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CERTAIN ISSUES IN SPELLING ONOMASTIC NAMES

Since gaining independence, the historical names of many objects in the regions of Kazakhstan have been restored, and the correct Kazakh spellings of distorted names are being reinstated. In order for our onomastic system's names to serve not only our own needs but also to be accessible to the international community, it is essential to first implement standardization in our own language. Although studies on the etymological and linguo-cognitive aspects of onomastics are well developed, problems related to their spelling have not been specifically addressed. This article discusses issues related to the pronunciation and spelling of proper names, as well as orthographic peculiarities. It analyzes studies related to global onomastic orthography. Additionally, it examines the representation of proper names in spelling dictionaries over the years. The article also considers scholars' opinions on the structural and semantic differences between common nouns and proper nouns, discussing their distinctive features.

Key words: onomastics, toponymy, anthroponymy, spelling, writing, dictionary, lexicography, orthography.

MAIN PROVISIONS

Distinguishing specific onomastic issues from general orthographic problems is justified by the unique formation of proper names in the language, as they represent the most "paradoxical" instances within it. The growing interest in onomastic issues, evidenced by the emergence of numerous works based on its semantic, linguo-cognitive, historical, and geographical information, necessitates the creation of comprehensive studies. This is confirmed by the scientific works of T. Zhanuzak, A. K. Rysbergen, B. Biyarov, G. Madiyeva. These studies are supposedon one hand, generalize various facts, specifying and unifying onomastic terminology, and on the other hand, identify both the well-researched and unexplored areas of this complex discipline.

Several fields of science exhibit an interest in onomastic material, with their representatives considering onomastics as part of their respective disciplines. However, a proper name—whether a word, phrase, or collection of words—primarily falls within the domain of linguistics. Naturally, the composition of geographical or historical nomenclature includes rare names that are not used in everyday practice. These onymic layers leave a significant imprint, even though specialists may study them within narrow geographical or historical confines, acknowledging that they cannot be categorized purely as geographical or historical entities.But for the most part, onomastic spelling refers to the standardised spelling system and spelling conventions applied to proper names, including personal names (such as first and last names), place names (such as cities, countries, rivers), and sometimes brand or product names.Here are some key points about onomastics orthography. This is first mentioned in the works of T. Zhanuzak [1]. a) Standardization of Names: Onomastics orthography ensures that proper names are consistently spelled and written in a way that conforms to the linguistic, cultural, and sometimes legal norms of a given language or country.For instance, a name like "Diana" will follow specific rules in English orthography, and "Диана" would follow rules for Kazakh or Russian orthography. This is due to the fact that the problem of standardisation of proper names originates in the works of Aytym Abdrakhmanov. b)influence of Linguistic Rules: the spelling of names can be influenced by the phonetics (sound system) of the language, orthographic traditions, and historical conventions. In some languages, such as French, accents, diacritical marks (like é, ü, ñ), and other special characters are important in spelling names correctly. This is due to the

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results of the works of the scientist Akhmet Baitursynuly, who first raised the issue of phonology. In his works he compared the Kazakh phonological system with Italian, French and German languages. c) Historical and Cultural Considerations:onomastics orthography may reflect historical shifts in language usage or cultural practices. For example, the spelling of surnames may evolve over time, as seen in the russification of some surnames (e.g., "Оралов" becoming "Уралов"). Cultural traditions and specific family preferences can also play a role in the orthography of names. d) Geographical and Place Names: place names may have their own orthographic rules. For example, in some countries, official spelling of cities or landmarks is maintained through standardized registries. Even if locals use informal spellings, the formal version may be enforced in maps, legal documents, or official records. The renaming of the city of 'Kapchagai' to 'Konaev' is proof of that. Once again, it is a matter of time. e) Adaptation of Names Across Languages: when names are used in languages with different scripts or orthographic systems, adaptations may be made. For example, the name "Михаил" in Cyrillic script may be written as "Michael" in English, adapting to the conventions of the target language.This is particularly significant for names from non-Latin alphabets, such as Arabic or Chinese, when they are transcribed into Latin or other scripts.f) Changes Due to Legal or Administrative Requirements: in some regions, the orthography of names might be legally regulated, especially in the case of official documents such as passports, birth certificates, or national IDs. If a name is transliterated or translated across languages, this may be done following particular orthographic conventions (such as the Romanization of Chinese or Japanese names). g) Typographic and Orthographic Considerations: onomastics orthography also involves ensuring proper typographic representation of names. This includes decisions on capitalizing letters, handling punctuation marks (like apostrophes in surnames), and the use of hyphens or spaces. The spelling rules of the Kazakh language contain only instructions for writing a capital letter. The full rule of proper names still does not exist.

In short, onomastics orthography is concerned with the correct and standardized writing of names, considering linguistic, historical, and cultural factors.

INTRODUCTION

Onomastic names exist within the general lexical corpus, they require distinct consideration. Some proper names are used more frequently than certain appellatives, while others are extremely rare in our language. This issue was examined by the scholar L. Shcherba based on the concepts of active and passive vocabulary [2]. This issue is also pertinent to onomastic names. Most names based on the native language are accepted as part of the active vocabulary: their structural basis is fluent, their linguistic models are familiar, and their lexical layers are understandable, although their semantic meaning as a general onomastic name might be unknown.

According to Professor Smirnitsky, if a portion of onomastic names is repeatedly used at a societal linguistic level, they have the potential to be accepted and established as native names of the language [3]. This means that onomastic names, once absorbed and assimilated, can be regarded as part of the active vocabulary. We can cite examples such as "Мәскеу" (Moscow), "Қытай" (China), "Үндістан" (India), "Орынбор" (Orenburg) and others that have become fully integrated into our language. There are no orthographic difficulties in writing or pronouncing these names.

The need to address the grammatological aspects of onomastic names as a distinct topic arises for several reasons. Firstly, it is important to note that this issue has not been thoroughly researched. The structure of proper names is not frequently explored even in specialized onomastic studies, which tend to focus more on the etymology and linguo-cultural aspects of names.

Significant contributions to the study of the structure of proper names include the works of T. Zhanuzak on the structure and orthography of proper names, K. Rysbergen's research on the linguo-cognitive foundations of Kazakh toponymy , and studies on the orthography of proper names based on the Latin alphabet and the proposed spelling rules . Additionally, B. Biyarov's research monographs, such as "Word-Formation Models of Geographical Names" and "Typical Models of

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Kazakh Toponyms", among others, highlight the existence of orthographic issues within onomastics. A. Abdrakhmanov's work on the transfer of Kazakh place names into Russian.

In the international space of structural onomastic research, scholars Jang Mi Kim, Sharon Obasi [4] are working on the phonological structures of proper names, and Rivabem Winheski deals with the theory and structure of South American place names [5], also Antoni Garau, who deals with toponymic theorminology in Europe [6], the structure and etymology of Czech proper names is dealt with by Justyna Barbara Walkowiak [7], and Zifa Temirgazina, Gulnar Abisheva work on the problems of grammatical structures of Kazakh onomastic names, publishing her articles for an English-speaking audience [8].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To analyze the orthographic issues of onomastic names, the conceptual conclusions and works of scholars who have studied Kazakh grammatology are taken as the foundation. The contributions of prominent professors such as R. Syzdyk (1988), N. Uali (1996), and K. Kuderinova (2017), who have significantly influenced the development of contemporary Kazakh orthography, are particularly emphasized. Furthermore, the research of T. Zhanuzak (1980-2000), K. Rysbergen (1996-2021), and Sh. Zharkynbekova [9] on the standardization of onomastic names is also considered crucial.The research material includes resources from the National Cartographic and Geodesic Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the toponymic dictionary project of the A. Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics (2019).

In addition to general scientific methods such as evaluation, synthesis, and generalization, specific techniques like distributional analysis, formal linguistic analysis, and modeling based on orthographic principles are employed in the article.

Using phonetic analysis, we studied the sounds of names, their phonological structures and how they could change over time.With morphological analysis, we were able to understand how names are formed, including prefixes, suffixes and roots.Etymological analysis shows us the origin and historical development of names. This method focuses on the meaning and origin of both names and surnames (for example, the study of Latin, Germanic or Celtic roots of Kazakh proper names).

Historical analysis methods were also applied such as: Chronological research: tracking the historical evolution of the name, studying when and where it became popular or how it changed over time. Cultural contextualization: understanding how names reflect the social, political, or cultural context in which they are used. Comparative analysis: comparing names in different time periods, regions, or cultures to track linguistic or sociocultural changes.

In addition, digital tools were used: Onomastics software – atau.kz: tools that help analyze large collections of names, such as name databases, name dictionaries. Corpus linguistics – Onomastic corpus of the National corpora of the Kazakh language: the use of large arrays of texts to identify the occurrence and use of names in various contexts. This allows researchers to track changes in naming trends over time and correlate them with historical events.The main empirical material of the study was the examination of orthographic dictionaries of the Kazakh language and spelling rules in it published in different years.

The dictionary of place names of the Republic of Kazakhstan, developed by the Akhmet Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics in 2019, was taken as additional material for the study. The dictionary consists of two parts. The first one is a dictionary of administrative names, the second one is a dictionary of physical-geographical names. The object of our study was the physical-geographical dictionary of geographical names, that is, the second part of the dictionary. The cartographic database of the Republic of Kazakhstan contains 161090 names of all toponymic objects. And our task in the article, based on these materials, is to show the importance of systematisation of spelling of onomastic names.

Could you please add the information of your data collection, and materials used in terms of the quantity and source in this part? What domains they are related to? Probably you've devided them into several sub-topics?

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RESULTS

In structural linguistics, the orthological issues of proper names are often overlooked due to several prevailing notions: their limited impact on language development, their insignificant proportion within the language, their etymological and typological diversity, and their restricted scope of use. Even Lomonosov, in his work "Russian Grammar," asserted that "it is impossible to systematize all names under a single set of rules" [10]. Indeed, the total number of onomastic names worldwide exceeds a billion. Considering that each name can have multiple variations, the overall number of onymic forms and their proportion within a language are significantly higher.

From a linguistic perspective, proper names might adhere to general orthographic rules or influence the pronunciation and spelling of common nouns to some extent, thereby introducing changes in the language. Consequently, onomastic names are an important factor in the evolution of a language. Neglecting them means ignoring several objective reasons that determine linguistic changes.

Onomastic names are also part of the international lexical corpus. Prominent international names often acquire national characteristics, which means that proper names, in contrast to common nouns, can be more readily and swiftly transformed from one language to another.

To understand the structural features of onomastic names, it is necessary to distinguish them from common nouns. The structural and semantic differences between these categories have been highlighted in the works of T. Zhanuzak, A [1]], While these researchers recognize that onomastic names constitute a unique category, there is no consensus on the linguistic nature that differentiates them from common nouns.

Every animate or inanimate referent has a general semantic meaning, but it does not necessarily possess a meaning specific to a proper name. For instance, a house exists independently of whether it has a unique name. However, if an object is known to have an onomastic name, it must also be an appellative. This implies that onomastic names are considered to possess a "secondary meaning" derived from general names. This secondary meaning explains why they are often excluded from general lexicographic works.

Several scholars, including S. Ullman, K.A. Levkovskaya, V. Brøndal, and J. Vandries [11], deny that onomastic names have an independent meaning. They argue that the exclusion of onomastic names from lexicographic works is justified. These names are regulated more by social, legal, and historical norms than by orthographic rules. Consequently, they may not respond to linguistic innovations, such as orthographic reforms, or may do so selectively. As one scholar noted, "They simultaneously serve society within the field of linguistics, entering and not entering the lexical composition of the language, adhering to and not adhering to its laws..." [12].

The main difference between proper nouns and common nouns is related to the principle established by Superanskaya: the phonemic structure of common nouns is clear and precise when compared to proper nouns. And in the Kazakh language Common nouns can only be distinguished from each other by one phoneme, for example, *қар* (snow) - *жар* (cliff), *кел* (come) - *жел* (wind), *құр* (in vain; bustard; create) - *тұр* (stand), etc. However, we cannot accommodate such phonetic variants like *балуан-палуан* (both signify a strong wrestler), *мұндай-бұндай* (both signify "like that"), etc., in our lexical system. Thus, if the phonemic differentiation in common nouns is of a typological nature, the non-coincidence of these phonemes with each other adheres strictly to the rules, since we cannot say *жел-пел*, *қар-мар*, *май-пай*, etc. This is essential for linguistic consistency. If the phonemic structure of common nouns were not so rigid, establishing their semantic connection would also be difficult: in a strict semantic context, there must be a strict semantic sign to clearly identify the semantic meaning, but the strict phonemic structure dictates its own orthographic rules.

First of all, we generalised all the above empirical materials. Then synthesised the materials on the peculiarities of spelling problems. The problem of spelling of onomastic names lies in different peculiarities of writing Compound Proper Names. The foundation of the problems related to

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onomastic names is different: proper names which are not directly linked to the notions signifying specific objects or subjects may vary significantly in the phonetic, accentological, morphological and even lexical aspects.

For instance: features have been identified that are spelt together with complex toponyms that come with the term 'көл, өзен, тау, тас, төбе, саз, бұлақ, дала, тал, өткел, ағаш, арал, құм, бел, сай, сор, су, шоқы, кент, құдық, арасан (lake, river, mountain, stone, hill, clay, spring, steppe, branch, crossing, tree, island, sand, 'bel say, sor, kent, arasan – Kazakh term', water, well). Some examples can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 – Joined-up spelling of compound onomastic names

Алакөл	Alakol	Үшарал	Usharal
Жаңаөзен	Janaozen	Қызылқұм	Qyzylqum
Алатау	Alatau	Бәйгекұм	Baigequm
Ақтас	Aqtas	Ерменсай	Ermensaı
Ақтөбе	Aqtobe	Ақсай	Aqsaı
Қарасаз	Qarasaz	Жетісу	Jetisu
Ащыбұлақ	Ashsybulaq	Бесшоқы	Besshoqy
Бетпакдала	Betpaqdala	Қарашоқы	Qarashoqy
Қаратал	Qaratal	Таукент	Taukent
Кеңөткел	Kenotkel	Барлықарасан	Barlyqarasan
Қараағаш	Qaraagash	Қызыларасан	Qyzylarasan

However, as in the table Compound names combined with the names 'agash', 'arasan', 'espe', 'adyr', 'aman', 'aral' are not always preserved. Using the National Corpus of the Kazakh Language as a research tool qazcorpus.kz, we observe the tendency of one of the consecutive vowels to drop out. For example: 'Қараағааш' not "Қарағаш", "Мырзаадыр" not "Мырзадыр", "Мактаарал" not "Мактарал", "Сарыагаш" not "Сарагаш".

The roots of these names are not 'қар', 'мырз', 'мақ', 'сар', but 'қара', 'мырза', 'мақта' and 'сары'. While keeping the compressed vowels in the spelling of common lexical names is orthographically correct, the rule for compound onomastic names makes no sense to use this. Also, all names with 'Arasan' such as 'Қызыларасан', 'Барлықарасан' are spelled together, and the names 'Алма-Арасан, 'Қапал-Арасан' are spelled with a hyphen in many cases.

The first part of a compound name consists of a person's name, the second part, a toponymic name, also cause difficulties in spelling. Some examples can be seen in Table 2:

Table 2 – Spelling of compound onomastic names

Қайыпмергеннің Қарасуы	literally Kaiypmergen`s Karasu
Абылайдың Ақаланы	literally Abylai`s Aqalan
Шағатайдың Қаратасы	literally Shagatai`s Karatas
Қыздың Қарасуы	literally Gilr`s Karasu
Бесбайдың Қарашоқысы	Literally Besbai`s Qarashoqy

Although the second part of these names are toponymic names formed by Possessive endings, lowercase letters are becoming more common. Just as: 'Ұлы Жыланшық', " Орта Қақпақ", " Жаңа Бұқтырма", " Ескі Шілік", etc. both parts of the names that have a compound component are capitalised. Because these names are created according to the type, character of such names as 'Орталық Қазақстан', 'Шығыс Қазақстан'.

The third group of onomastic names is geographical names with numerals. On the basis of empirical material we can see several writing systems: '1-Арбатас', 'Бірінші Арбатас', '1 Арбатас', '1 арбатас'

Another problem in spelling onomastic names is the constant updating of historical names.

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Between the years 1998-2019, the capital of our country was called "Astana," from 2019 to 2022 it was called "Nur-Sultan," and from 2022 onwards, it reverted back to being called "Astana." Currently, the simultaneous use of two names has become a common occurrence. This diversity allows us to explore morphological, lexical, and syntactic variations related to each name. It aids in understanding the international lexicon of onomastics, as well as the material forms of linguistic transfer from one language to another and from one dialect to another. Terms in onomastics, like loanwords, adapt phonetically and orthographically to fit into the system of the recipient language, making use of the most convenient phonetic and orthographic conventions. However, a loanword does not always adopt its required form immediately; phonetic and semantic variations may exist in the interim. Moreover, onomastic terms cannot always be directly translated from one language to another (they often undergo significant transformation), but they are accepted from one language to another and eventually become part of the lexical system of many languages over time.The city of Almaty, known as "Alma-Ata" in Russian, "Almatie" in German, "Алматй" in Tajik, "Almatiya" in Azerbaijani, and so on, provides a rich ground for exploration in terms of proper names, especially concerning the phonetic adaptations of loanwords and the interaction between languages. Is there a problem with the assimilation of these names? At first glance, it might seem not, with one spelling, one alphabet. But is it really that simple? However, this is not as straightforward as we might think. First and foremost, we need to recognize that oral and written languages constitute two different systems. Professor K. Kuderinova states, "we distinguish between oral language and written language. The reason for this is as follows: 1) In today's human consciousness, there are two types of coding for speech: through graphemes, which represent the graphic portrait of the word, and through phonemes, which represent the fundamental phonetic coloration of the word. 2) In human consciousness, language is preserved in two forms: oral and written. The dominance of writing in language preserves two types of cognitive systems" - [13]. And therefore we raise the question of spelling of onomastic names and took it as an object of a separate study.

DISCUSSION

The writing of Kazakh onomastic names is based on the national alphabet and national graphics, similar to other types of writing. Written language is the graphic representation of oral language. Graphics are used in phonemic writing. The rules and regulations of written language are determined by orthography (spelling): how to represent phonemes (sounds) with what letters, how to write words, how to combine their components together, whether to write them as a whole or separated by spaces or hyphens, and the usage of capital letters, all of which determine the correct application of spelling rules. Writing is marked by the use of punctuation, which is significant. However, not all characters correspond perfectly to phonemes. The analysed empirical materials allowed us to understand that the most important aspect of writing is the preservation of its content.. The initial versions of writing did not fully indicate the phonemic aspect of words. It started with the schematic writing and later developed in connection with the need to link the written form of language with speech, as it facilitates conveying more information and delivering news effectively.

It is known that onomastic names of the republic should be written according to a unified, consistent standard. Since these names in places of state administration, international activities, diplomatic, international relations, in the world information space are mostly given in English, it is necessary to find a way to orientate to the national basis.

At present, negative, erroneous naming of Kazakh names is often found in republican, international documents. As we have said above, most often the same name is found in two or three or even several variants, contrary to the literary norm of the Kazakh language, without observing orthographic rules, i.e. the national basic variant of names is left out.

The period of development of Kazakhstani onomastics in modern conditions is directly connected with the growth of its political and social activity, namely with the active constant use in office work in the state language of enterprises, institutions, organisations, joint-stock companies and businesses of various industries, people's banks, places of general state administration. This is also

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evidenced by the fact that the names of administrative-territorial units of the Republic interact daily in the mass media, are widely used in places of higher and secondary education and research institutes, cartographic, geodetic and military headquarters.

Language scripts serve as a natural tool for expressing human experience and the unique way of life within specific regulations. They form an essential communication tool that facilitates social interactions (speaking, listening, writing, reading). It's crucial to recognize that the phonetic structure of a language is closely intertwined with its graphic system. Language scripts manifest their function through a set of specific rules, representing words and sentences through sequences of characters derived from the script.

"The identification of each character in the spoken language is not only related to its pronunciation. Regardless of the country, people who speak the same language accept (write) certain characters differently in the same words" [14]. Consequently, the graphical representations of a word in a script can vary across different languages.

So, onomastic names persist as a significant part of both oral and written language lexicons. However, while the study of the orthographic and grammatical characteristics of proper names has progressed, research into their etymological, linguistic-cultural, and geographical aspects has also seen significant development. The end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century witnessed notable changes in the writing of onomastic names. Substantial transformations occurred across all levels of onomastics (anthroponyms, toponyms, ethnonyms, hodonyms, etc.). One of the main external factors behind such changes is the influence of political decisions, leading sovereign states to simultaneously alter the names of countries, settlements, and other objects.New place names are subject to publication in official publications and all information systems, thereby ensuring their uniform spelling and contributing to the coherence of communication.

CONCLUSION

If any word is regulated and standardized by orthographic rules and the spelling dictionary, should the spelling of onomastic names be distinguished or completely separated from the general spelling rules? Obviously, there should be distinction, not separation. In many lexicographic works, the onomastic names are not considered research objects. For instance, in the spelling dictionary and the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh literary language, onomastic names are not included into the register. "Compared to European languages, the Spelling dictionary of the Kazakh language is different both in the character of lexemes and the practical content. That is, the Spelling dictionaries of every language may differ according to the natural laws of those languages, the demand, and the usage of that language which is being demonstrated", says the scholar A. Aldash [15]. Indeed, delving into the history of the Spelling dictionaries in Kazakh, we may notice the following characteristics:

However, in the 1978 dictionary, the above supplements were removed, and it was stated: "The list of personal names and geographical names is not provided in the dictionary's publication, it has been expanded and separately issued. The orthographic characteristics of proper names are noted there". In the 1988 orthographic dictionary, all supplements related to proper names were removed.

When introducing proper names into usage, we often encounter a certain "emptiness." This pertains to phonetics, morphology, and orthography. Therefore, when it comes to unifying the usage of general names, it is possible to encounter difficulties. For instance, if in the usage of general names, terms like "*гөз*" (eye) and "*ғұрт*" (worm) (*Ботаның гөзі, Аялы гөз*) are not permitted, and their writing is considered awkward, the writing of onomastic names, whose etymology is ambiguous, should be given priority: *Ботагөз, Аягөз, Қазығұрт*etc. We even encounter such graphical varieties written together, separately or with a hyphen as *Қапаларасан, Алма-Арасан, Жоғарғы Теректі, Ұзынағаш, Құшата, Ақын Сара.*

If the writing of common names adheres to a single orthographic principle (phonemic, morphological), the writing of proper names can also be influenced by individual preferences, regions, areas, dialects, and even by the old cartographic writings of cartographers. However, writing general names is not only subject to uniqueness but also to extralinguistic factors, which may lead to

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errors. These names also have their own typological features and rules, which must be identified and followed accurately.

INFORMATION ON FINANCING

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Ономастикалық атаулар емлесіндегі кейбір мәселелер

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Егемендік алғаннан бастап Қазақстан аймақтарындағы көптеген объектілердің тарихи атаулары қайтарылып, бұрмаланған атаулардың қазақша дұрыс жазылуы қалпына келтіріліп жатыр. Ономастикалық жүйеміздің атаулары тек өз қажеттілігімізге ғана қызмет етіп қоймай, халықаралық қауымдастыққа да қолжетімді болу үшін, алдымен, өз тіліміздегі нормалауды жүзеге асыру аса қажет. Ономастиканың этимологиялық, лингвокогнитивтік аспектідегі зерттеулері жақсы дамығанымен, олардың емлесіне байланысты проблемалар арнайы қарастырылмады. Мақалада жалқы есімдердің айтылуы мен жазылуына, емлелік ерекшеліктеріне қатысты мәселелер талқыланады. Әлемдік ономастикалық емлеге қатысты зерттеулерге анализ жүргізіледі. Әр жылдардағы емле сөздіктеріндегі жалқы есімдердің берілуіне талдау жүргізеді. Жалпы есім мен жалқы есімнің құрылымдық, семантикалық айырмашылықтарына байланысты ғалымдардың пікірлеріне тоқталып, олардың ерекшеліктері талқыланады.

Кілт сөздер: ономастика, топонимика, антропонимика, емле, жазу, сөздік, лексикография, орфография.

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Некоторые проблемы в написании ономастических имен

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С момента обретения независимости восстановлены исторические названия многих объектов в регионах Казахстана, восстановлены правильные казахские написания искаженных названий. Для того чтобы названия нашей ономастической системы служили не только нашим собственным потребностям, но и были доступны международному сообществу, необходимо в первую очередь провести стандартизацию на родном языке. Хотя исследования этимологических и лингвокогнитивных аспектов ономастики достаточно развиты, проблемы, связанные с их написанием, не получили специального рассмотрения. В данной статье затрагиваются вопросы, связанные с произношением и написанием имен собственных, а также с орфографическими особенностями. Анализируются исследования, связанные с глобальной ономастической орфографией. Кроме того, в статье изучается представленность имен собственных в орфографических словарях на протяжении многих лет. В статье также приводятся мнения ученых о структурных и семантических различиях между нарицательными и собственными существительными, рассматриваются их отличительные особенности.

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Ключевые слова:ономастика, топонимия, антропонимия, орфография, письмо, словарь, лексикография, орфография.

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