

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF OIKONYMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In practice, toponymy can be said to involve a considerable number of fields of understanding - fields that do not stand in juxtaposition to one another but which are rather very closely interrelated. From this perspective, we believe that it genuinely responds to the profile of knowledge that Edgar Morin, in one of his recent works, identifies as interdisciplinary: i.e., one which overlaps with other fields without becoming blurred, which forms relations on the basis of reciprocity and which rules out the possibility of a simple hierarchical relationship. By virtue of its interdisciplinary nature, the relationship that is established between toponymy and the rich diversity of subjects that converge in its study is not so much one of competition but rather one of instrumental cooperation.

Keywords: *Toponym; Oikonym; Toponymy; Classification; Principle; Onomastics; Etymology*

АННОТАЦИЯ

На практике можно сказать, что топонимия включает в себя значительное количество областей понимания - областей, которые не стоят в противопоставлении друг другу, но которые весьма тесно взаимосвязаны. С этой точки зрения мы полагаем, что это действительно отвечает тому профилю знания, которое Эдгар Морин в одной из своих недавних работ определяет как междисциплинарное: т. основе взаимности и исключаяющей возможность простого иерархического отношения. В силу своего междисциплинарного характера отношения, которые устанавливаются между топонимией и богатым разнообразием предметов, сходящихся в ее изучении, являются отношениями не столько конкуренции, сколько инструментального сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: *топоним; Ойконим; топонимия; Классификация; принцип; ономастика; Этимология*

INTRODUCTION

Toponymy is the study of the language evolution (etymology) of place names as well as the motivation for naming them (historical and geographical aspects). On the other hand, most toponymy, has focused on the etymological study of habitation names, often overlooking feature names and the motivation for naming a location.

Most toponymic studies have concentrated on the specific aspect of the place-name. The adjectival form of the specific is the dominant place-name type in English. Prepositional place-names used in a descriptive sense are more rare in English. The City of Chicago is an example of the prepositional place-name, but in common use the preposition and the generic are dropped.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The name of a particular region of the earth was important to determine the language and many toponymic studies for this purpose by geographers carried out. A. GumboId, H.Vamberi, J.Tonnele, N.Nadejdin, Scientists such as A.Vostokov, A.Kastren, P.Semyonov-Tyan-Shansky, L.Berg made a significant contribution to the development of scientific toponymy. For example, academics "Exercises for amateurs of etymology" written by A.Vostokov in 1812 prefixes and suffixes of geographical names in the article divided into several groups based on similarity, and this is a coincidence concluded that it is not.

If we look at the etymology of Uzbek toponyms that some of the works are devoted to the study of microtoponyms of districts or cities. Because the narrower the scope of the toponymic object, the more valid the scientific conclusions. From this point of view, the scientific researches of such scientists as T.Rakhmatov, J.Latipov, H.Kholmuminov, O.Aripov, A.Aslanov, S.Buriev are noteworthy. A.Turobov seriously studied the linguistic analysis of ethnonyms and ethno-names on the example of materials of Samarkand region. O.Begimov defended his dissertation on the linguistic study of the assimilation layer in toponyms. H. Burieva studied the problems of historical toponymy of Tashkent in the late XIX - early XX centuries.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

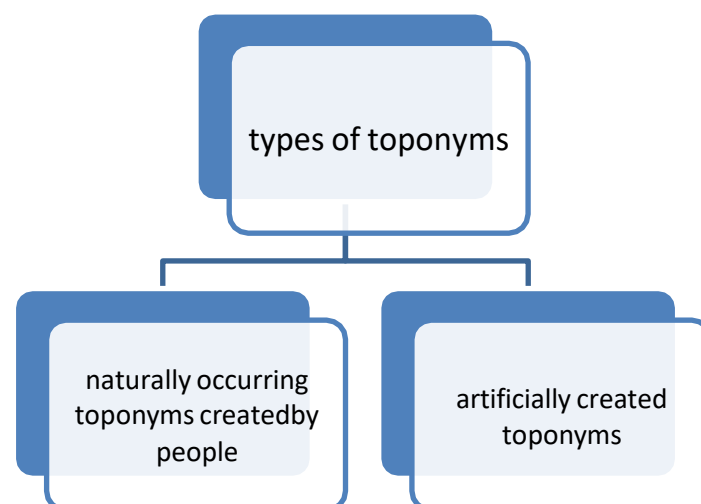
A toponym is also a geographical name. But toponyms are proper nouns. Proper nouns are derived from common nouns (appellate) in the relatively later stages of language development. It is said that there were no proper nouns in ancient languages. Indigenous peoples of Australia, Africa and the Americas - the language of the aborigines - have very few proper nouns. In such languages, common nouns and phrases act as pronouns. Such phrases are becoming more and more stable. People refer to the familiar small area around them with phrases such as "Fishing Lake", "Flooding Valley", "Sheep Pasture", and "Pig River".

Such phrases and related names, which describe specific geographical objects, gradually became famous because of the lack of proper nouns. The emergence of geographical names is a result of the concretization and individualization of the general concept. This is how cognate common nouns become toponyms. For example, the word 'apple' is a general term for apple orchards, so it remains a relative term. When this concept is individualized, when it begins to represent a specific object, and thus expresses a particular concept, it becomes a proper noun.

The word that becomes a toponym often takes the form of a typical toponym with the discovery of a new meaning, resulting in suffixes specific to toponyms. Uzbek toponyms, especially oykonims, are characterized by affixes such as '*istan*' (*Shuristan, Bogistan*), *iya* (*Uzbekistan, Mingiya*), *-kor* (*Pakhtakor, Lalmikor*), *-cha* (*Kudukcha, Buloqcha*).

In some toponyms the meaning of the words before becoming a toponym is clearly known, in other toponyms it is partially preserved, in others it seems unknown under the same names, and in others it is completely lost. Therefore, it is not correct to make toponyms that are not clear by changing them a little, as such names can be valuable linguistic and historical relics of ancient languages.

Most toponyms have undergone many grammatical and semantic changes before they came to their present form. Depending on their origin, toponyms can be of two types: naturally occurring toponyms created by people and artificially created toponyms [2].



Original geographical names are a product of folk art. Most toponyms do not appear suddenly. Early geographical objects, such as villages, may be called differently. For example, depending on the relief, the name of the people who contributed to the development of the water source, it can be called "someone's-and-so village", "someone's village". Gradually one of these names wins. For example, it takes the name of the village of the Naiman tribe. In this case, the process of

becoming a real toponym is not over, so the toponym is a whole sentence and rough to use, and according to the law of saving lexical means of the language, this toponym finally takes the form of Naiman [3].

A geographical name can also completely change the appearance of a common noun over a long period of time. For example, Zoroastrians are called "*Mughals*" by Muslims. In Uzbekistan, toponyms such as '*Mughan, Mugkhona*' are left to these firefighters. Names like '*Miq, Miqtepa*' are a vivid reflection of the word '*mug*'. Or *khanaqah Khanqa, Dizak* (*diz, "fortress" in Sogdian*) *Jizzakh, aqba* (*Arabic pass*) in the form of a hunt, and so on.

Some toponymists believe that geographical names, unlike other parts of the lexicon, do not have a significant meaning and only serve to distinguish a geographical object from others. Phonetic changes can be detected through linguistic research. But it's not true that geographical names don't make sense. This idea denies the role of toponyms as valuable spiritual monuments.

Geologists have proved how many valuable underground treasures were found by toponyms. Thus, geographical names represent specific geographical concepts. Over time, the process of generalizing geographical names and representing larger objects takes place. The name of a large area today originally meant a small area, but gradually became the name of an entire area [4].

System of place names of United Kingdom and America

We note that the modern English toponymic system (especially oikonyms) has evolved gradually over many centuries. Language connections, which are the result of a number of historical events, have led to a large amount of borrowing in British toponymy. At the heart of the English toponymic system were the Anglo-Saxon geographical names, which were formed as a system at the end of the Old English period.

The territory of the United States is undoubtedly of interest in the study of toponymy. Second, the toponymic system was formed as a result of the location of the region, and its aboriginal toponymy posed significant difficulties for Europeans in mastering. It is also important that people from different countries in the United States are native speakers of other languages. The peculiarity of American toponymy is that migratory flows came to the United States from different regions, where "toponymic models and toponymic tastes" were mixed. Materials from different language fields are involved in American toponymy, initially heterogeneous and slightly genetically related, and then subject to strong flattening and flattening under the influence of dominant English. Thus, the study of American place names is closely related to the problem of obtaining other people's place names in an English-

speaking environment, and more broadly, the problem of the interaction of languages. It is hard to imagine the modern world without geographical names. Each toponym contains different information: historical, geographical, linguistic, because geographical names indicate the historical conditions of the periods in which they appeared, formed and spread in certain countries. Swedish linguist E. Equal, English linguist R.Coates and English toponym M.Gelling made significant contributions to the study of English toponyms. Toponyms have also been studied by English and American linguists such as O.Padel, R.Ramsey, A.Smith, G.Stewart, W.Watson, and others.

An important place in English toponymy is occupied by the Scandinavian debt layer. If we compare them with the Celtic debts, it should be noted that they are very numerous, semantically diverse, and located in the territories of all the districts of interest to us. The Scandinavian trace is presented not only in the form of obtaining pure Scandinavian toponyms of any structure (simple, complex), but also in the form of hybrid formations, one of the topographic bases of which is Anglo-Saxon. The analyzed material contains toponyms similar to Anglo-Saxons [6]:

- 1) Names indicating the physical and geographical features of the area: Vasdale
- 2) Names denoting flora species: Birches, The Birks
- 3) Names denoting fauna species: Derby
- 4) Descriptive, evaluative name: Koldbek
- 5) Names denoting ownership: Bondhay
- 6) Provider names economic activity: Ding Bank

CONCLUSION

As for the linguistic features of Uzbek toponyms, we will discuss the importance of dialects. As you know, many toponyms are based on simple terms and related words. However, some of the many place names consists only of dialectal words. Professor Ye.D. Polivanov has as many dialects in any of the Turkic languages as in Uzbek he wrote. There are words in Uzbek dialects that The scholar continued, some of them in literary language or other dialects have no alternatives, and some have a different word There are options represented by. One of the characteristic features of the toponymy of Uzbekistan is the word "no alternative" is the number of toponyms you have.

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