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LINGUISTIC STATUS OF FALERONYMS AND THEIR PLACE IN THE ONOMASTIC SCOPE

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the linguistic status of faleronyms and their place within the onomastic scope of the Uzbek language. Faleronyms, as the nouns denoting awards such as orders, medals, and honorary titles, constitute a unique macro-scope in onomastics, referred to as faleronymy. The study highlights the structure, lexical-semantic features, and functions of faleronyms, including their nominative, informational, cumulative, national-cultural, differentiating, generalizing, and expressive roles. The article also examines historical and contemporary forms of faleronyms and emphasizes their significance in preserving cultural heritage, transmitting historical knowledge, and motivating citizens through recognition of achievements. Faleronymics, as a branch of onomastics, integrates insights from language history, lexicology, and other linguistic fields, demonstrating the practical and scientific relevance of studying these units in Uzbek linguistics.

KEY WORDS: *Faleronym, Faleronymy, Onomastic Scope, Uzbek Language, Awards, Order, Medal, Honorary Title, Linguistic Function, Cultural Heritage*

In Uzbek linguistics, the classification and level of study of onomastic units can be divided into four categories [1]:

1. Onomastic units relatively well-studied in the field of onomastics include anthroponyms, zoonyms, oronyms, oikonyms, eronyms, and ethnonyms.
2. Onomastic units known but less studied include astionyms, ktematonyms, and urbonyms.
3. Units that are mentioned in research but have not been studied as separate objects include documentonyms, demonyms, faleronyms, chrononyms, and chrematonyms.
4. Certain types of onomastic units exist but are almost unexplained and unanalysed: anoikonyms, anemonyms, artionyms, agionyms, stratonyms, spleonyms, etc.

The concept of the onomastic scope in language, also referred to as the super-scope, represents a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon characterized by a network of interconnections among macro-scopes, micro-scopes, and sub-scopes, as well as their complex structural system. Determining onomastic scopes is based primarily on the nominative-functional feature of nouns, which in turn serves as the foundation for creating specific onomastic units. These units, being nouns, constitute unique lexical material and form part of the language's lexical wealth. Large macro-groups of noun types, smaller micro-groups, and even smaller subgroups are interconnected, one forming or complementing the other.

Onomastic macro-scopes have two types according to their structure and composition:

1. continuous macro-scopes, which are not subdivided into auxiliary scopes, and
2. macro-scopes that can be divided into auxiliary scopes.

Among the macro-scopes that are part of the onomastic super-scope and are not further subdivided, we include: theonymy, dignitonimy, phytonymy, chrononymy, anemonymy, chrematonymy, politonymy, ergonymy, faleronymy, stratonymy, geortonimy, and others. The boundary of a continuous macro-scope extends to the specific noun that constitutes the onomastic unit and is not divided into other groups. In this case, the term “macro-scope” refers both to the macro-scope itself and to the noun that constitutes it [2]. For example, **faleronym**: 1) refers to the name of the faleronym macro-scope; 2) refers to the nouns of awards (orders, medals, breast insignias, etc.) included in that macro-scope.

In onomastic terminology dictionaries, the nouns of any orders, medals, honorary titles, breast insignias, and awards are classified as faleronyms [3].

The set of faleronyms in a language forms **faleronymy**, and the field that studies the macro-scope of faleronyms is called **faleronymics**. Since faleronyms in Uzbek onomastics have not been specially collected or studied, the specific issues addressed by faleronymics have not been defined.

Faleronymics studies the following issues related to the faleronymic scope of a language:

1. Linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the emergence and formation of nouns of orders, medals, and breast insignias—i.e., faleronyms;
2. Linguistic features of faleronymic indicators and their functions within faleronyms;
3. Historical and contemporary forms of faleronyms and their linguistic changes;
4. Lexical-semantic characteristics of faleronyms;
5. Structure and derivational models of faleronyms;

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6. Relationships between faleronyms and other onomastic units, including functional transitions;
7. Phonetic, lexical, and stylistic variants of faleronyms;
8. Nominative-motivational characteristics of faleronyms;
9. Scientific and practical issues related to the classification of faleronyms;
10. Principles for compiling faleronymic dictionaries.

Faleronymics, as a scientific branch of onomastics, is closely related to language history, lexicology, and other linguistic disciplines based on its research object, subject, goals, and tasks.

The linguistic study of faleronyms has practical significance for the refinement and systematization of these units. Beyond their nominative function, faleronyms perform the following linguistic functions:

1. **Informational function**: Faleronyms collect, summarize, store, and transmit information about awards of a particular historical period.
   For instance, the meaning of the *tumn tug* and *chortug* faleronyms refers to the two types of flags or the pointed spearheads that indicate the rank of amirs. If one of twelve amirs defeats enemy forces or conquers a territory, they are awarded according to their rank: first-rank amir gets one *tug*, second-rank gets two, third-rank gets three, and fourth-rank gets four, along with a drum, thereby achieving the rank of *tumn tug* or *chortug* [4].
   During the reign of Amir Timur, amirs were rewarded not with modern orders and medals but with flags, drums, and spears, reflecting their achievements and rank. Thus, faleronyms convey historical information about bravery and struggle against enemies during a particular period.
2. **Cumulative function**: Faleronyms serve to transmit knowledge about awards of a certain historical stage to future generations.
   For example, special salaries or land and water grants for palace servants, military leaders, and soldiers were formally assigned and documented, ensuring information continuity [4].
3. **National-cultural function**: Faleronyms, as the names of orders, medals, honorary titles, commemorative and breast insignias, reflect cultural and national identity.
   For instance, the "For Outstanding Services" order rewards citizens of Uzbekistan and foreign nationals for significant contributions to science, technology, economy, culture, and international cooperation. The "Meritorious for Culture and Art" breast insignia rewards citizens contributing to the development of national culture and arts, promoting Uzbek cultural heritage globally, and supporting young talents.
   The naming of these faleronyms motivates citizens to contribute actively to the development and international prestige of Uzbek culture.
4. **Differentiating function**: Faleronyms differentiate one order or medal from another.
   For example, the "Amir Timur" order recognizes contributions in state-building, architecture, science, literature, arts, and military skills, while the "Jaloliddin Manguberdi" order honors military personnel defending national independence. These awards, named after historic Uzbek heroes, demonstrate the anthropofaleronymic aspect.
5. **Generalizing function**: Faleronyms can summarize collective achievements.
   For example, the commemorative insignia "20 Years of Uzbekistan's Independence" recognizes contributions to economic, political, scientific, educational, cultural, and defense development, honoring a broad range of citizens, including scientists, artists, workers, entrepreneurs, and military personnel.
6. **Expressive function**: In literary and journalistic texts, faleronyms convey emotion, impact, and symbolic meaning, reflecting social, cultural, and civic significance. For instance, in S. Ahmad's *"Yo'qotganlarim va topganlarim"*, the faleronymic mention of awards indicates personal recognition and social valor. Historical faleronyms are predominantly used in literary works, as shown in examples like Ikromjon Usmonov, awarded the "Red Banner" order for bravery in battles near Moscow (*S. Ahmad, Ufq*).

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