

## Morphological Characteristics of Dignitonyms and Phaleronyms

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the structural structure of dignitonyms and phaleronyms, their types according to their morphological characteristics, and the formation of dignitonyms and phaleronyms in terms of form.*

**Keywords:** Simple and compound words, dignitonym, phaleronym, onomastic-morphological feature, compound, reward.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The study of dignitonyms and phaleronyms from synchronic and diachronic aspects underpins the development and richness of the Uzbek language. Through the interpretation and analysis of the formation and meaning of dignitonyms and phaleronyms created from words, which are the priceless wealth of the language, the reasons for awarding titles, orders, medals and awards are determined. In the history of any nation, the names of titles, orders, medals and awards with a certain social, spiritual, educational and historical value were established and they were actively used in a certain period. Names of titles, orders, medals and awards are given special names based on the content of things and events. These names are called dignitonyms and phaleronyms in onomastics. Therefore, dignitonym and phaleronym are the proper names of titles, orders, medals and awards, which are the product of intellectual, ideological and artistic activity of a person. That is why there is a need for a

historical and comparative study of the titles, orders, medals and awards. Historical, phonetic, lexical, morphological, orthographic changes in them are reflected in the pronunciation, spelling and meaning of words in the onomastic lexicon.

The structural structure of dignitonym and phaleronym is understood as morphological grammatical structure. In this, of course, it is based on noun morphemes, lexical base and formative affixes. Lexemes meaning titles, orders, medals, and badges are also made using root, artificial, compound words.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In Turkic languages, word formation through affication is a productive method. Especially in the Uzbek language, the suffix -chi is considered a very active suffix. In some studies, it was stated in the monographic works of A. G. Gulomov [15], A. M. Shcherbak [16], G. Abdurahmonov and Sh. Shukurov that this word-forming suffix is active in the diachronic and synchronic plan.

A. Hojiyev [9], B. Madaliyev [5], and N. Mamatov [6] conducted scientific research on compound words in Uzbek linguistics. Compound dignitonyms and compound phaleronyms are found in the dictionary in small numbers.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dignitonyms and phaleronyms are onomastic-morphological, i.e., names that differ from the grammatical characteristics of ordinary words, so he classified them into three groups according to their morphological characteristics: 1) simple dignitonyms and phaleronyms; 2) combined dignitonyms and phaleronyms; 3) compound dignitonyms and phaleronyms.

### 3.1. *Simple dignitonyms and phaleronyms*

Dignitonyms and phaleronyms in this form are similar to simple words, but they differ according to their onomastic properties, i.e., meaning the name and naming, according to onomastic spelling requirements, its first letter is written with a capital

letter. Simple dignitonyms and phaleronyms are divided into two separate groups according to their characteristics: 1) simple (basic) dignitonyms and phaleronyms; 2) simple artificial dignitonyms and phaleronyms. Based on the collected materials, they can be given in the following form. Simple (root) dignitonyms and phaleronyms. Usually, simple (root) dignitonyms and phaleronyms consist of one lexical base, or a word borrowed from another language(s) has appeared in our language over time.

The word "saint" in the appellative lexicon generally means a prophetic person. "Saint of Saints" is a title given to Alisher Navoi by the First President A. Karimov. The title of Saint is at the level of the onomastic lexicon and is written according to the onomastic orthographic requirement, which represents the figure of Alisher Navoi. These onomastic spelling requirements and onomastic processes can be described as follows: *avlyo* - "Saint" "Saint of Saints". The first word in it is selected from the usual appellative lexicon, the second word is the primary form of the onomastic lexical unit with the meaning of naming at the level of onomastic lexicon, and the third onomastic unit is a title that has both onomastic unit and naming properties, that is, the fully formed state of dignitonym.

*Sultan* lexeme originally belongs to the Aramaic language and means power. It has been interpreted in different ways in different periods. During the Ummavis (661-750s) and Abbasids (750-1258s) eras, in addition to the meaning of power, Mahmud Ghaznavi was used as a great ruler in the sense of executive, protector, minister, during the Ghaznavids [8]. During the time of Husayn Boygaro, this honor was a proud and honorable title, and this high title was also added to his name. Similarly, Nizamulmulk freed Sultan Malikshah from Caesar's band [3,101].

*Amir* - (Alisher Navoi was appointed to the position of *emir* in 1472 [12.29b]. It means king, ruler [2], i.e. the head of a state with a governing system. We can see this characteristic in Uzbek words, which are derived from the verbs "commander" and "commander." The word "commander" has several meanings [1]. The plural form of the word "Amir" is "Umaro" in the Uzbek

language, – “let his sentence be unconditionally executed by emirs and soldiers in campaigns and wars” [3].

The lexeme *mullah* comes from the word *mawla* and means "owner", "owner", "person close to God". This title was rarely used until the 18th century.

Dignitonyms and phaleronyms with simple root structure morphologically mainly belong to the noun group. Dignitonyms and phaleronyms based on nouns: sultan, khan, amir, bek, shah, sheikh, khoja, mufti, major, general, professor, academician (titles) "Courage", *Shuhrat* (medals), *To'maris* (Badge) and others.

Simple artificial dignitonyms consist of artificial words formed by adding a suffix to the root of the word, that is, it is in the form of "root + suffix". Only after that, the artificial word becomes specialized and becomes the name of dignitonim and phaleronim, more precisely, title, order, medal, award. This is called dignitonimization. In Turkic languages, word formation through affixation is a productive method. Especially in the Uzbek language, the suffix -chi is considered a very active suffix. The word-forming suffix -chi has many phonetic variants in other Turkic languages. For example, EVSevortyan noted that there are four variants of this suffix in the Azerbaijani language [16]. This suffix forms a word in the following situations:

"Treasurer" lexeme. In the state administration of the rulers, those who calculate their property and wealth, officials who make income and expenses. The treasurers led two horses behind the soldiers and reached the god [10,64]. The lexeme "Udaychi" is an official who conveys petitions or other cases to the khan or emir and conveys the khan's answer to the petitioner. Udaychi is present on the steps of the couch and raises his hand [10, 415]. He also holds many titles and positions in the palace. "Privanachi" is a decree writer. A person who takes letters and applications addressed to the khan to the khan and takes out the answer. Therefore, Aziz was prepared for all the necessary and necessary procedures and ceremonies [10, 63]. The base of the lexeme "oftobachi" is taken from obdasta, a vessel for pouring water, and through the formative suffix -chi, it means a sun catcher for those in the khan's palace. Oftobachi khanan official

who is one of his special servants and serves during his washing and ablution means: on both sides, the khan's shogovulbashis, yasavulbashis, table-keepers and aftobachirs, tunqator and parvanashiri, fathers and mehtarbashis [10, 87]. The lexeme "Chadirchi" is the title of those who follow the army along with the servants during military operations. Pedestrians, servants, tent workers should be paid from one hundred to one thousand [3, 91]. "Khudaychi" lexeme servant who walks in front of the khan rikobi and loudly praises and praises his honor: God came out to serve [10, 91] "Gunner" - cannon and cannon shooter: Gunner, the guards were inspected and they were given a few coins [10, 65].

The basis of lexemes formed from simple artificial words is another group of words from which nouns are formed. They are as follows: noun + noun affix of the sun, propeller, juicer, box, crown, father (titles), Friendship, Independence (order), Health (badge); quality + noun maker noun Mardlik (order), ravish + noun lieutenant colonel; verb + noun hirovul, yasovul, chordovaul (old military title).

### 3.2. *Dignitonyms and phaleronyms made from compound words*

The creation of compound words is one of the oldest methods [4]. According to the *Grammar of the Uzbek Language*, "The addition of two or more words creates a new lexical unit-lexeme" [11]. They are combined dignitonyms formed by combining two words into one word, as one of the onomastic units, which differ from ordinary appellative words in addition to the denotative meaning of the word. Examples of these include:

- **Beklarbegi title:** Let the two beklarbegi troops, district and ulusat emirs, and an army of not less than forty thousand horsemen stand at his service [3, 139].
- **The title of guardian:** I ordered the guards to sit behind the royal throne, on the left hand side [3, 121].
- **Devonbegi title:** Nouns are combined on the basis of word group. I showed the position of the governor and the ministers opposite the throne [3, 121].

- **The title of thousandbashi:** Number + noun is combined with the participation of word groups. And let him give one tig and one trumpet to every thousand (3,109).
- **The title of centurion:** This lexeme is composed of number + noun word groups. There are also synonyms of face. Here it is used in the sense of number. If he is a centurion, let him be the ruler of some country. [3, 108]
- **The title of corporal:** This lexeme is combined on the basis of the number+noun word group. He shall give one large flag to the centurion and to the tenth. [3,109]
- **Dahboshi title:** This lexeme was formed by combining Persian-Uzbek words. Son + horse. "The chubby man whom Anwar called "dahboshi" was from Qorunboy, the most interesting of the mirshabs, so they used to make fun of him as "dahboshi" [10,468] .

### 3.3. *Compound dignitonyms and phaleronyms*

Compounds are formed by combining two or more words according to their subject and authority. This is explained in detail in *Grammar of the Uzbek Language*. Combined dignitonyms are in the same state of formation, but they are formed as a whole at the level of the onomastic lexicon. The first of the combinations occurs at the level of appellative words, and the second occurs at the level of the onomastic lexicon that provides naming. But due to the lack of attention to their scientific interpretation and onomastic analysis, they were treated in the usual way of combination.

Compound dignitonyms and phaleronyms are formed from the combination of two or more words according to their subordinate and rulership. Accordingly, when summarizing them and studying them on scientific grounds, it was observed that they were formed in the following form: 1) the names of titles, medals, orders, awards with a simple combination formed from the combination of two words; 2) names of compound titles, medals, orders, awards formed with Arabic addition; 3) a compound formed by means of the Persian isofa. 4) complex compound dignitonyms and phaleronyms formed from three or more words.

3.3.1. *Simple combined dignitonym and phaleronym of two words*

Dignitonyms and phaleronyms are often combined forms of two words. Names of titles, orders, medals, badges combined from two lexemes are formed by the following word groups:

- a. **Unmarked demonstrative + noun form:** Hero of Uzbekistan, Pride of Uzbekistan, Fame of Labor, Creator of the Future, Cinematography Sacrifice, Neighborhood Pride, Oriental Aristotle.  
Dignitonym and phaleronym are compounded from a noun without an indicator and a possessive noun.
- b. **Noun + noun form:** Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Imam Bukhari, Khos Hajib. The first one is formed from two proper nouns, and the second and third are formed from a title and a proper name.
- c. **Form of relative noun + relative noun:** Healthy life, Kindness, Lieutenant General. We will now give the floor to Comrade Lieutenant-General Zaychenko [13, 857b]. In this case, two horses of the same species have become a single horse.
- d. **Number-noun form:** The first teacher, Aristotle was called the first teacher.
- e. **Quality + noun form:** Medal of Honorable Woman, Order of Healthy Life, Medal of Exemplary Family, Medal of Religious Tolerance, Medal of Advanced Farmer, Medal of Hardworking Farmer.

3.3.2. *Compound title names formed with Arabic addition*

- a. **Noun + Persian suffix + noun form:** Amiri Kabir. Alisher Navoi received the title of "Amiri Kabir" [11, 29b.] Amiri Kabir ravuzzamir Muhammad Nazarbi, the head of the Inaq, the umarai of the inaq, the ulama, fatonatshior, and the wazi sharadin came into perspective [7]. Piroyi Vali-Pahlavon Mahmud was recognized with this title because he was a mentor to Pahlavons. Fazliddin Mirjalal, also known as Ma'dani fazl - the poet Khatif, honored his son Almai with the title "Ma'dani fazl, that is, the mine of virtue, the source of knowledge" [11, 418b].

- b. **Noun + Arabic suffix + noun form:** Sultan ul Orifin, Amir ul-mu'minin, Amir ul-umaro, Malik ush Shuaro. Amir ul-umaro-(emir of emirs) Mir Husayn Ali Jaloyir... who is the son of Ali Jaloyir, who is the amirul-umaro at the door of his father, Yadgor Muhammad Mirza, and the owner of Ikhtiyar (2,1,98). Amir ul-mu'minin (Prince of the Believers) Maulana Mu'in Vaiz. It is the strange politics and tortures of the soul of Hazrat Ul Hazrat who said that Hazrat Amirul-Mo'minin Ali is an imitation of the faith [2, 1, 97]. Sultan ul Orifin - Ahmed Yassavi was called by this title. Yusuf Saryomi honored Ahmed Yassavi and named him with such a title [13, 117-124b]. Shaykh ur-Rais-Ibn Sina was glorified in the East with the title of Shaykhur-Rais [13.105b]: shaykh-ir > shaykh > shaykh ir + rais shaykhich rais Shaykhir Rais. The compound is an example of an Arabic superposition because it follows the rules of the Arabic language. Sultanul Orifin (document of tahqiq people) (This is how Hazrat Bayazid Bastami was called in the book "Tabaqati Sufiyya" by Imam Aburahman as Sulami (936-1021), and later Ahmad Yassawi was also called this way).

### 3.3.3. *Complex compound dignitonym and phaleronym of three or more words*

Dignitonyms and phaleronyms formed from three words are rare among compound title names:

- a. **Noun form with noun + noun + possessive suffix:** "Guardian of public health", "Service to the Country" Order.  
 b. **Indicative noun + possessive suffix + possessive noun:** "Excellence of Public Education" badge, "People's Education Devotee" badge, Order of Service to the Country.

### 3.3.4. *Complex compound dignitonym and phaleronym of four and more words*

Names of titles, orders, medals, badges in the form of a four-word combination are also widely used in Uzbek. Dignitonym and phaleronym names of such a combination are made in the following form:



- a. **The first three words of the name of the title in the form of a four-lexeme combination are used as a fixed combination. And the fourth lexeme can change according to the field of the holder of the honorary title:** "People's award of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In this case, the first cell words are used as a fixed combination. For example, "People's Artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "People's Writer of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "People's Poet of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "People's Teacher of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "People's Master of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "People's Master of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "People's Artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan"
- b. **The name of the title has the form noun + demonstrative noun + demonstrative noun + possessive suffix:** "Artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Scientist of the Republic of Uzbekistan" as well.
- c. **Title noun + noun + adjective + noun:** "Honorary donor of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

### 3.3.5. *Complex compound dignitonym and phaleronym of five and more words*

Names of titles, orders, medals, badges in the form of a five-word combination are expressed in two forms:

1. **Such a combination does not include auxiliary words:** Names dignitonym and faleronym in the form of a five-word compound consist only of words belonging to independent word groups. Dignitonyms and phaleronyms are formed as follows:
  - a. **noun+noun+noun+noun with pointer+noun with possessive suffix:**"Forestry devotee of the Republic of Uzbekistan"breast badge;
  - b. **The first four words of the name of the title in the form of a five-lexeme combination are used as a fixed combination:** "Honored athlete of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Honored lawyer of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Honored cattle breeder of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Honored economist of the Republic of

Uzbekistan", "Honored Grower of the Republic of Uzbekistan" "Honored Architect of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Honored irrigator in the Republic of Uzbekistan". Since this five-lexeme title name consists of four words, it can be considered a four-word title name. But since the word "Republic" is an integral part of title names of this form, it is a five-word compound title name.

2. **Dignitonym and phaleronym, a five-word compound, include auxiliary words:** "Physical education and sports excellence" badge, "Honored inventor-rationalizer of the Republic of Uzbekistan" honorary title.
3. **The first and second words of dignitonym and phaleronym formed by five words are formed from anthroponym:** The third, fourth, and fifth words are combined without a fixed conjunction. For example, State award named after Hamid Olimjon, State award named after Abdulla Qadiri.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In short, the joint dignitonyms and phaleronyms that have been analyzed have been able to create unique naming characteristics due to their orientation to a particular person and their belonging. As can be seen from their formation and onomastic analysis, they, like the formation of compound words, consist of two words, and also differ from them in that they have the meaning of title names. According to our collected onomastic materials, compound dignitonyms are simpler and less common than compound title names.

According to their structure, dignitonyms and phaleronyms have a simple, combined, compound appearance. Simple root dignitonyms consist of one root (or a word borrowed from another language(s) has become one root in our language over time). Simple artificial dignitonyms consist of artificial words formed by adding a suffix to the root of the word.

Dignitonyms and phaleronyms in simple and compound forms are the majority in terms of quantity. This means that dignitonyms and phaleronyms have structurally different forms.

Combined dignitonyms and phaleronyms are formed according to the rules of Turkish and Uzbek languages, and some of them are formed with Persian and Arabic additions. Their inner side, that is, the content-essence side, expresses all the characteristics of dignitonyms, which are a type of names that are onomastic units in the sense of encouraging and inviting people to new successes.

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