

THE MYSTERIOUS WORLD OF TOPONOMICS: SEMANTICS AND SYMBOLISM OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PLACE NAMES

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Abstract: In this article, the dictionary meaning of the word "toponymics", processes and concepts such as the emergence, development and change processes of geographical names, the correct spelling and spelling of words, the meanings of the language lexicon, the adaptation and adaptation of toponymics to the national system are covered in a broad sense.

Key words: toponymy, national system, national territory, language resources, place names, vocabulary work, correct writing skills, harmony, understanding, semantics.

Science of toponymy, object and subject of research. As the theoretical foundations of any science are improved, its object, subject, purpose and tasks are defined. Toponymy, recognized as a collective science (from Greek. topos - place. onyma - name) is the emergence of geographical names, laws of creation, types of formation and development, regional differences in transformation. It is an independent science that studies migration, its current state, meaning, pronunciation and writing.

Experts say that toponymy and toponymy should be distinguished from each other. Toponymy means a collection of geographical names in a specific area. So, if toponymy is the object of study, toponym is the subject of its research. Complexity is inherent in the nature of toponymy, and this feature becomes more evident as the science develops. An important positive feature of toponymy is that it has the ability to synthesize and use the achievements and methods of related sciences (linguistics, history, geography). The collective approach rapidly develops toponymy as a science and increases its scientific and practical importance. At the same time, there is a possibility of a different approach to toponymy, which is the object of study. A name that is part of a toponymic system can have different forms. For this reason, it is possible to achieve a correct and effective result when analyzing the set of names taking into account all the specific features.

Therefore, a separate name extracted from the toponymic system cannot be the basis for scientific analysis. Therefore, it is appropriate to study the geographical name together with the toponymy of the area in toponymic research. In other words, in toponymic studies, it is often necessary to pay attention to the entire toponymic system, because the name is never unique, it is a link of a long "chain" in that system.

At the same time, place names are characterized by repetition, sometimes the name has a complex structure, and sometimes it is repeated divided into components. Often the semantics, pronunciation, and linguistic structure of the name are correct. but not all of its symptoms come together all the time. Therefore, the analysis will be correct and productive if all the unique features of the place name are studied. This applies to any toponymic system and to determining the origin and meaning of each name. If, in toponymic research, the

researcher works by putting his specialty first, it will be difficult to achieve the intended goal. Because, for a linguist, toponymy is just a list of geographical names, for a historian, toponymy is an index of historical documents and chronicles, for a geographer, toponymy is a collection of names on a geographical map. Therefore, based on certain laws, a set of geographical names formed historically in a certain area - a toponymic landscape can be a full-fledged research object for toponymics.

Therefore, each region, existing toponymic complex of the region, place names should be analyzed from different points of view: 1) geographical signs of the name: mountain, river, steppe desert, city, village, etc.; 2) the time of appearance and the reasons for it; 3) which language it belongs to and its linguistic features; 4) content and etymology (Greek. *exupov* - the original meaning of the word truth and *Khoyak* - teaching). 5) that the structure of the name corresponds to the rules of language and spelling; 6) scientifically correct spelling of the name in the created language and other languages; 7) distribution area of the name. migration routes.

V. A. Zhukkevich, the founder of the Belarusian school of toponymy, who paid attention to this issue, wrote as follows: "solving toponymic problems within the framework of a narrow specialty harms the work and reduces its practical importance." This is the conclusion. What toponymic studies are carried out in connection with a specific place. then the unique sliaklization features of the toponymy of the studied area will be comprehensively researched.

Toponymic landscape is a unified territorial toponymy that has the same characteristics as a geographical landscape. Landscape (German. *land* - earth. *shaft* - landscape) - a concept that summarizes various natural geographical complexes. that is, an area characterized by the uniformity of natural components and having natural borders.

The concept of toponic landscape can be applied in toponymic studies to the toponymy of a whole area formed on the basis of certain laws. V. Ajuchkevich defined the toponymic landscape as the expression of the geographical landscape in words. Sometimes. The question arises as to what makes the toponymic landscape different from the geographical landscape? The difference is that the geographical landscape is a part of the earth's crust formed during natural development and differs from other places, while the toponymic landscape is a linguistic expression of the relationship between nature and society.

To put it even more simply. toponymic landscape - provides an opportunity to create an additional idea about the relationship between any real objects and events that exist in the geographical landscape. In general, the toponymic landscape is the object of study of toponymy, and it consists of a set of geographical names that have been historically formed in a certain area based on certain laws. Toponymic landscape - serves as a basis for determining the place of toponymy as a science. The purpose and tasks of science. Any geographical object that attracts people's attention is named because of a social need. The name was necessary to distinguish them from each other.

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