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Research Article

Research on The Linguistic Features of Eponyms in English And Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the formation, linguistic characteristics, semantic functions, and cultural significance of eponyms in English and Uzbek through a comparative linguistic analysis. Eponyms—terms derived from personal names—reflect historical, scientific, cultural, and social contexts. The study analyzes the most commonly used eponyms in both languages, focusing on their morphological structure and functional potential.

KEYWORDS

Eponym, linguistics, semantics, morphology, toponym, anthroponym, cultural cognition, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

A key aspect of language development is the emergence of new words and their sources. One such category of lexical units is eponyms—words derived from personal names. Eponyms appear across various domains including professions, geographical locations, diseases, inventions,

clothing, foods, plants, and animals. For example, the English word sandwich derives from John Montagu, the Earl of Sandwich, while in Uzbek, the phrase Alpomishona jasorat (Alpomish-like bravery) exemplifies an eponymous expression.

Types and Characteristics of Eponyms

In English

In English, eponyms are prevalent in several fields:

1. Medicine: Alzheimer (Alois Alzheimer); Parkinson (James Parkinson).
2. Geography: America (Amerigo Vespucci); Columbia (Christopher Columbus).
3. Fashion & Clothing: cardigan (Earl of Cardigan); Wellington boots (Duke of Wellington).
4. Science & Technology: ohm (Georg Ohm); watt (James Watt).

These eponyms often undergo morphological transformations to yield verbs or nouns, such as to boycott (from Charles Boycott) and pasteurization (from Louis Pasteur).

In Uzbek

Although less numerous than in English, eponyms in Uzbek carry stronger national-cultural connotations:

1. From folklore and literature: Alpomysh, Go'ro'g'li, Rustam.
2. From historical figures: expressions linked to the Timurid period such as Temuriylar madaniy merosi (Timurid cultural heritage) and Boburiy uslub (Baburid style).
3. From place names: Samarqand naqshi (the Samarkand pattern), Buxoro ipaklari (Bukhara silks).

Uzbek eponyms often take the form of ethnonyms, toponyms, or references to historical figures and primarily function as descriptive phrases: Boburiy ruhi (Baburid spirit), Temuriy jasorat (Timurid courage), Alpomishona kuch (Alpomish-like strength).

Comparative Analysis

Criterion	English	Uzbek
Origin	Mainly European historical figures	National heroes and literary figures
Field of Use	Broad (science, medicine, technology, fashion)	Mainly history, culture, literature
Morphological Characteristics	Can become verbs and nouns	Mainly operate as adjectival phrases
Semantic Stability	High	Often context-dependent

Criterion

English

Uzbek

Translation Difficulty

Generally direct translation possible

Often requires explanatory translation

CONCLUSION

Eponyms are significant linguistic fossil relics reflecting historical and cultural heritage. English eponyms tend to be universal and functional, while Uzbek eponyms carry strong national-cultural value. Studying eponyms helps reveal the interaction between language and culture. In translation, understanding and interpreting the deeper semantic layers of eponyms is crucial.

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