

THE USE OF ANTHROPONIMS IN CHILDREN'S SPEECH

Jumaeva Dilnoza Baxshulloevna,

Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'lim fakulteti
Boshlang'ich ta'lim kafedراسi o'qituvchisi

Haziqova Sevil Husniddin qizi

Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti Maktabgacha va
boshlang'ich ta'lim fakulteti Boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishi talabasi

ANNOTATION

This article provides an overview of the use of unique, anthropomorphic people in children's speeches, the fact that anthroponimic access units in children's speech are one of the most essential tools of the communication process, that they serve to perform connotative, appellative, and emotional tasks in speech, and that the units of access are the anthropomorphic units that are widely used in the speech process and serve to interact task characteristics are revealed. The use of anthropomorphs in children's speech is illustrated by artifacts, and through anthropomorphists, some aspects of speech are explained in children's language.

Keyword: anthropomorphism, anthroponimics, logoped, teacher, linguistics, children's speech, father-in-law- denotative meaning, connotative meaning, pragmatics, renowned horse.

It is a section of anthropomorphism that studies people's names as their prevalence, origin, application in society, and also the structure and development of anthropomorphic systems. Famous horses, types, nicknames, and various methods of calling an individual are also the source of research into anthropomorphy. [4]

Information about the subject of speech expressed in the speech act is a proprietary act. However, the fact that an act of pronunciation occurs in the expression of a propositional act indicates its intersection with the locutionary act at the same point. Similarly, the fact that the communication intent of the speech holder through a propositional act is realized means that the illocutionary act of this act is also considered. In other words, the propositional act is complex in structure, where several types of acts are observed. Propositional act sometimes also encompasses the subjective attitude of the speech holder: On the other hand, if I hit the saliva, it quickly bites into my moon. He says, "Brother Biji." Learn From Jesse ' Example of Cana. Hoshimov)

The naming of children is a step in conscious linguistic and creative activity: the child does not receive the ready-made forms available in the language, but makes them himself, based on molds available in the intuitive - semantic, structural, vocabulary-making models, the following or which nominal derivation is performed in the breakdown and updating. Therefore, the creation of children's names is full of innovation, and their analysis "helps to illuminate all kinds of complex relationships between the system and the norm in modern language and is of great importance for theoretical linguistics

Children's anthropomorphics are an important component of the national field of onomastics, which, with the help of oral unity - the character equivalent of an individual - can paint an idea of the outer and inner form of the language, the true embodiment of speech.

From time immemorial, the meaning of naming has required a great deal of responsibility. Because each name has its own history of origin and its only meaning. A person's name helps to distinguish him from others, and this name can affect him in all respects throughout his life. Example: Consider the name Polat, which is mentioned in the story of the Great Hamdam, the Father. It means that the pomegranate is long, strong, and willful. The writer's chosen name in a delicate way took a special place in the poem. We can see all these qualities in the hero. We can see the endless patience of a true Uzbek father, his will like text. [3]

We know that children's speech, first and foremost, demonstrates the language and speech system, the speech of preschool and school-age children,

is considered to be a special manifestation of learning. For the first time, psychologists, logopedists, and teachers studied children's speech. The formation and development of children's speech rather than studying children's speech in a linguistic, general plan is evident when children are carried out in accordance with their mental and psychological laws. According to A.N.Gvozdev, who studied the grammatical characteristics of children's speech, from the age of three, basic grammatical forms appear in the child. [2] Words that arise during childhood and preschool children's speech are created without consciousness. Everything, man, is called by the child on his own. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. No one uses these words except a child,

And in preschool children, vocabulary increases over childhood. Gradually, they begin to understand each word intelligently. During this period, children begin to imitate adult speech. They begin to use many imitation words, such as calling animals, stopping them, and calming them down.

We learned the use of anthropomorphs in children's speech mainly in four groups. 1. Cut the final part of the name without adding an affix. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. They adapt the name for their speech. Examples: Sabrina-Sabrin, Dilnoza-Dilnoz, Shakhina-Sha'drach, Me'shach and A bed'ne go

2. Reduce the head of the name. To illustrate: Imagine that a man who is walking on a path that is walking on a path that is not bleeding. Instead of saying a long and two-year-long name, the child says the simplest. Or he begins to call the name by another name close to it. Examples: Muhammadali-Ali, Hakimabonu-Bonu, Daniel-Daniel, Sadullo-Sashka.

3. So the middle of the day. In the process, the child also shortens the name without giving it a full name and produces a new name. Examples: Vazira-Vazi, Munira-Munish.

4. So the head and end of the eye. Such names mostly fly a lot in foreign names. Uzbek names are rarely missed. Examples: Anastasia-Nastia, Anatolia-Toliya, Dmitry-Mitya.

Children do not mention all the names by shortening them, nicknamed them. In different cases, the names were shortened. Only those who are close to them will be given their names shortened, or they will rename it depending on any defect or appearance of the person. Take, for example, the work of the shepherd, night and day. In it, Zeb'u lun and Saltanatxon shorten each other's names because they are thick cousins, friends, and friends.

Zeb'u lun took his broom out of his hand, but after his companion began to sweep:

-Wow, what is this! "Let me sweep it myself!" they clung to the broom again. Salti did not give, wanted to take it; Salti fled, which he chased [8]

Or if we take the story of Oleker Hoshimov, from the story of the works of the world, "Debt";

But Lily, the seven-year-old daughter of my neighbor, came out in the morning when I walked about in the courtyard. He wore a sleeveless coat of cloth and a sleeveless coat of cloth.

-Ha, Nilu, yasanib olibsan, mehmonga ketyapsanmi? - I said erkhab.

"Today I was born," he said, sliding his black eyes. [6] The reason for the abbreviation of the girl's name here is that it is used in the sense of manhood. In his novel *Between Two Doors*, Oleksii Hoshimov named man his name, depending on his appearance.

-, Qora amma", tangangizni o'ynasam milesimi?

-I'm going tanga sendan aylansin!

Dadam yelkamga sekin turtdi.

-How many times have I said:,,Black but " but say, tentacles!

What's your job!- ,, But he looks at dad. He says, ' Black is black ! ' I am black ! Right ? Go, my son! [7]

The culture, speech, and style of parental treatment in the family will not remain directly affected by the speech of their child. Our forefathers said: "The bird does what it sees in its nest." [5] Abbreviations or nicknames should not be used to correctly pronounce each word. Because a child's oral discourse reflects his knowledge and personality.

[1:71] Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

My son, whether you have heard the number yet or not, we have done something about you.

Absalom usurped David's throne, but his coup failed, and he was killed by Joab. So he said to those who did not know:

[1:71] Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to address these lies.

Absalom usurped David's throne, but his coup failed, and he was killed by Joab.

This is how you can draw conclusions from the above ideas. Children's speech is a kind of dynamic language system with its own patterns of activity, and its study shows that it has a unique opportunity to observe the true direction of events. Therefore, the study of anthropogenic formulas that children use in speech communication serves as an ideal basis for describing the changes that are taking place in modern anthropomorphology.

LIST OF AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS:

1. Abdullah Almighty. *Past Days (Roman)*.-Tashkent 2016, 71-bet
2. Gvozdev A.N. *Questions of the study of children's speech*.-Moscow: Art, 1961.-S. 354
3. Glazova O. *Expressive forms of treatment in the aspect of Russian colloquial speech // Peoples' Friendship University of Russia// <http://www/vss/nlr/ru>*
4. Karaulov Y.N. *Russian language and language personality*. - M.: Science, 1987. - 259 p.
5. Petrovsky N.A. *Dictionary of Russian personal names*. Ed. 4th, additional. - M.: Russian dictionaries, 1995. - 414 p.
6. Podolskaya N.V. *Dictionary of onomastic terminology*. Moscow: Nauka, 1978. - 198 p.
7. Smirnitkii A. I. *Objectivity of the existence of language*. Materials for the Courses of Linguistics. M., 1954. - P. 17-18

8. Superanskaya A.B. Theory and methodology of onomastic research. - M.: Science, 1986. - 250 p.
9. Pragmatic characteristics of transparency in toirova G. Speech style. Таълим ва инноватсион тадқиқотлар. Халқаро журнал. 2022 No. 5,-B57-60.
10. Ulugbek Hamdam. Father (short)-Tashkent 2020.
11. Olekskir Hoshimov , Works of the World" (short) - Tashkent 2005 .
12. Olekgali Hoshimov „Between Two Doors" (Roman)- Tashkent 2012 ,24-bet
13. Cholpon „Night and Day" (Roman) -Tashkent 2000 ,7-bet