

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE LEARNING OF TOPONYMS IN UZBEK ONOMASTICS

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Abstract

This article discusses the views of scientists who made a significant contribution to the formation and development of Uzbek onomastics in the second half of the 20th century.

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Toponymy is a field or branch of onomastics that studies the names of famous places from the point of view of their creation, development, laws of change, areas of distribution, basis (reasons) of naming. Many scientists have contributed to the development of Uzbek onomastics after the 70s.

Sh. Kadirova notes the lexical-semantic principle (principles) of the formation of toponyms as follows. The lexical-semantic bases of the formation of Tashkent microtoponyms: 1. From proper names: a) personal names, surnames, nicknames, nicknames; b) toponyms; 2. Geographical features of the object, from the words representing the landscape: a) plant names; b) animals, birds and horses; c) from words expressing land, terrain; g) from the words expressing the appearance, shape, size of the object; d) words expressing the location of the object; 3. From the words expressing socio-historical conditions: a) from the words expressing religious concepts and ideas; b) from words representing trade; c) words expressing profession; g) words representing historical and other events; 4. From ethnic names.

H. Hasanov shows the following as the basis for naming toponyms: naming according to the height of the land: Bottgokqum, Muzkol, Nayzatosh; naming plants and animals: Dahanakiyik, Jiydakapa; naming a place in livestock regions as the importance of that place: Jontoqli, Tuyajoylov, Boritepa, Shorkuduq; according to minerals: Kumushkon, Miskon, Oltinkon; according to mineral springs: Achchikariq, Obigarm, Shorsuv.

S.A. Karimov and S.N. Boriyev think about non-linguistic factors in the formation of toponyms. According to them, phonetic, lexical, lexical-semantic, and grammatical factors are linguistic (linguistic) factors in the formation of toponyms. According to the authors, linguistic factors are directly related to numerical (extralinguistic) factors. According to their recognition, the naming of geographical objects is actually a social need, a social factor, the main unit of which can be considered an extralinguistic factor. The geographical conditions of the place, the clans and peoples of the local people, their professions, political and economic processes and changes in naming are the extralinguistic factors that can cause the naming of a toponym.

They recognize the following phenomena indicated by G.D. Tomakhin as extralinguistic factors in naming: social structure and culture of the population; official status and degrees of kinship of languages; degree of regionalization of languages. The authors agree with T. Enazarov's view that the

above factors accelerate the phenomenon of toponymization. They agree with V.A. Nikonov's opinion that the choice of a name based on the quality of natural signs does not come from natural-geographical reasons, but from socio-historical reasons.

In this place, S.A. Karimov and S.N. Boriyevlar recognize the following naming principles (principles) indicated by the Buryat researcher D.D. Nimaev: 1) naming based on natural signs (the width of the place, depending on the color signs, the scale of the object, shape and other natural features, such as flora and fauna there) origin; 2) obtaining a foreign name; 3) naming based on religious concepts and ideas; 4) naming based on a person's economic activity; 5) autonthroponymic naming of young people based on their periodic, temporary places of residence, etc. In general, studies of S.A. Karimov and S.N. Boriev, extralinguistic factors of naming should be in the focus of toponymy.

Y.A. Ahmadaliev in his work "Toponymy and Geographical Terminology" focuses on the issue of formation of toponyms. In this, he mainly thinks about the principles of naming places, and according to him, determining the laws or principles of naming places, on the one hand, serves for the development of the theory of toponymy, and on the other hand, it is the basis for updating names and giving new names.

According to Y. A. Ahmadaliyev, one of the most common principles in naming a place is to pay attention to the area to which this place belongs, its characteristics, and to personalize and individualize the general geographical concept in a broad sense. For example, "Jar" is a general geographical concept, a cognate noun. If the named village belongs to this place and is adjacent to it, the concept of "Jar" is narrowed (privatized) with the concept of village and, as a result, the name of the famous place or toponym Jarkishloq is created.

The researcher says that with the passage of time, the sign-characteristic that is the basis for the toponym is de-etymologized, but it may not be noticeable now. For example, on the basis of the toponym of Ferghana, Persian Parkana ... is a symbol of a valley surrounded by mountains on one side.

The third principle in naming is the law of relative negativity. When giving a name to a place, natural and social objects that are relatively rare for the area where it is located and attract everyone's attention are selected. For example, if there is a hill in the regions with a flat topography, the places related to the hill are formed by the word hill. For example, if Tepakorgan is associated with a spring, it is like Kaynarbulok (village).

One of the principles of naming a place is to put the name of a prestigious person who lived in this place, rendered great service to this place, or served the nation and society. Like Mukimi Street.

Another principle of formation of toponyms is to give the names of clans, clans, peoples to populated areas. For example, Kenagas (village).

There is also the principle of giving the names of neighborhoods and streets to the production (such as production, type of agriculture) and trade existing in this place in the past or present. For example, like Tandirchi, Yogbozori.

There is also a principle of giving ideological and educational names to place names. For example, Independence Square, Marifat Street.

Y.A. Ahmadaliev states that there is a principle of taking into account the address function of the toponym when naming a place. The author focuses on the negative aspects of putting personal names in the formation of the names of famous places, the disadvantages of the names are inconvenient in form, the shallowness of the meaning, giving more than the norm to ideology and views when naming, and not writing correctly.

One of the unique features of the formation of toponyms is their formation based on special methods and tools. There is a difference between internal and external factors. The external factor is the

assimilation of toponyms from foreign languages, in particular Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian and other languages, and the formation of toponyms based on them. The internal factor in the formation of toponyms is the emergence of toponyms on the basis of common Turkic and Uzbek words.

Formation of toponyms on the basis of an internal factor also has its own characteristics, unlike other onomastic units. First of all, appellatives turn into toponyms based on semantic change without any word form (structure) change. Some word-forming affixes are also involved in the formation of toponyms (such as Uzbekistan, Yoyilma). Another tool in the formation of toponyms is the method of lexicalization. In this case, the morphological form of the word or syntactic unit (word combination or sentence) becomes a lexical unit or toponym: Serkakirildi (place name), Elash (ela+sh) - the name of a village, To'lash (full + sh) - like the name of a village. Toponyms such as Black River, Brick Bridge, Arzik Tepa were formed as a result of lexicalization (turning into words) of identifying compounds such as Black River, Brick Bridge, Arzik Tepa.

Toponymic indicators are one of the important means of toponym formation. On the basis of these, joint toponyms are formed, including village, mountain, river, stream, lake, stream, spring, hill, bridge, water, neighborhood, guzar, charsu, abod, street, dome, garden, machit, bazar, gate include primary geographical names belonging to different lexical-semantic groups (folk) geographical names. The indicator is the leading, main part of the joint toponym, it is determined by the word related to it, it determines the type and characteristics of the primary geographical object. One word can appear both as an indicator and as a base or determiner: Arziktepa, Tepakorgan. Based on the need to make the combined toponym compact and easy to use, some indicators may lose their lexical form as a result of historical development and become formants or elements: Tashkent → Tashkent, Samarkand → Samarkand, for example.

In front of the indicator, not only adjectives or qualified words, but also proper nouns can appear: Muqimi bogi, Furqat street, for example. In Uzbek linguistics, such words as Kokan State Pedagogical Institute, United Nations, Muqimiy Street, Mustaqillik Square are called words that are composed of devices, and they are fully lexicalized compound words such as Beshariq, Uchkoprik differs from (toponyms). Even if there is lexicalization in the toponyms with content, syntactic connection and relationship are preserved to a certain extent, to a weakened extent: Which pedagogical institute? - Kokan Pedagogical Institute, Which garden? - Like a resident's garden.

Thus, it can be used instead of a lexical-syntactic device (models) as a determining compound, or as a popular name (toponym) of a place. We must recognize that if the indicator defines the type of the object in relation to other objects, the word before or after the indicator indicates the internal type(s) of this object type. In front of the indicator, not only nouns, but also similar abstract nouns can appear: Shodlik street, Independence Square, for example.

So, toponyms have their own structure, composition and semantic properties.

Consciousness, which is characteristic of the species of living beings in its various stages of development, operates on the basis of signs. Usually, according to tradition, in sciences such as philosophy, logic, psychology, linguistics, a sign means that something (such as an emotion, an event) affects the mind of a person or an animal and thereby informs about something else. Unlike the signs of animals of other lower levels, for a person, the function of a sign is something that is recorded using the organs of his five senses (sight, hearing, taste, touch, smell). events are important. The most necessary, primary sign for a person, who is a social being, is the word. A person hears and understands by means of words, he can inform other people about things and events through an intelligible thought by affecting an abstract thing or thinking, and with this characteristic, the word acquires the status of a symbol.

When discussing the meaning of a word in linguistic literature, it is observed by giving examples from independent words and analyzing it. Different semantic groups of words, in particular, toponymic

words, do not think about the features of manifestation of the sign. Therefore, we try to explain the general theoretical generalizations about the meaning of the word applied to toponymic words.

The main (fundamental) and central unit of the language, meaning and sound in the word, the characteristic of signs related to the interaction and tasks of the parties, is the primary, fundamental problem of linguistics.

F. de Saussure, the founder of the theory of linguistic signs, said that the word in speech has its representative (sound side) and its expression (concept), in which the acoustic image (sound) and the concept are connected based on mutual association, and the word The sign of the subject to which it is related counts for the integrity of z. If we take this as an example of a toponym, the toponym of Kokand is the image of the complex of sounds $Q+o'+q+o+n$ and the concept formed from the important signs of the city of Kokand. consists of, and this word ("Ko'qon") is a lexical unit that informs about the status of the city known as "Ko'qon" and the sign of the region. In linguistics, the whole of the word is considered as a sign, and since it consists of two sides of the sign or word, that is, the sound side and the conceptual meanings, the approach to the sign on this basis is a bimaterialistic (two-sided) view (flow).

Linguistics also has a one-sided, i.e., monoliteralist view of the word. In particular, scientists such as Y.M.Tolius-Fedoruk, P.O.Reznikov, V.Z.Panfilov, A.Nuriev, V.M.Solntsev do not consider the word as a whole, but only its sound aspect. This approach is a monoliteralist view (flow) as it takes into account only one side of the word (phoneme). If we give an example of toponym words to this theory, for example, in the toponym "Koqan" only its sound side (name) is a symbol, and it is a symbol for the meaning or concept of this word. In this case, the question of the relation of this toponym as a whole (sound direction + meaning) to the object (city - object) is left open. In fact, the symbolic relationship of the chain of city - object \rightarrow image \rightarrow concept - meaning has been neglected. In other words, the phenomenon of linguistic sign (sound side - sign) and speech sign (concept-object) associated with the toponym "Ko'qon" is not limited.

In linguistics, there is also a third point of view (A.A. Ufimtseva) on the problem of the sign of a word, according to which concepts can be signs of each other. This occurs in the mutual associative connection of the concept (meaning) and the nomema (sound side), that is, when the sound side ($Q+o'+q+o+n$) is said, the concept related to it comes to mind falls, and when the concept appears, the related noun ($Q+o'+q+on$) also comes to mind. Also, recalling another concept on the basis of similarity to one concept can serve as a symbol for this concept. The concept of the city of Kokan can refer to the concept of the city of Fergana in the subject field, etc. Thus, there are three different views (factors) on the problem of the signification of toponyms. we will charge. At this point, it should be noted that there are many aspects that point to the character of the city of Kokand and its surrounding districts, or in the toponymy of the city. A. Nurmonov admits that the meaning of the word is its main feature. This sign is not only a linguistic sign, but an objective sign, which expresses the meaning of a sign based on the above-mentioned - object \rightarrow image \rightarrow concept - meaning content chain and serves to create a toponymic name. In particular, it can be noted that there is a reference to two signs in the toponymy "Kipchakarik". In particular, the first is the name of the Uzbek clan "Kipchak" and the second is a sign of the existence of a "ditch" in this area. Based on the combination of these two characters, the name of the toponymic object is formed.

In semiotics, it is recognized that there are iconic, symbolic and index types of words and signs. In an iconic sign, there is a similarity, a natural fit between the sound side and the content. For example, there is such a relationship (connection) between the sound side and the meaning (denotation) of imitation words. For example, in the word kars taqlid, the reality is exactly reflected by the sound. Toponyms do not have such, that is, iconic (similar in sound and reality) iconic sign. For example, in the toponymy of Kokand, there is a neighborhood horse Shaldiramoq, and the word shaldir taqlid is the basis of its name. Such names are rare. The second type of word-signs are symbols, in which there is no similarity or

connection between the name and the object. These are taken freely, voluntarily, conditionally in relation to the object: Kokan, Muqimi (street), Isfara Guzari. The third type of word-signs are index (indicative) signs (index, indicative sign of Tutu writing), such words are rarely found among toponyms. Therefore, symbols can have indexical properties. For example, if the name "Ko'qan" is written at the beginning of the city territory, this symbolic name will also have the function of indicating the city. In particular, toponymic names have the function of specifying addresses and addresses in mail and letter communication. Thus, in the system of toponymic words, symbolic names (symbols) are in the main, leading place.

It should be noted that symbolic names or symbolic names that correspond to our ideology were given in honor of independence and their actual use today.

In general, the research in this field shows the need for studying the toponymic network of the lexical-semantic (sign-indicator) field in the semiotic aspect, and the scope of their methodological research among linguistic studies is expanding and deepening.

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