

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF TOPONYMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article is devoted to the toponyms of the Uzbek language – proper names, their interpretation, history and classification. The issues of the formation of toponyms, one of the components of which are finite morphemes, are touched upon. Simple, complex, belonging to different epochs and languages and being the result of centuries-old folk art are analyzed.

Keywords: toponymy, toponym, morpheme, classification, suffix, component, term.

We cannot imagine our world, our life, our society without proper name. Every day we use more than twenty proper names. Everything has its own name in the form of a proper name or a common name. But in this article we will consider the proper name – toponyms. A person cannot live without calling things by their proper names, it is the names that help to distinguish people, things or places from each other. The names of geographical places – toponyms are studied by the science of toponymy. Toponymy comes from the Greek words *topos* — place and *onoma* (or *onima*) — name. Toponymy is divided into several sections, which have their own subject and object of study:

- hydronymy (Greek. *hydro* - water), studies the names of rivers, lakes, seas, the names of streams, channels, bays, straits, waterfalls;
- oronymy (from the Greek *oros* — mountain, that is, the relief shape of the earth's surface) studies the names of mountains, peaks, hills, valleys, plains;
- oikonymy (Greek *oikos* — house), studies the names of localities.
- polinimia (Greek *polis* — city) or urbanonymy (Latin *urbos* - city), studies the names of cities and villages;
- microtoponymy (from Greek. *micros* —small), that is, studies small objects: springs, wells, fields, meadows, trees, ravines, roads, bridges and even the names of some trees.



- ethnotoponyms (Greek ethnos — people) toponyms formed from ethnonyms are the names of peoples transferred to geographical objects.
- anthropotomists (Greek. anthropos — man) names of geographical objects formed from a person's own name.

Toponymy develops at the junction of several sciences, such as geography, history, linguistics, linguistics, linguoculturology, and disputes about which science should include toponymy exist today.

Proper names, toponyms are part of the vocabulary of the language and, accordingly, obey the laws of the language. Linguistics is engaged in the study of words, therefore, geographical names are studied by the science of onomastics, (from Greek. ὀνομαστική - the art of naming) — a branch of linguistics that studies any proper names, the history of their origin and transformation as a result of prolonged use in the source language or in connection with borrowing from other languages.

On the other hand, toponyms make up a significant part of geographical maps and reflect the distinctive features of the area. From this point of view, toponymy is a geographical science. At the same time, toponyms are closely related to the history of society. The analysis of toponyms reveals ethnic and migration processes, features of contacts between different ethnic groups, historical events and culture of peoples. Thus, the issues of development and interpretation of toponyms are dealt with by history, geography and linguoculturology.

Toponyms are expressed in different parts of speech. According to the grammatical structure, Uzbek geographical names are divided into simple and complex. Simple proper names are divided into toponyms with suffixes and toponyms without suffixes.

Toponyms without suffixes and affixes consist of only one noun, these are geographical names without any other elements. There are several types of such toponyms:

- a) toponyms in the form of simple geographical or socio-economic terms: Anhor, Asbob, (also found in the form of Aspob - "real estate ", Gaza (mountain region), Yom (postal station), Ko‘l, Orol, Reg, Supa, Taqir, Uchma, Chim, Sharshara, Quduq
- b) toponyms that are expressed by the names of peoples, tribes or relatives: (ethnonyms): Arab, Bayot, Do‘rmon, Mang'it, Misit, Nukus, Sayot, Turk, Chandir.
- c) toponyms consisting of names and nicknames of people: Abdullah, Avaz, Karim, Mustafa, Navoi, Nazar, Tursun;



d) geographical names derived from the names of plants and animals: Bodom (almond), Do 'lta (hyena), Yong'oq (Walnut), So'kso'k (saxaul), Terak (poplar), Chinor (Maple), Yantoq (camel thorn).

Suffixal toponyms that have affixes in their composition. Common suffixes are:

-goh (square), Janggoh (square for wrestling, ring), Namozgoh (mosque with a large courtyard where prayers are held daily), Sayilgoh (playground).

-zor (field, plot of land), Bedazor – a field with clover, Bodomzor - a plot of land where almonds grow, Kavarzor – fields with prickly capers, Olmazor – apple orchards, Regzor, Sangzor, Terakzor, Chilanzor.

-iston - Bolutiston (a place where a large number of oaks grow), Bog'iston (a place with a large number of gardens), Sebiston (apple region), Turkiston (a place where representatives of the Turkic tribe live).

-iya - Mingiya ("the village where the representatives of the Ming tribe live"), Yuziya (from the name of the Yuz tribe), Shohruhiya (Shohruh - the father of the great scientist Ulugbek), Qodiriya (Qodir - the name of a person);

-kor - Lalmikor, Paxtakor, Sabzikor;

-lar - (plural suffix) Arablar, Beklar, Boylar, Zargarlar, Shayxlar, Shag'allar (the village where the Shagal clan lives), Echkilar (the village where the Echki clan lives), Qarg'alar (the village where the representatives of the Qarg'a clan live);

-li — Alamli, Anjirli, Burganli, Olmali, Piyozli (the place where wild onions are found), Tolli, Chayonli;

-lik — (-liq) — this suffix means the place where people come from (Andijonlik - from Andijan, Jizzahlik – from Jizzakh, Qo'qonlik – from Kokand), also this suffix can indicate certain qualities of people who live in this area: Zargarlik - "jewelers' district", Boylik — "the area of the rich", Xo'jaliq — "the area of the owners"), and sometimes they point to the terrain: Soylik (the place where the river flows), Tepalik (the place located on the hill).

-lok (loch) Gurlox (cemetery), Sangloq (rock), Tasloq, Kumloq;

-on - Arabon (there is also a form of Aravon — "Arabs"), Mang'iton (representatives of the Mangit tribe), Kosagaron (the area of the masters of bowls), Mington (representatives of the Ming tribe), Namatgaron ("weavers"), Sayidon ("Sayid neighborhood"), Xudoyon ("rulers", from the Islamic religion previously, the word "Xudo" meant "ruler");

-ot— Bog'ot ("gardens"), Rabotot ("villages"), Qishloqot ("villages");



-cha — diminutive suffix: Buloqcha, Deycha (Tajik. deh — "village"), Qo'rg'oncha.
-chi - indicates the owner of the profession: Aravachi is a carrier, Bo'yrachi is a carpet-maker, Temirchi is a blacksmith.

Complex toponyms consist of two or more components that are expressed by different parts of speech. According to the grammatical structure, they are divided into the following types:

a) noun and noun: Yozyovon, Yorqishloq, Kuyganjar, Maydonqum, Moybuloq, Toshrovot, Toshquduq; toponyms based on a person's name or profession: Abdukarimdivon, Qurbonmirob, Mamatyasovul, O'rozbaxshi.. Toponyms expressed by anthroponyms that consist of one or both components naming clans of tribes. Arabqiyot, Murotbag'ish, Mirzamitan, Esonshix, Bo'ribatosh.

b) adjective - noun. The second component consists of the geographical term: Yomonovul, Kattako'rpa, Ko'korol, Oqdaryo, Oqsuv, Oqtog', Pastqishloq, Uzunorol, Qoradaryo, Qorasuv, Qoraqum, Qizilqum, Qizilqiya, Qizilzov. The second component consists of the name of the tribe: Yomonqangli, Kaltako'rpa, Maydaqangli, Parchayuz',

c) noun and adjective. Juidam, Juinav, Oxunboboyuqori, Sulduzbolo, Sulduzpoyon, Talisafed;

g) numeral - noun: B eshariq, Yettikechuv, Mingchuqur, Oltiariq, Sakkiztom, To 'qsonkoriz, Qirqqiz, Biroq Mingqishloq, Yuzqishloq, Qirqqishloq.

d) verb – noun: Keldixayot, Uyg'antosh, Uchganjar, Qolgandaryo, Qaynarbuloq.

E) noun — verb: Jar ko 'chgan, Selkeldi, Suvyorgan, Qumbosdi, Qatiqto 'kildi, Borsakelmas, Gadoytopmas.

Thus, in the Uzbek language, toponymy was also submitted to deep study and analysis. When studying them, we encounter the natural features of the localities they call, study the history of this region, which tribes and peoples inhabited it, get acquainted with the culture of our ancestors. All this follows from the correct interpretation of toponyms, and for this it is necessary to study the grammatical structure of toponyms, determine suffixes, their origin, their translation and meaning.



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