

Linguoculturological Aspects and Comparative Analysis of Linguocognitive and Toponyms In English And Uzbek Languages

Khalilova Zarnigor Muhammadjon qizi

FarDU, a master's student
+998903630064

Abstract: *Geographical names, in particular, toponyms, are part of the language dictionary and are subject to the laws of language. At the same time, place names are closely connected with the history of society. Giving names to places is primarily determined by the needs of a particular stage of society. This article describes the features, relevance of toponyms and a comparative analysis of Uzbek and English toponyms.*

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1. Introduction

Toponyms are part of the language dictionary fund. However, place names are very different from other lexical layers of the language. This difference is reflected in the longevity of toponyms, in their multi-component, that is, in the fact that they are composed of many components, according to the internal laws of each language, in the creation of toponyms can be related nouns in the same type (appellate).

Linguistic tools (models) specific to this language are used in the creation of toponyms. But at the same time, each language has its own means of creating toponyms, that is, certain suffixes (affixes) and words specialize in creating only or most toponyms. The study of toponymy is of great importance for the history and theory of language. Many place names are very old. By comparing the geographical names recorded in primitive written monuments with their later occurrence forms and their current pronunciation, we can learn about the changes that took place in the lexical structure of the language, in the original form of words. For example, the modern name "Nurata" is said by some to be composed of the Mongolian words "nuru" and the Uzbek word "tov", both of which mean "mountain," although the name has been more previously noted around for thousands of years.

The importance of toponymy for linguistics, linguistic history and dialectology is very large and diverse. We do not have the opportunity to explain all these issues. Therefore, in this case, we would like to draw readers' attention to only one thing - the issue of the categories of Uzbek and English toponymy, as well as a comparative analysis because the study of toponymy is one of the most important issues in linguistics.

2. Methods

The types of toponyms and what kind of words they shaped are called models. Geographical names of Uzbekistan are divided into simple and compound toponyms according to their grammatical structure. Simple toponyms are naturally subdivided into toponyms without suffixes and additional toponyms. Toponyms without suffixes are geographical names that consist of a single name and no other elements. There are several types of such toponyms:

a	toponyms in the form of simple geographical or socio-economic terms: <i>Anhar, Asbob</i> (also found in the form of <i>Aspop</i> "real estate"), <i>Gaza</i> (mountain range), <i>Yam</i> (post office), <i>Kol, Such as Aral, Reg, Supa, Taqir, Uchma, Chim, Sharshara, Kuduk</i>
b	Geographical names (ethnonyms) with the names of tribes, nations: <i>Arab, Bayot, Dormon, Mangit, Misit, Nukus, Sayot, Turk, Chandir</i>
c	toponyms consisting of names and surnames of people: <i>Abdulla, Avaz, Karim, Mustafa, Navoi, Nazar, Tursun</i>
d	Geographical names derived from plant and animal names: <i>Almond, Dolta</i> (an ugly scientific animal called a hyena in the literary language), <i>Walnut, Soksok (haloxylon), Terak, Chinor, Yantak</i>

Additional toponyms are geographical names formed by adding some additional affixes to a noun. The following suffixes are more common in place names:

-goh - *Janggoh* (War Square), *Namazgoh* (a mosque with a large courtyard where prayers are performed on Eid and Fridays), *Sayilgoh*, *Shamolgoh*, *Korizgoh* (a place with a lot of koriz);

-zor - *Bedazor*, *Bodomzor*, *Kavarzor*, *Olmazor*, *Regzor* (sand), *Sangzor* (Toshloq), *Terakzor*, *Chilanzar*;

-istan - *Bolutiston* («bolut- a place with lots of oak trees»), *Bogistan* (a beautiful garden), *Sebiston* (a place with lots of apple trees), *Turkistan* (a village inhabited by Turkic tribes), *Shoristan*;

-iya - *Mingiya* ("a village inhabited by a thousand tribes"), *Yuziya* (on behalf of a tribe named "Yuz" , it is not correct to write as "Yuzuza"), *Shohruhiya* (Shohruh is the father of the great scholar Ulugbek), *Qodiriya* (Qodir - the name of a man);

-kor - *Lalmikor*, *Pakhtakor*, *Sabzikor*;

-lar (s) - *Arablar*, *Beklar*, *Boylar*, *Zargarlar*, *Shayxlar*, *Shagallar* (a village inhabited by the tribe shagal), *Goats* (a village inhabited by representatives of the Goat tribes), *Crows* (a village inhabited by representatives of the Seed family);

-li - *Alamli*, *Anjirli*, *Burganli*, *Almali*, *Piyozli* (a place where you encounter wild onions), *Tolli*, *Chayonli*

-lik - It indicates the origin of the villagers (*Andijanlik*, *Jizzakhlik*, *Qoqanlik*), which indicates who lives in this settlement (*Attorlik*, *Zargarlik* "A village of jewellers", *Boyliq* "A village of rich people", *Khojalyk* "A village of noblemen"), indicates the shape of the relief - "*Soyliq*" (a valley), "*Tepalik*" (a hill);

-loq (lox) - *Gurlox* (grave), *Sangloq* (stone), *Toshloq*, *Qumloq*;

-on - *Arabon* (there is also the form of Aravan - "Arabs"), *Mangiton* (representatives of the Mangit tribe), *Kosagaron* (neighborhood of bowl masters), *Mington* (representatives of the tribes named "ming"), *Namatgaron* ("felt seamstresses"), *Sayidon* ("a village of people named "sayyid"), *Khudoyon* (the people who had been known as God until Islam appeared);

-ot — *Bogot* ("gardens"), *Rabotot* ("outside of the city"), *Qishloq* ("villages");

-cha – a symbol of making something little: *Buloqcha*, *Deycha* (In Tajik "deh" means "village"), *Rabotcha*, *Qorgoncha* (It means that a village of the same name appeared near the old village), *Bahrincha* «Second Bahrin», *Dormoncha* «Second Dormon», *Naimancha* «Second Naiman»; adjective as a toponym-forming by this affix: *Oqcha*, *Saricha*, *Yangicha*, *Qizilcha*.

-chi – It means the owner of the profession: *Aravachi* (Carpenter), *Boyrachi* (Wickerman), *Temirchi* (Blacksmith), *Tuyachi* (Camel leader), *Etikchi* (Shoemaker), *Qushiqchi* (Singer). It indicates where the population comes from and acts as a suffix: *Zominchi*, *Fargonachi*, *Oloychi*. Compound toponyms consist of two or more components.

Such geographical names are also grammatically divided into several types:

a) noun - noun. In most cases, the second component of the toponym consists of a geographical term: *Yazyovan*, *Yorqishloq*, *Kuyganjar*, *Maydonkum*, *Moybulak*, *Toshravot*, *Tashkuduk*; nicknames of the people or toponyms named after their professions: *Abdulkarimdivon*, *Qurbonmirob*, *Mamatyasovul*, *Orozbakhshi*. The toponym consists of an anthroponym, one or both components of which are the names of the tribal region: *Arabqiyot*, *Muratbagish*, *Mirzamitan*, *Esonshikh*, *Boribatosh*.

b) adjective - noun. The second component consists of geographical terms: *Yomonovul*, *Kattakorpa*, *Kokorol*, *Akdarya*, *Aksuv*, *Aktag*, *Pastqishloq*, *Uzunorol*, *Qoradarya*, *Qorasuv*, *Karakum*, *Qizilqum*, *Qizilqiya*, *Qizilzov*. The second component consists of the name of the tribe: *Yamongangli*, *Kaltakorpa*, *Maydakangli*, *Parchayuz*.

c) noun - adjective. *Juidam*, *Juinav*, *Axunboboyuqori*, *Sulduzbolo*, *Sulduzpoyon*, *Talisafed*;

d) number - nouns: *Besharik*, *Yettikechuv*, *Mingchukur*, *Altiariq*, *Sakkiztom*, *Toqsonkoriz*, *Kirqqiz*. However, the toponyms *Mingqishloq*, *Yuzqishloq*, *Kirkqishloq* are similar to the type of number - noun, but they are in the noun model (Ming, Yuz, Qirq are Uzbek tribal names).

e) **verb - noun:** *Keldikhayot, Uygantosh, Uchganjar, Kalgandarya, Kaynarbulak.*

f) **noun - verb:** *Jarkochgan, Selkeldi, Suvyorgan, Qumbosdi, Qatiqtokildi, Borsakelmas, Gadoytopmas.*

3. Results and Discussion

English toponymic place names are characterized from a linguistic point of view by the origin of geographical place names in England and the trend of proper nouns. Although English toponymy is rich, difficult, and diverse, its interpretation is not based on a clear fact today. Many English names have been damaged and out of circulation for many years as a result of the disappearance of the earliest examples of language and culture. Some toponymic place names are derived from languages that are not currently used at all, or from a combination of two languages from different periods. Only written monuments can testify to the disappearance of languages in ancient times. If written records are not preserved, the only source of information about languages are famous horses, tribal and geographical place names, as well as words misplaced by neighboring peoples. Countless English words, especially those in the form of proper names, can also be found in later Latin written monuments. There are languages such as British, Old Irish, Welsh, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Old Scandinavian, Norman, Old French, modern French, and other languages represent the English nomenclature.

Celtic is estimated to be the most ancient and widespread language. The Celtic language was widespread in the British Isles of France until the conquest of Julius Caesar, and continued until the Germanic tribes invaded Brittany and the Gaelic Islands.

Celtic toponyms. The Celtic language was spoken by the Romans during the reign of the British Isles. Therefore, many toponymic place names in the British Isles are derived from the Celtic language.

British toponyms - *London, York, Dorchester, Dover, Colchester;*

Valley toponyms — *Chester, Glauchester, Worchester, Cambridge, Winchester;*

Latin toponyms — *Oxford, Carlisle, Aldborough;*

Anglo-Saxon toponyms — *Barrow Hill, Long Harborough, Shirburn, Wendlebury;*

Ancient Scandinavian toponyms - *Selby, Whitby, Scunthorpe, Skipton;*

Norman toponyms - *Nottingham, Durham;*

Some of the toponyms that currently exist indicate that the Germanic tribes were located separately. In England, the suffix **-ing** is also followed by a suffix (in Old English, the word means **property, hut, dwelling**). In the suffix **ing**, the toponymic suffix **"ingem"** is formed as a result of the addition of the base-forming suffix. With the help of these suffixes, cities like *Birmingham* and *Nottingham* appeared in England. In the middle of the 5th century and the end of the 6th century, the British, Saxons and Jews overcame the resistance of the Celts on British territory for a century and a half and established this British state.

Irish toponyms. In Ireland, many geographical place names are adapted to English, and conversely, English geographical place names are adapted to Irish phonology and spelling. At the same time, some proper nouns are derived directly from English and some from ancient Scandinavian, Olstra, Scottish. In Orlando, geographical place names are organized to include the history of the country, geography, as well as the development of the Irish language.

Old Irish toponyms —

*Ardglass, Belfast, Carryduff,
Rockcorry, Tubbercurry*

Ancient Scandinavian

toponyms — *Arklov,
Carlingford, Dalkey, Fashnet,
Howth*

Scottish toponyms are derived from the Scottish language. Toponymy varies from region to region depending on the language history of the country. Most of the toponyms of Eastern Scotland are derived from the ancient Irish language, and some of the Pekt languages are less common in toponyms. Almost all toponyms of the North Islands are derived from the Scandinavian language. The western islands have geographical place names derived from the Norwegian language, and these extend to the coast of the continents. The geographical names of mountainous areas are derived from Scottish and Old Irish, with an emphasis on elements of nature. For example, **Glan-valley** and **Inver-joining** we can understand the meanings of flow. The origins of geographical place names in the lowlands of Scotland vary. Many of them are derived from Old Irish and thus from British, for example, **Lanark**. It should also be noted that the geographical place names of the eastern lowlands are derived from the northern dialects of Old English.

4. Conclusion

According to the theory of D.I. Yermolovich, toponyms are used as well-known names for geographical place names. Toponymic place names are numerous: it can be continental, ocean, sea, country, shrub, river, island, peninsula, residential area, street, square, building, and so on. Yermolovich classifies toponyms as follows:

Firstly, it is given with a geographic place name identifier. For example, in English *the strait of Dover, Jersey, City, Coney Island*; in French *Mont Blancs, Ille de France* or in Russian *Mockva reka, Vasilyevskiy ostrov, Rijskiy zaliv, Lomonosov prospect*. Graphic place names are usually given by the official name. But there are also geographical place names whose identifiers remain. For example, *New York (city), Baffin (Island), Nipigon (lake)*.

Secondly, toponyms are also created using suffixes, for example, *Novgorod, Beloozero, Kingstown, Peterborough*.

Thirdly, there are toponyms that are formed with the help of suffixes and do not indicate the names of geographical places, but are formed in a special way. For example, in Russian at the end of cities is made with the suffix **-sk**. For example, *Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Lipetsk, Donetsk*. Out-of-town and villages, as well as villages that have become cities, are made using suffixes such as **-ovo, -evo, -ckoye, -ki, -ino, -ye**. For example, *Bikovo, Matveyevskoe, Petushki, Vixino, Zaporozhye* and others. The suffix **-iya** has become a tradition in making country names. For example, *Britaniya (Britain), Ispaniya (Spain), Italiya (Italy), Rusiiya (Russia), Yaponiya (Japan)* and others. In English, geographical place names are formed using suffixes such as **-tone, -field, bridge, -burg, -borough, -mouth, land, -hampton, -shire, -dester, -head, -y, -ia, -ford**. For example, *Washington, Westerfield, Cambridge, Rittsburg, Hanborough, Portsmouth, England, Southhampton, Manchester, Selbu, Oxford* and others. Yermovich divides toponyms into anthroponyms, for example, the capital of *London, London*, a large city muddy on the River Thames, as well as the toponym Florida is a state and peninsula in the southeastern United States, a seaside resort, or Coney Island is a district and recreation area in New York. Yermovich calls such toponyms monolithic toponyms. There are toponyms that are used multiple times. Such toponyms are especially common in street names, for example, *Pushkin* and *Gopky* streets are found in every city in Russia, Main Street is common in all US cities, and Yermovich includes such toponyms in the list of polyphonic toponyms.

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