



NATIONAL ORIGINALITY IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ANOMASTIC PROBLEM

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ANNOTATION

This article gives a brief overview of anthroponyms, their functions, the status they derive from these functions, and their specificity.

KEY WORDS: *personal name assistant, speech designation, original semes, primary and secondary semiosis of a name.*

INTRODUCTION

The scope of scientific research aimed at studying the language, history, lifestyle, Customs and traditions of the peoples of the world, as well as cases of national and cultural originality is growing. In the research carried out in this area, serious attention is paid to comparative, systematic structural study of human and language, language and culture issues within the framework of the linguistic landscape of the universe. The reforms taking place in our country are of great importance for the development of language and culture in the field of modern linguistics. In the strategy of action on the comprehensive development of the Republic of Uzbekistan “.....promotion of scientific research and innovation activities, creation of effective mechanisms for the introduction of scientific and innovation achievements into practice, establishment of specialized scientific laboratories, high technology centers and technoparks in the presence of higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes” has created the opportunity to conduct in-depth scientific research in the field of language, in particular phraseology.

At the same time, the problem of onomastics of national originality before the science of linguistics is considered interesting and relevant in all languages. Although this area has been studied for almost a century and a half, but it still has not lost its relevance: researchers often come to different conclusions that contradict each other. While some scientists consider onomastics to be absolutely asemantic, others admit that there is only a colloquial meaning in it. For example, in the field of

anthroponyms, information about the personal referent of a noun is perceived as the meaning of a noun. Some researchers, observing modern trends in linguistics, try to identify components of the meaning of anthroponymy not only in speech, but also in language.

MAIN PART

To denote a referent in French speech as a sign of national originality, several variants of the name are used, which are designed to distinguish between “dynasty” and “other names”. Such variants of anthroponyms have a socio-assessment or contextual-evaluation pragmatics.

Distinguishing interlocutors from each other in terms of the right to use one of the variants of the name is another function of French anthroponymy, a rule formed in French culture, which is considered to be an encroachment on the “family” space. The same thing is clear: an anthroponym performs the function of a person's own exchanger, a substitute, and he deservedly acquires the status of a character. So it will have a certain meaning. In the composition of such meaning, denotative, significative and connotative semas need to be distinguished.

The Researcher S.Kamolova acknowledged that “significate anthroponym was identified as a meaning component that reflected the common signs of all potential referents. These signs consist of in gerent, that is, gender and tour semas, and rod semas reflect the most general descriptions of any referents in all anthroponyms, while Tour semas show more private signs. Denotation is connected with the descriptions of a particular referent, which are



indicated in the speech by a noun, and these objective descriptions are formed not only from in gerent semas, but also from afferent denotative semas, which are carried out in the process of communication with the meaning of the noun. Connotation is formed by afferent connotative semas, which mean additional associations and the attitude of the speaker to the noun referent". According to the scientist, the reference is understood in the manner of indicating the degree to which the noun entered into the speech as a colloquial phenomenon is associated with the referent. In connection with the strengthening of the image of a person (referent) in the minds of addressees and the recognition of these individual signs as components of the meaning of anthroponymy, single-referent and multi-referent anthroponyms are distinguished by specific features of speech events.

In revealing these specifics, it is possible to observe Advanced results in French linguistics. In French linguistics, psych systematic theory, based on a dynamic approach to language and speech phenomena, plays an important role. Such an approach presupposes the analysis of the characteristics of the anthroponym reference within the framework of a single process of expression of the noun in the primary and secondary semiotics in language, time of events and speech. An analysis of the cases identified using the application of the French article system developed by clothing is an example of this.

CONCLUSION

In the process of primary Semiosis, the specific features of the anthroponym reference in French at the time of its occurrence are manifested in such a way that the referent can be imagined by the speaker at a different level of abstract/accuracy and singles/generalities. It is known that the use of articles and prepositions in some of the anthroponyms of the French language is thread. This situation in the appropriate form of article finds its official expression. Traditionally, the article in the French language before anthroponym means the stylistic application of the noun, since in speech the event without article is inherent in it. At the same time, in the process of studying the material of the language, we found out the application of article, which in French speech cannot be understood from a stylistic point of view.

The participation of socio-cultural factors in the formation of the anthroponymy landscape, in turn, creates the basis for the collection of national-cultural and pragmatic information in each name-surname, which is actively used in linguistic and speech acts. Anthroponym is distinguished by its distinctive colorful semblance in the context of a particular culture, subject to the rules of the national

language and sensitively responds to the dynamics of the development of society.

Thus, the study of the signs of national originality in the French language of onomastics is of urgent importance.

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