

## Structural Aspects of Toponyms in the System of Unrelated Languages (The Example of English and Uzbek Languages)

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### ABSTRACT

*The vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language consists of different layers of words, one of its famous layers is the field of terminology. The terms of the Uzbek language have a history of more than a thousand years, were gradually formed over many centuries, have a certain system and are stable. It can be added that the connection of the language with the thought process and the world of the human spirit and spirituality is felt precisely in the field of onomastics. Therefore, onomastics is constantly developing as an independent language field, covering all aspects of society. Similarly, in the linguistics of the English language, which belongs to the Romano-Germanic languages, place names, their structure and formation types are studied as a particularly important field. The article compares and analyzes the structural features of toponyms in both languages.*

### INTRODUCTION.

Place names are called toponyms and geographical names in linguistics. Toponymy studies such terms and their semantic-structural features. The word toponym means "topo"-"place" in Greek; "onuma"-"name". The emergence of the foundations of scientific toponymy is connected with the emergence of the comparative historical method in linguistics. However, some of the early work in the field of geographical names consisted only of the interpretation of names, the study of folk etymology. Over time, works indicating the formation of toponymy as a separate branch of science began to appear. It should be noted that toponymy has developed independently as a research topic of linguists and historians for a long time since the 18th century.

In linguistics, interest in geographical names as an important source of scientific geographical information arose from the 18th century. At the end of the 19th century, interest in toponyms increased due to practical grammar and cartographic issues. In the USA, England, Russia, France, Germany and Poland, work on toponymic research appeared, commissions and societies for the study of geographical names were established.

Thus, in the 18th-19th centuries, the direction of toponymy was founded, large materials were collected, and certain special laws of toponymy were determined. A systematic approach to the study of names is becoming more and more multifaceted. A wide range of questions arise:

- 1) morphological and word formation system of toponyms;
- 2) toponymy problems from the point of view of general linguistics;
- 3) sociological issues;
- 4) historical-linguistic problems;
- 5) pragmatic aspect.

Toponymy as a science began to develop in the research of scientists in the second half of the 20th century. Historians, geographers, linguists have argued a lot about which field to include this science. The interdisciplinary nature of toponymy, its development in close connection with linguistics, geography, and history led to the need to develop new methods for studying materials and to establish correlation between the methods of the relevant scientific direction. Thus, the study of toponyms as a part of the language dictionary, its semantics, structure, functions, all the features that are unique as a language unit, is directly related to the study of the history and territorial geography of a particular nation.

### **Literature review.**

Many aspects of the theory and practice of geographical names were previously studied by linguists. In the book "Introduction to the toponyms" by Nikonov compiled a number of basic toponymic laws, showed the historicity of toponymy, developed a typology and classification of toponymy. A.V. Superanskaya made an important contribution by developing the theory of proper names. Theoretical foundations of toponymic research O.N. Trubachev, V.N. Toporov, N.I. Tolstoy, A.I. Popov, Y.A. Karpenko et al. V.V. Juchkevich, E.M. Murzaev studied general linguistic problems of geographical names.

In England, interest in geographical names appeared in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. G. Alexander, A.H. Smith, E. Ekval, K. Cameron can be mentioned as the first English researchers who contributed to the formation of toponymy. Researchers have mainly studied the etymology of place names and published name origin dictionaries. Thus, with the efforts of representatives of various fields, toponymy has gained a solid place in the scientific system.

### **Main part**

Toponymy is a branch of onomastics that studies geographical names, their meanings and functions. Toponym - "the private name of a certain geographical place (settlement, river, property, etc.)" Podolskaya gives a more precise definition: "a toponym is a specific name of an object on Earth, natural, as well as man-made, clearly located in a specific area (city, village, appropriated land plot, territory that is part of the state, communications, etc.)".

In this research, we understand toponyms as historically, socially and culturally interconnected geographical names of any natural or man-made objects located on land or water of the Earth.

But there are different opinions about the concept of toponymy. For example, A.V. Superanskaya believes that "toponymy is a synthesis of linguistics, geography and history". V.A. Juchkevich defines toponymy as "an auxiliary field of science that studies geographical names". "A collection of geographical names of a country or region is called toponyms of this area". It can be classified according to the following signs: territorial (English, Uzbek toponymy), linguistic (English, Uzbek), chronological (20th century toponymy). Such demarcation allows to determine the subject and object of science.

We agree with Superanskaya's point of view, because toponymy is a science that uses linguistic, geographical and historical analysis methods. Since geographical names are part of language and obey its laws, toponyms are part of linguistics. But it cannot be studied without knowing the culture and social life of people, that is, ethnography plays an important role in the study of

names.

From the point of view of linguistics, toponymy is a valuable resource for studying the history of language, and it is also used in etymology, dialectology, historical lexicology, linguistic geography, because some toponyms, in particular, hydronyms, have preserved archaisms and dialectisms. According to M. V. Gorbanevsky, any name and famous name is a word "and it enters the language system as a word, is formed according to its idioms, is used in speech according to certain laws, and may undergo possible changes in the future" , so toponyms are attracting the attention of linguists.

Geographical names are included in the vocabulary of the language, therefore, the toponymic vocabulary is subject to the laws of the language and differs from general words in a number of specific features.

A.V. Superanskaya distinguishes the following features of toponyms: 1) the secondary nature of onomastic naming; 2) uniqueness of each designation; 3) the inherent connection of the given name with the object; 4) lack of direct connection between the name and the concept (implemented through the concept of the named object); 5) the name and the content of the text in which it is used are not related to each other; 6) the integral connection between the name and its cultural-historical origin

The origin of geographical names that appeared in a certain historical context is related to the social life and language of the peoples who lived or are living in a certain area. The change of historical conditions, language, and peoples led to the change of the geographical habitat of people, as a result of which the geographical names did not remain the same. They gradually formed from elements of different ages and languages and became multi-layered.

So, we can conclude that toponymy is an independent, integral field of science, which develops as a result of the union of three disciplines: linguistics, history and geography, and uses their methods in a complex way, with one goal - comprehensive study of geographical names" .

The main function of toponyms is to name objects in a certain area, that is, they are the exact address of geographical objects. From a functional point of view, According to Reformatsky, the word has two main functions: nominative (naming ability) and significant (expressing concepts).

Thus, the natural function of any toponym is to distinguish one object from a set of objects of the same type, but in addition, many names have additional meanings depending on the description of the object, the idea, and the emotional-emotional coloring of the name. Each name has its own meaning. In the process of naming, in addition to linking to a specific geographic object, not only marking (showing the object), but also linking (adding additional values) is carried out. That is, the word acquires a new characteristic that is not characteristic of related names. Thus, a toponym, which is a name, contains various combinations. However, the question of the meaning of toponyms is complicated by the diversity in their reception.

In his work "Introduction to Toponymy", Nikonov distinguishes between three meaning plans and three functions of toponyms: 1) nominative (address) function, which is mandatory (the toponym that distinguishes an object allows to determine its location); 2) descriptive – optional additional function; 3) ideological (in the broadest sense) function, which is based on the meanings before and after the toponym. These are names dedicated to something, with different ideological content, sometimes contradicting each other.

However, A.V. Superanskaya considers the above functions to be unequal. First, names can be placed without specifying the exact coordinates on the map or the exact location of living objects in the community. Also, finding the coordinates of the object is a way of identification, along with description, separation, contrast. Secondly, the descriptive aspect is the justification of the name, which is not specially constructed for the name, but gives some information about it.

Therefore, the meaning of the name cannot be a task, it can only be included in the history of emergence.

### Result and discussion.

Toponyms found in the Uzbek language are divided into simple, compound, double and repeated toponyms in terms of their structure; and in English simple, derived, complex, composite<sup>1</sup>

№	Prefixes, suffixes and affixes that actively participating in the formation of toponyms	Place names	Meaning
1	-lar	Ko'paklar, Echkilar, qarg'alar	This is the place where people from this clan live
2	-on	So'zangaron, Ohangaron, Kosagaron, Mug'on	Belonging to some clan, class, or religious belief
3	-ot(-t)	Bog'ot, rabotot	Gives a plural meaning
4	-zor	Olmazor, Marg'izor	Garden
5	-kat, -kent	Parkent	City
6	-iston	Guliston, Bog'iston	A lot of flowers
7	-loq	Qumloq, Toshloq	Rocky, stony, sandy place
8	-obod	Dehqonobod, Xalqobod, Xonobod	Flourishing place
9	-li, -lik, -liq	Gazli, Tolti, Soylik, Bo'stonliq, Qo'yliq	A lot of things like sheep, garden, materials.
10	--xona	Arabxona, Bo'rixona	Meaning room for living related to some culture, nation or social group
11	--goh, -go	Namozgoh, Janggoh	Places that is used for some kind of situation, like war or praying.
12	-chi	Uychi, Sho'rchi, O'qchi, Chiroqchi	Meaning of professions
13	-cha	Sho'rcha, Ko'kcha, Shoxcha	
14	--ak, -k	Jizax, Hisorak, Bog'dodiq, Xumdonak	

In conclusion, the name is a unique social sign. In fact, any toponym can provide information about the time and environment in which it lives, because the corresponding names are sensitive to changes in society, reflect the past or present, and have their own historical explanation.

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