BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT NECRONYMS

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ABSTRACT

A name given (given) in honor of a deceased ancestor is called a necronym. Do not be surprised if your parents did not give you the names Moscow or Bukhara, as is typical of modern fashion, then they called you by the name of someone close to you. In many cases, the name is a memory about the people who have died: they are dead, but thair names lives on. That is why such names - a term that is generally unnatural (terrifying) - are called "necronyms".

INTRODUCTION

The word comes from Greek for "necros" - or dead (dead), and onoma, meaning name (noun). Different peoples have different opinions about how to treat the names of dead (deceased, deceased) people. For example, some peoples never name after the real names of the dead - this is forbidden - "taboo". Instead, they talk about the dead in a figurative sense. In other nations, the child is named after a dead relative. Sometimes not only things but also names are inherited. The use of necronyms often confuses historians. Different birth certificates can only have the same name, but it is difficult today to separate people of the same name who have died in the past because of the sad state of affairs in the past.

Sigetie Izumi can serve as a shining example to our minds: perhaps he was born in 1865 and died in 1986 and is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest person in the world. However, it is very possible that there were not one but two people here. Izumi may have been born in 1880 and named him after his brother who died at the time of his birth.

According to the French ethnologist Claude Levi-Strauss's article "Primitive Thinking", in the nomadic tribe "Penan" living in the Borneo region, penan can be called three types of terms, depending on age or family situation.

In particular, it can be called by its name, or by a technonym (father of so-and-so, mother of so-and-so), or by a necronym, which represents the subject's family relationship to a deceased relative ("died father ", "died nephew ").

Western penanas, on the other hand, had at least 26 necronyms, taking into account the degree of kinship, the age of the deceased, the sex, and the order of birth of the children (up to the ninth).

The rule of using these names is very complicated. Simply put, one of the first-generation relatives recognizes the child by his or her personal name until he or she dies. If the deceased is one of his grandparents, the child will be named after his grandfather, i.e. Tupu. If the father's brother dies, the child's name will be Ilun and will remain so until the death of another relative. So he becomes the owner of another name.

A penan experiences six to seven or more necronyms before marrying and having children.

After the birth of the first child, the child's parents receive a technonym associated with the child's name that represents their relationship to that child. That is, "Tama Auing", Tinen Auing - "Father or mother of Auing". If a child dies, necronym is used instead of the technonym:

"the first-born child died." The new technonim that results from the birth of the next child squeezes out necronym, and so on.

Under the influence of special dominant rules applied to siblings, the situation becomes even more complex. In particular, if all the brothers and sisters are alive, the child will be called by his own name. When someone dies, the child accepts necronym: "the big (or small) sibling is dead" - however, with the birth of a brother or sister, the necrony ceases, and the subject can use his name again.

There are many misunderstandings in this comment; we may have a question- how different rules, although seemingly interdependent, can affect each other.

Recent research in world linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics, has shown that the first dictionaries in the history of linguistics were created for purely practical needs - for educational purposes.In general, this system is determined by 3 types of periodicity: in relation to the individual moves from necronym to necronym with relatives belonging to the first generation; in relation to his siblings moves from an autonym (a term, depending on how convenient it is to designate famous names in this system) to a necronym; in relation to their children, and finally, from my technon to necronym.

But what are the similarities between the three types of terms? And what logical connection can there be between the three types of periodicity? Technonyms and necronyms are related to kinship, so these are "relative" terms.

The main feature of the necronym is that the names of the deceased are not mentioned.

For example, the Zarma tribe, who live in the Dosso region of Nigeria, strongly believed that the name different from human being had divine power over Fate. During severe plagues, child mortality rates have become a serious issue for parents and society. Because the mortality rate among children is so high, parents, grandparents, doctors, and judges have devised various tricks or methods to save the child from death. Naming a child is one such activity. According to calculations, ¾ of the names given were names directly related to death. In the hope of seeing the child survive, they placed a necron belonging to the parents who died immediately after the child was born. That is, if the owner of that name had previously been taken away by death, then the owner of that name who is now born was given the name of the deceased parent, assuming that death could be forgiven.The nature of the semantic volume of the word, language corpus and creating Uzbek language corpus is under the analysis of this article. This issue of principle importance for semasiological research has been interpreted in different ways in linguistics.

In Italy, it is customary to name a child after a sister or brother who died at a young age. Sometimes the child was given a common name, that is, several sisters or brothers names who had died. Similar situation was observed in France in the early twentieth century. In Corsica, for example, Napoleon's older brother was named after him when he died, while his sister Eliza was named after his older sister, Maria-Anna.As is the case in all noble families, the name Napoleon was also influenced by necronyms at the request of Napoleon's parents. Napoleon was the second of 13 children. Five of the 13 children died at a young age. In addition to Napoleon, he was survived by 4 brothers and 3 sisters. The future emperor's great uncle, who was born in 1717 and died on August 17, 1767, was named Napoleon. These Napoleon's brothers - Joseph, who was born on May 31, 1713, and died on December 13, 1763, were called Lucien or Louis,

another uncle of the emperor, who was born on January 8, 1718, and died on October 16, 1791. Napoleon's two brothers were named after their uncles. Lucien Bonaparte (1775-1840), Eliza Bonaparte (1777-1820), Louis Bonaparte (1778-1846). French writer François-Rene de Chateaubriand is named after his brother François, who died shortly before he was born. Former French President Jacques Chirac was also given a second name - Rene in honor of one of his deceased sisters.In the national economy, as in the economic systems of a number of foreign countries, the concept of public-private partnership (PPP) is being actively implemented.Salvador Dali (full name Salvador Domingo Felipe Jacinto Dali i Domenek, Marquis Dali de Pubol), a famous Spanish painter, was born in 1901 and died in 1903. His brother and his father had the same name.In the Swahili tribe of Tanzania and Kenya on the African continent and in the Tlinkites, an indigenous people of North America living in Amazon, technonyms were formed by adding the word 'ish' (father) or 'tla' (mother) to the child's name. In the Hyde tribe, who live on the Queen Charlotte Islands in northern Alaska, it has been observed that with the birth of a new child, not only the names of the parents, but also the names of the grandparents have changed.

A similar situation can be observed in the Arabs. For example, in the Arabs, Hassan had a son and his name was Zayn. From that day on, Hassan's name was changed and he was called Abu Zayn (Zayn's father). If the name of the first child was Malik, his mother was called Umm Malik, i.e. Malik's mother, etc.This may have expressed a respectful attitude among the Arabs towards the elderly or those who held high positions in society. Due to the fact that the Jews of Bukhara are not allowed to mention the names of older relatives who died, the use of the technique is observed: "nane-Joseph" ("Joseph's mother"), "grandfather-Joseph" (Joseph's father), etc.

In Bukhara region, it is considered obscene or "inappropriate" to make a spouse's name known to others or among strangers.. Therefore, the technology is still used in these areas. For example, couples call each other "mother Anwar" (Anwar's mother) or "dadi Anwar" (Anwar's father).Among the peoples of Central Asia, with the birth of a child, serious attention is paid to choosing a suitable name for him. In many cases, it has become customary to name a child after his or her grandfather, who lived a long and prosperous life, achieved prestige and a high position throughout his or her life. The naming ceremony is celebrated in different parts of the country, for example, in and around Tashkent.

As can be seen from the above examples, we can see that the necronyms reflect the rich history, customs, lifestyles of the peoples of the world, the place, status and life of individuals in society and the population.

LITERATURE

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