

ONOMASTICS AND ITS COMMON FEATURES

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Abstract: In this article, it deals of common features determine the position of words with the meaning of a person in the lexical system of the language as a whole, but turn out to be irrelevant in the construction of a classification reflecting the internal hierarchical organization of this particular lexical class. Scandinavian element becoming a part of Old English, attempts have been made to use it as a guide to cultural relationships between the two peoples.

Key words: Celtic personal names, Scandinavian influence, Germanic settlers, Scandinavian element

In order to define onomastics, the term ‘name’ has to be explained first. George Redmonds defines names as “...special words that we use to identify a person, an animal, a place or a thing, and they all have a meaning. In many cases that meaning will lie concealed in the name’s history, but in others it will still be transparent.” (Redmonds, 2007: IX)

In the fourth and fifth century Germanic settlers came to Britain where they borrowed words from the language of the Romanized Celts. Celtic influences in these parts were not very strong because of which all they left was a large number of place names, a few personal names and a couple of common nouns. The usage of certain similar forms of Celtic personal names (Cæd-/Cead- >Cedd, Ceadda; West-Saxon Cumbra > Welsh Cymbro) indicates that they were held in honor when the other settlers arrived.

Besides Celtic personal names, other sorts of foreign names also appeared in pre Conquest England. These names were introduced by church people and the native English people did not favor them. They were taken from the Christian tradition (Old and New Testaments, the Church Fathers, the saints).

Consistent consideration of these issues is of undoubted interest both in theoretical and practical terms, and serves as the basis for the development of a comprehensive phraseological analysis.

As you know, a single and generally accepted interpretation of the essence of hg still does not exist. that's why the most contradictory opinions have been expressed and are being expressed [3].

The most adequate interpretation of the content side of ip is. in our opinion, the concept, according to which its semantics is a unity of general (categorical) and singular: (individual meanings [1].

The general meaning of ip is based on the concept corresponding to the class of denotations served by a certain category of names (all male! names, for example, correspond to the concept of "male person's name").

compare, for example, in the context of phraseological units of various semantic-structural categories: honest (or old) abe- «honest (or old) abe (nickname of president] abraham lincoln) [a. linkoln, 1809-1965]): let georg do it - "anyone else will do it", "what's my business, let another be responsible": a (or one's) king charles's - "an obsession" [in the novel h .dickens "david copperfield" crazy mr. dick is fond of charles i]: jack (or a jack) of all trades "jack of all trades": a cool-oil johnny-"m0t", "spender".

As applied to the names of a person, these features are identified as abstracted features of a person and can be grouped into two large classes: general and individualizing features. Common features serve to combine units into a class and correlate it with other verbal groupings within the lexical system as a whole; this is a sign of objectivity (including the name of a person in the category of a noun), a sign of concreteness (which introduces these words into a group of specific nouns) and a sign of a person (forming a thematic group of "name of a person").

Common features determine the position of words with the meaning of a person in the lexical system of the language as a whole, but turn out to be irrelevant in the construction of a classification reflecting the internal hierarchical organization of this particular lexical class. Concrete analysis and detailed classification should be carried out by correlating with each other the individualizing features obtained as a result of the dismemberment and sequential narrowing of the semantic elements of the word.

It is known that the structural organization of the lexical-semantic system is characterized by the sequential inclusion of words of a lower level of abstraction in a higher one. Consequently, the classification of words with the meaning of a person as a specific section of this system should reflect the main characteristic of the system and be based on the principles of "grading" and "inclusiveness".

The existence of the indefinite article in the use of the name and surname and the reference made to its original owner create many problematic situations. In such usage, the anthroponym can be both modified and unmodified at the same time. The possible confusion between figurative usage and metaphorical usage is preserved here: Cette nouvelle «cité sainte» ferait assurancement les délices d'un Umberto ECO. In this example, the microcontext of Umberto Eco corresponds to one of many possibilities of metaphorical use, while the reference of the anthroponym remains ambiguous: either Umberto Eco himself or another referent, and this referent's similarities with Umberto Eco are shown. On the basis of semantic referential interpretations, in our opinion, it will be possible to put an end to such ambiguity. A proper noun in modal use refers to the initial referent of that noun, that alone, while an anthroponym in metaphorical use refers to another referent. In other words, an exemplary usage is a usage without

referential change and forms the bud of a metaphorical usage. Oftentimes, some constructs allow us to see the underlying ambiguity that characterizes exemplary usage.

Comparative constructions can be included among such constructions, which show the boundary between exemplary use and metaphorical use in the context.

In this direction of onomastic research, subtypes of practical toponymy, practical anthroponymy, etc. are distinguished. Regional onomastics is a branch of onomastic research that has a local onomastic subsystem, belonging to a certain region. Such studies are usually related to one of the areas of onim space: toponyms, anthroponyms, astronoms. The purpose of such research is to determine the characteristics of names in a certain area and the relationship of its names (or types of names) with neighboring and / or even distant areas.

Researchers pay little attention to clarifying the qualitative originality of is - a component of phraseological units, in contrast to the is itself. meanwhile, it is this side of the issue that seems to us the most important and relevant. comparison of is as such with is - a component of phraseological units, as well as with a common noun (in) helps to reveal the essence and specifics of each category, as well as to identify the points of their intersection. this approach, which involves a systematic analysis of these categories, makes it possible to determine their place in the corpus of the language, as well as the nature of their interaction in it. Before establishing what qualitative features are endowed with is - a component of a phraseological unit, it is necessary to determine the point of view on the nature of is as such, because the most contradictory judgments are expressed on this issue.

With the arrival of the Vikings around 870s, Scandinavian (North-Germanic) names were introduced into England. They were also made of ‘themes’ and some of these ‘themes’ remained similar to some Old English ‘themes’ (e.g. Scand. Björn- / -björn - OE Beorn-).

However, most cognates had become phonologically differentiated in the regular ways (Scand. Odd- - OE Ord-; Scand. Ulf-/-ulfr – OE Wulf-/-wulf). On the other hand, some frequent Scandinavian themes were completely different from Old English and foreign to Old English name-usage (e.g. Freya- - representing the old Scandinavian goddess; Orm-/-ormr – ‘dragon’; Svein-/-sveinn – ‘lad’). The Scandinavians were fond of names originating as characteristic nicknames such as Forni and Gamall (both meaning ‘old’), Gaukr (‘cuckoo’) etc. With this Scandinavian element becoming a part of Old English, attempts have been made to use it as a guide to cultural relationships between the two peoples.

Cecily Clark warns that assessing incidences of Scandinavian-influenced naming can be difficult.

One of these common points is “the objective nature of the semantics of both. it is this property, according to v.v. vinogradov, provides the possibility of the transition

of a proper name into a common noun: “the meaning of objectivity serves as the semantic means by which a generalized meaning of a whole class of homogeneous things or an expression of an abstract concept arises from the name of a single thing” [2].

The reverse process, i.e. the transition of a common noun to a proper name is also possible due to the subjective nature of the original and resulting names. Questions of transposition (is-in) are studied by researchers of various languages. Some of them consider the transition of proper names into common nouns (t.n. Kondratyeva, 1961, I.N. Shchetin, 1961.), others consider the transition of common nouns into proper ones, and others conduct research in both directions.

To sum up, onomastics is closely related to the development of society, national culture, traditions, and lifestyle, and serves as a unique step in understanding the national mentality. Famous names are a special linguistic category. They are language-speech units that serve as specific names for individual objects. The purpose of popular names is to name a specific object. For famous names, the first thing is to choose a topic, and the second is to correctly choose the connection of the topic with similar ones.

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