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THE OCCURRENCE OF TRANSPOSITION IN PROPER NOUNS

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Abstract: *This article linguistically analyzes the phenomenon of transposition in proper nouns. Transposition is a set of semantic and grammatical changes that occur when language units shift from one part of speech to another. Specifically, it examines cases such as the transformation of proper nouns into common nouns (appellativization), or conversely, the use of common nouns as proper nouns, illustrated with examples. The article explores the reasons for such changes, their context-dependency, and their significance as stylistic and expressive devices. Additionally, it considers the role of transposition in proper nouns within modern Uzbek literary language. This study is of significant importance in linguistics for investigating the theoretical and practical foundations of word classes, particularly focusing on one type of proper nouns - anthroponyms and their transformations.*

Keywords: *transposition, anthroponym, typology, semantics, form transformation, inversion, conversion, derivation.*

INTRODUCTION.

Proper nouns hold a special place in Uzbek grammar. By their nature, proper nouns are extremely stable, rarely changing linguistic elements that can be transferred to other languages without translation. Due to this characteristic, proper nouns serve as the most reliable evidence for historical and speech-related scientific research. Particularly, studying the history of the emergence of anthroponyms, which are a type of proper nouns, and their structural and formational features is of great significance from a linguistic perspective.

In linguistics, anthroponyms - personal names - are studied as one of the most ancient linguistic units in human life and society. Anthroponyms hold a significant semantic and functional position in the cultural, historical, religious, and social life of every nation. Through them, not only is an individual identified, but national culture and social processes are also reflected. One of these processes is the phenomenon of transposition. Transposition is the occurrence of creating a new form through the interchange of linguistic units, phonetic or morphological transfer, which is widespread in the structure of anthroponyms. For example, in the Uzbek language, the shortening of the name Abdurahmon to Rahmon or Abdu, or the alteration of the name Sayyid to variants such as Said, is considered a phonetic and pragmatic manifestation of transposition. The primary task of linguistics is to linguistically analyze these instances and identify their causes and consequences.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Anthroponymy is a branch of onomastics that studies nominative units such as personal names, surnames, pseudonyms, and nicknames. Anthroponyms not only perform an identification function in human life but also possess deep semantic features associated with national thinking, culture, history, and religion. In modern Uzbek literary language,



transposition is the mutual exchange of linguistic units, a change in their position, or a change in their grammatical function. This phenomenon can occur at phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and semantic levels. Anthroponyms have not been excluded from this process. Linguists have used several terms for the transition of parts of speech, including the term conversion for the transition of personal names, which is a type of proper noun. In the Uzbek language, the transposition of anthroponyms is a widespread linguistic phenomenon, involving the shift of units belonging to one part of speech to function as another part of speech. Examples include names like O'lmas, Tursin, and Oltmishboy. However, this phenomenon is not merely a substitution; in linguistics, it is considered a process of new word formation, known as conversion. "Conversion (from Lat. *conversio* - transformation, change) is the transition of a word from one part of speech to another without phonetic and morphological changes, thereby forming a new word."¹⁷ In world linguistics, in particular, in Russian linguistics, this form of anthroponym formation is considered as a derivation of a lexico-grammatical nature, and to express this phenomenon, it is proposed to use the term onomastic conversion. "Onomastic conversion is the transfer of existing lexemes in a language to the function of a proper noun without any changes or noticeable changes."¹⁸ Although the phenomenon of semantic shift in anthroponyms has been studied in Uzbek onomastics by scholars such as E. Begmatov, A. Madvaliyev, and M. Mirtojiyev, there are still insufficient studies specifically dedicated to the role of transposition in anthroponyms.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The phenomenon of transposition in personal names (anthroponyms) has phonetic, morphological, and semantic types. Let's examine how this phenomenon manifests in different languages, particularly in Uzbek, Russian, and English. For instance, parallel names used in English and Russian include Alexander/Aleksandr, William/Will, and Robert/Bob. In linguistics, the process of a proper noun becoming a common noun, a common noun becoming a proper noun, or a word from another part of speech becoming a proper noun is referred to by scholars using various terms such as metaphor, metonymy, calquing, and transformation.¹⁹ From this collection of terms, it is also clear that linguists have not reached a consensus on the phenomenon of migration in personal names. When comparing similar or variable names found in Uzbek, Russian, and English, the following aspects become apparent. For example: Uzbek "Jaloliddin" ↔ Russian "Djalaleddin" ↔ English "Jalal al-Din". The differences in pronunciation and spelling of some names are subject to morphological-structural analysis. That is, their components (base, affix, word forms) are separated, and their rearrangement is noticeable. For example: "Toshmuhammad" → "Toshmo" (base + abbreviation) "Muhammadali" → "Ali" (loss of base)

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Anthroponyms are names related to people, that is, personal names, surnames, nicknames, pseudonyms, surnames, and other personal names. Transposition in linguistics refers to the process of performing the function of one element

¹⁷Dusimov Z. Study of the linguistic features of geographical names. - Тошкент, 2020. - P. 29.

¹⁸Ataniyazov S. Toponymy of Southeast Turkmenistan: Abstract of dissertation... Cand. Philol. Sci. - Тошкент, 2016. - P.11.

¹⁹ Superanskaya A.V. General theory of proper names. Moscow: Nauka, 1973. - P.29.



in another context or changing its functional position. Thus, the transposition of anthroponyms is understood as the use or functional change of human names in other contexts, usually in areas other than names. In this case, anthroponyms deviate from their original meaning and are used in a different meaning or function. In anthroponyms, which are a type of proper nouns, transposition occurs frequently, especially in colloquial speech and dialects. These are: Abbreviation (for example: “Muhammadali” → “Ali”); Assimilation (for example: “Alexander” → “Iskander”); in this case, assimilation (for example: “Tashmukhammad” → “Tashma”); takes the following forms. These changes often occur depending on the personal, social, or cultural context. Moreover, variants arising as a result of transposition sometimes penetrate and become fixed in the normative language, and sometimes remain within the framework of the dialect. This is one of the important issues for language policy, onomastic standardization, and official registers.

According to observations, names belonging to the group of proper nouns are formed as a result of borrowing from one language to another. In this case, when a name existing in one language is expressed in the alphabet of another language, the transposition of graphic units in the names is clearly visible. This phenomenon is clearly visible on the basis of the presentation of a group of names that have undergone transposition in Uzbek, English, and Russian. That is, the changed form of pronunciation and spelling of names for each language.

No	Uzbek name	English name (Transposition)	Russian name (Transposition)
1.	Dilshod	Dilshod	Дильшод
2.	Jamshid	James	Джамшид
3.	Muhammad	Mohamed	Мухаммад
4.	Yulduz	Yulduz	Юлдуз
5.	Yorqul	Yorqul	Ёрқул
6.	Ra'no	Rano	Раъно
7.	Jalil	Jalil	Джалил

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The transposition of anthroponyms ensures richness and diversity of expression in the language. Through this phenomenon, personal names actively participate in broad cultural, social, and even economic circles. The fact that their semantic scope changes and they perform new tasks in various situations reflects the process of language development. Therefore, the transposition of anthroponyms is an important research topic not only for linguistics, but also for cultural studies, sociology, and history. Each proper noun also has an encyclopedic-ethnographic meaning associated with its origin. Therefore, it has been emphasized that the transformation of any word into a proper noun occurs through semantic formation or onomastic conversion. A.Khodzhiev writes about such phenomena: “In the “methods” of word formation, which are described as “lexico-semantic”, “morphological-syntactic”, there is a phenomenon of the emergence of a word due to some reason, but there is no phenomenon of word formation,” because this process is related to onomasiology. In our opinion, it is advisable to use the term and concept of transposition in



relation to the formation of proper nouns from all proper nouns at the onomastic level. because this process is related to onomasiology. In our opinion, it is advisable to use the term and concept of transposition in relation to the formation of proper nouns from all proper nouns at the onomastic level.

Because no matter how the phenomenon is interpreted, the consequence will be the formation of a proper noun from a proper noun.

We also believe that when the term onomastic conversion is used in linguistics, it is correct to accept it not as a method of derivation, but as a principle of naming.

Because the same linguistic phenomenon cannot be two different places, that is, both the method of word formation and the principle of naming.

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