

## BASIS OF FORMATION OF PEREYONYMS IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** *In the article, the terms given to the types of transport, their role in enriching lexicology and from them in literature methods of use are discussed.*

**Key words:** *pereonyms, carriers, lexical system, linguoculturological, etymological, onomastic, lexical-semantic, morphological.*

**Introduction.** This led to a new level of research work in Uzbek linguistics and foreign language studies as well, increasing the intensity of learning the language from an anthropocentric point of view Shazar. In addition to a number of tasks, the emerging acquisition in the Uzbek language set ourselves the task of identifying pereonyms in the composition of words. In Uzbek linguistics, the lexical-semantic, linguocultural features of pereonyms, the etymology of which has not been the object of monographic study, so far determine the relevance and necessity of the chosen topic.

**Discussions and results.** Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on measures to radically increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language” dated October 21, 2019 PF-5850, decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2017 “on the development of the system of printing and distribution of Book products, the creation of a commission on activity of the Academy of Sciences of February, organization of scientific research work, the scientific results of this dissertation will serve to a certain extent to the implementation of the decisions of the PQ-2789 on measures to further improve management and financing, the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 12, 2019 No. 989” on approval of the regulation on the Department of state language development“, No. 40” on measures to organize the activities of terms under the Cabinet of

Among the various onomastic units, the identification of the lexical-semantic, national-cultural, and in the artistic text of the pereonyms, linguistic, poetonymic features in the language, factors of assimilation from one language to another system into the language, reasons for maintaining their originality in translation is one of the urgent tasks facing the current science of linguistics.

In the language system of World peoples, pereonyms form a separate lexical system as the patronymics of moving vehicles, created in accordance with which they are adapted to walking on land, swimming in water, flying in the air. Their place in language and speech, linguistic basis, etymology, historical and modern layer, features of making and determination of lexical-semantic, methodological peculiarities associated with their use in artistic texts are important in the study of the history of the language, in determining its social status.

One of the linguists who in recent years has monographically researched the onomastic scope of the Uzbek language is Ya.I. Isavlakulov. He shows the types of pereonyms in his research.

The pereonyms are derived from the Greek – “periov” meaning “means of movement”. This type of onomastic units includes horses with a stroke, which is given to a separate grain of any vehicles.

It received the name of the car, which in itself represents the Greek word "Auto", and it means the Latin word for "moving". Put them together and you have a self-propelled tool that you don't need to pull horses.

Other names for vehicles

Of course, the other popular name of the car is derived from the word "Karros", which means "carriage" or "wagon". There are names such as autotoyen, autokenet, autometon, automotor horse, buggyaut, diamote, horse-free displacement, mokole, Motor Transport, motoriq, autorack and oleo locomotive.

The fact that it was not really followed by George Selden's opinions challenged the patent to some manufacturers. Henry Ford Seldon, founder and manufacturer of the Ford Motor Company, was involved in licensing fees and was one of those who refused to pay it. Selden sued Ford in 1904, but the court ordered a car built under the George Selden patent. Selden's patent was revoked in 1911, and Selden was no longer able to collect royalties, and car manufacturers were free to build their cars at a lower cost at no additional cost.

The following transports are available: surface transport (rail, road, pipeline), water transport (sea and River), Air Transport (Aviation). Internal production according to the task. divided into (industrial) transport and general-use transport. In addition to these types of transport, there are self-used motorhomes. According to the nature of the task, iron is divided into passenger and freight transport. Internal production transport directly serves the production process of material goods and is a component of the means of production of the enterprise. Commonly used transport (surface, water and air) constitutes an important area in social production. The emergence of the commonly used transport as a network of material production is associated with an industrial coup.

The growth of foreign trade between countries gave impetus to the development of maritime shipping. Motor Transport appeared at the end of the 19th century, in the 20s of the 20th century began to compete with rail and river transport, carrying freight and passengers over a short distance. Civil Air Transport came into being in the 1st quarter of the 20th century.

In 1992, the UZ-Daewoo Auto (today GM Uzbekistan) automobile plant, which produces light cars, began to be built on the basis of a cotton-carrying trailer plant in Acaka, Andijan province in cooperation with the South Korean company Daewoo. In 1996, the first light cars "Damas", "Tuco", "Nexia" began to leave the factory conveyor. This young and promising field became a kind of locomotive of other high-tech sectors of the national economy, such as neftchimia, electronics.

Uzbekistan is the 28th World automobile manufacturer. The GM-Uzbekistan plant is producing cars for the third millennium with a much more significant collection of modern car models: "Damas", "Nexia", "Matis", "Lacetti", "Chevrolet Enuca", "Chevrolet Captiva", "spark", "Malibu", "Cobolt". The growing competition in the world market requires the company to constantly implement modern texhnologies, scientific and design developments.

**Conclusion.** On the basis of the opinions and analyzes presented, it can be said that the issue of pereonyms determines the level of language and speech as the direction of modern onomastics

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in linguistics. Moreover, the study of pereonyms is a process that is associated not only with linguistics, but also with production. In the future, an increase in the number of research on pereonyms, along with the development of onomastics, will determine the place of language in the economy of society.

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