source language.

Example:

- In Russian, the word "дружба" can be translated as "friendship" into English, but in different cultures the understanding of this word may have different shades. There are also expressions in English such as "comrade", which in a certain context may express a closer form of communication than a simple "friend". Onomasiology helps the translator choose the most appropriate word to convey a particular concept, based on cultural characteristics.

Example of a nominative unit:

- Weather (погода) – in Russian, the word "weather" is usually used to refer to the state of the atmosphere, but in English, the equivalent is the word "weather", which can have a wide context, depending on usage. There are also similar words in Spanish: "clima" (climate) and "tiempo" (time, but in the sense of weather), which emphasizes the diversity of the nomination of the same phenomenon in different languages.

Onomasiology and semantics Onomasiology and semantics are closely related to each other, as both disciplines study the meaning of words. However, the approaches of these disciplines differ: semasiology focuses on the meaning of words, while onomasiology focuses on the process of choosing words to express specific concepts.

Example:

- There are many words in Russian for the term "light": "light", "illumination", "radiance", "brilliance". These words are related to the concept of illumination, but



each of them highlights different aspects of this phenomenon. Semasiology will study the inner meaning of each word, and onomasiology will study how and why these words are used to denote various concepts.

Onomasiology and cognitive Linguistics

Cognitive linguistics studies how language is related to cognitive processes and how it reflects human thinking. Onomasiology, in turn, examines how linguistic means are used to designate and organize concepts in human consciousness. The application of onomasiology in cognitive linguistics makes it possible to understand how different linguistic communities classify the world and which concepts are important to them.

Example:

- In English, there are words for different types of time periods: "hour" (hour), "minute" (minute), "second" (second). However, in some cultures and languages, time periods may have other units of measurement that reflect other cultural characteristics of time perception. For example, in some languages there are additional words for short periods of time that have no analogues in other languages.

Conclusion. Onomasiology is an important discipline in linguistics, as it helps to understand how language reflects the world of concepts and how different words are used to express the same or similar concepts. It is important for lexicography, translation, semantics, and cognitive linguistics, as it allows for a better understanding of how words relate to their meanings and how the process of choosing words for naming objects and phenomena occurs. The onomasiological approach opens up new horizons for the study of language as a means of expressing thoughts and cultural characteristics.

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