

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article explores the origin, linguistic features, semantic functions, and cultural significance of eponyms in English and Uzbek through a comparative analysis. Eponyms—terms derived from proper names—reflect historical, scientific, cultural, and social contexts. The article examines the most commonly used eponyms in both languages, analyzing their morphological structures and functional capabilities.

Keywords: Eponym, linguistics, semantics, morphology, toponym, anthroponym, cultural thinking, comparative analysis

Introduction

One of the key aspects of language development is the emergence of new words and the sources of their formation. Among such lexical units are **eponyms**—words derived from personal names. Eponyms are found across various fields: professions, geography, diseases, inventions, clothing, food, plants, and animals. For example, the English word *sandwich* comes from the name of John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, while the Uzbek expression *Alpomishona jasorat* ("bravery like Alpomish") is an example of an eponymic expression.

Today, eponymic units serve as specialized vocabulary across various academic disciplines and appear in two main forms:

1. as terms specific to certain fields, and
2. as common nouns in everyday usage, listed in dictionaries.

As defined in dictionaries: "1. eponym – a name, especially a place name, derived from the name of a real or mythical person;

2. the name of the person from which such a name is derived" [1].

Thus, names of inventions, constructions, and geographical places named after real or mythical individuals are considered **eponyms**.

Literature Review

Although eponyms as a linguistic phenomenon are central to numerous specialized studies, the comparative exploration of their linguocultural characteristics across two languages still requires deeper analysis. Furthermore, the **semantics** of eponymic units is of great scientific importance because it allows researchers to uncover and examine the linguistic and cultural characteristics of a specific nation, as well as its **ethnic consciousness and mentality**, and describe the **cultural components embedded in semantics**. Indeed, language and culture are deeply intertwined.

In world linguistics, O. Kovalchuk conducted a comparative study of English and Ukrainian eponyms, while Zh. T. Taubaev analyzed English and Kazakh eponyms. Eponyms in modern English and Uzbek languages reflect **international, national, and social** realities unique to both cultures. As eponymic units represent either shared or culturally specific heritage, they embody particular qualities, lifestyles, or historical references.

Eponyms in English and Uzbek contain **motivational information** about real individuals, mythological heroes, literary and cinematic characters, and geographical places. The need to identify and explain the cultural layers of eponyms in English and Uzbek has become increasingly significant with the growth of the global information space.

Our research shows that eponyms are formed through combinations of **anthroponyms**, **toponyms**, **mythonyms**, and **onyms**, with **anthroponym-based eponyms** being the most dominant. Proper names form the **cultural foundation** that motivates the meaning of eponyms and clarify specific discoveries or phenomena. The **individualized meaning** of an anthroponym **subtly motivates** the semantics of the eponym, which can only be fully understood through **semantic-etymological analysis** or **contextual reconstruction**, as the proper name typically requires background cultural knowledge.

The interest in not only the structural but also the semantic structure of the sentence, which is the basis of communication, strengthens the communicative approach to syntax and is an impetus for new research. As a result of the research conducted in the field, the concept of the actual division of the sentence characterizing the communicative aspect of the syntactic device was created. This concept is interpreted as a language universal, but its formation is carried out in different ways in different languages. Without taking into account the laws of the actual division of the sentence, it is impossible to achieve a logically structured and connected, stylistically colorful speech, as well as a translation like a pamphlet, because the communicative structure of the sentence reflects the uniqueness of each national language. Intonation is one of the main means of actualizing parts of speech, and together with word order, determines the communicative structure of a sentence. Intonation is the main means of expressing the communicative meaning of a sentence in almost all languages, and it is a universal characteristic of a sentence. Comparative typological, descriptive and transformational methods were used in this study. The main goal of this study is to determine the role of intonation in the current structure, which is the form of speech in Uzbek and English, which is a form of conveying a message in different directions and values, and the role of intonation in the system of its tools. determine the system of possible tasks. Analysis of the importance of specific types of prosodic tools (emphatic and logical stress, pause, speech melody, stretching and layering of vowels) in ensuring the logical progression and cohesion of the sentence in the compared languages through examples taken from the literature. Scientists who have conducted research on the issue have put forward different views on the communicative function of intonation. According to L.V. Shcherba, the concept of intonation in linguistics means the change of the melody, the relative harmony of individual sounds, and the timbre of a syllable or individual sound from a sentence.

In Uzbek, the actualized participle stands before the participle; the logical emphasis falls on this part in parallel. Although the possibility of syntactically actualizing any part of the sentence is high due to the free word order in Uzbek, actualization of a certain part by dropping the logical or emphatic emphasis on a certain part of the sentence without changing the syntactic order is also common, and is mainly a characteristic feature of the speaking style. Speaking about the role of accent in the actualization of speech fragments, it should be noted that logical and emphatic accent is the main tool in this process. Logical emphasis is used to draw the listener's/reader's attention to a certain word in a sentence, while emphatic emphasis, in turn, serves to enrich the word or sentence emotionally and expressively.

These terms are named in honor of people who created or popularized inventions, discoveries, theories, or methods. The use of eponyms may vary across different languages and cultures. For

example, the word *Einstein* is widely used in academic and scientific environments where its meaning is well understood by experts, but it is less common in everyday speech.

In the Uzbek language

Although the number of eponyms in Uzbek is relatively smaller than in English, they carry stronger national and cultural connotations:

1. **Based on folklore and literature:** *Alpomish*, *Gorug'li*, *Rustam*
2. **From historical figures:** expressions linked to the Timurid era, e.g., *Temuriylar madaniy merosi* ("cultural heritage of the Timurids"), *Boburiy uslub* ("Baburid style")
3. **Derived from place names:** *Samarqand naqshi* ("Samarkand pattern"), *Buxoro ipaklari* ("Bukhara silks")

Eponyms in Uzbek are most often expressed in the form of **ethnonyms**, **toponyms**, or **references to historical figures**, and primarily serve a **descriptive function**, e.g.,

- *Boburiy ruhi* ("the spirit of Babur"),
- *Temuriy jasorat* ("the bravery of Timur"),
- *Alpomishona kuch* ("strength like Alpomish").

Comparative Analysis

| Criteria | English | Uzbek |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Origin | Mainly European historical figures | National heroes and literary characters |
| Field of usage | Broad (science, medicine, technology, fashion) | Mainly history, culture, and literature |
| Morphological traits | Can become verbs and nouns | Mostly used in the form of adjectival expressions |
| Semantic stability | High | Often context-dependent |
| Translation issues | Often directly translatable | Often requires explanatory or descriptive translation |

Conclusion

Eponyms are important linguistic relics that reflect historical and cultural heritage. Eponyms in English are generally universal and functional, while those in Uzbek possess rich national and cultural significance. The study of eponyms contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between **language and culture**. In translation, it is essential to take into account and reveal their deep **semantic layers**.

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