

## SEMANTICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TOPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

G'aniyeva Dinara Panji qizi

Master student of TERSU

N.X. Mamataliyeva

PhD. Termiz University of Economics and Service

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14941447>

**Abstract.** *The study of geographical names is carried out by the special science which is called "toponymy". Toponymy is a special branch of linguistics, because any noun is a word, according to "place names" is part of such a language system and obeys its basic laws. How to name places is primarily determined by the needs of a particular stage of society. This article portrays toponyms in English and Uzbek languages. It also discusses some of the research that has emerged the data about toponyms that have analysed in morphological point of view in both languages. By applying to contrastive method, the toponyms are also discussed. This article describes the importance of toponyms in linguistics, their semantic features, as well as a comparative analysis of Uzbek and English toponyms.*

**Key words:** *Proper nouns, toponyms, contrastive, morphological analyses, semantic features.*

## СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ И МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ТОПОНИМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

**Аннотация.** *Изучением географических названий занимается специальная наука, которая называется «топонимика». Топонимия является особой отраслью языкознания, потому что любое существительное является словом, согласно «местоназваниям», является частью такой языковой системы и подчиняется ее основным законам. Как называть места, в первую очередь определяется потребностями определенной стадии общества. В этой статье описываются топонимы в английском и узбекском языках. В ней также обсуждаются некоторые исследования, которые выявили данные о топонимах, которые были проанализированы с морфологической точки зрения в обоих языках. Применяя контрастивный метод, также обсуждаются топонимы. В этой статье описывается значение топонимов в языкознании, их семантические особенности, а также сравнительный анализ узбекских и английских топонимов.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Имена собственные, топонимы, контрастивный, морфологический анализ, семантические особенности.*

In today's global world, English is not only a means of communication, but also international trade, occupies an important place in the fields of diplomacy, technology and education. Uzbekistan to independence economic development, expansion of international relations and education after achieving to learn foreign languages, especially English, as an important part of advancement in the field great attention was paid. Learning English is also for Uzbekistan's development strategy is of particular importance, because this language opens up new opportunities and perspectives around the world is one of the main factors in opening.

In this process, the general and specific features of the language are based on the internal capabilities of both languages, taking into account the linguistic, cultural and structural aspects of the language analysis is of great importance in the process of exchanging information from one language to another and in the process of translation.

That's it place names that exist in the field of onomastics of both languages, particularly toponyms, the use in meanings, the detailed study of their morphological structural structure is relevant not only for linguistics but also for other fields. At first we describe the word "Toponyms" with a linguistic point. Toponyms are place names, including the names of cities, towns, countries, regions, and geographical features like rivers, mountains, and lakes. These names often have historical, linguistic, or cultural significance, and they can sometimes reflect the characteristics of the place or the people who named it. Toponyms play a key role in the field of onomastics, which is the study of names—particularly personal names (anthroponyms) and place names (toponyms). While onomastics primarily focuses on understanding the origins, meanings, and usage of names, toponyms specifically provide valuable insights into cultural, historical, linguistic, and geographical contexts.

In world linguistics, H.A. Smith, A.L. Dauzat, G.J. Copley, G.V. Lemon's scientific researches are the science of toponymy deserves special recognition in its formation<sup>1</sup>. The theoretical foundations of toponyms in H.A. Smith's study, meaning groups of French toponyms in the work of A.L. Dauzat illuminated. In the work of G. J. Copley, places are common and famous if the issues related to names were analyzed, G.V. Lemon views on the etymology of toponyms in the English language stated. A famous Russian who defined the concept of a toponym linguists N.V. Podolskaya and A.V. Superanskaya "toponyms are any geographic except for planet Earth a generalization for all words expressing nouns is a term", they noted<sup>2</sup>.

By V.A. Nikonov "toponymics geographical names engaged in learning; language history, dialectology, intersects with the fields of etymology and lexicology; history, was

<sup>1</sup> Подольская Н.В., Суперанская А.В. Терминология ономастики // Вопросы языкознания. – 1969. – № 4. – С.141.

<sup>2</sup> Подольская Н.В., Суперанская А.В. Терминология ономастики // Вопросы языкознания. – 1969. – № 4. – С.141.

inextricably linked with geography and ethnography a separate department of linguistics" is stated to be<sup>3</sup>. Toponymy of D.E. Rosenthal, M.A. Telenkova "the branch of lexicology that studies geographical names; something a collection of geographical names of the area", described as<sup>4</sup>.

A study of Uzbek and Central Asian toponymy is related to the activities of H. Hasanov.

The scientist said, "A place is called a toponym it is called the name: Latin topos - land, onoma - name, name. Place the sum of names is toponymy<sup>5</sup>. Both a linguist and a geographer S.Korayev toponymy is one of the top experts in his field, toponymy giving an understanding of "toponymy is a place the science that studies names, and toponymy is geographical we mean the sum of names", noted<sup>6</sup>. E. Begmatov and N. Ulukov a wide range of toponyms and related terms in the dictionary the comprehensive essence is revealed<sup>7</sup>.

This article focuses on the role of the morphological structure of the toponyms in both languages. In modern linguistics there are two classifications of toponyms: a) by the type of geographical features designated; b) by structure. According to the first classification are the following types of toponyms: hydronyms, oronyms, place names, urbanity, microtoponymy, the microtoponyms and anthroposopia. Hydronyms are names of water bodies (rivers, lakes, seas, bays, Straits, channels, etc.) and have a very high linguistic and historical value, because the names of water bodies have been preserved for centuries and millennia and are little changed.

The next type -oronyms (from the Greek oros — mountain) denote the names of mountains (the Grampians, Pennines). The names of small localities are allocated to another group, which is called oikononyms (from the Greek. oikos-dwelling, dwelling). These include the villages (Cuxton, Buttsale, Five Oak Green) and the towns of Crayford, Earlswood, Great Torrington). Urbanonyms (from the Latin urbanus — urban) that denote the names of inner-city objects are divided into several types: godonyms (from Greek. hodos — path, road, street, riverbed) — street names (Baker Street, Lime Street, Whitehall), agoronyms (from the Greek agora — square) — names of squares (Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus) and dromonyms (from the Greek dromos — running, movement, path) — names of communication routes (Fosse Way, Icknield Way, Broxden Roundabout). Macrotoponyms (from the Greek makros-big) these are proper names that indicate the names of large geographical objects<sup>8</sup>. First of all, these are the names of countries or historical regions, provinces (France, Germany, Russia). Microtoponymy

<sup>3</sup> Никонов В.А. Введение в топонимику. — М.: Наука, 1965. — С.164.

<sup>4</sup> Розентал Д.Э., Теленкова М.А. Справочник лингвистических терминов. — М., 1972. — С.447.

<sup>5</sup> Хасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. — Т.: Фан, 1965. — Б.3

<sup>6</sup> Қораев С. Географик номлар маъноси. — Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1978. — Б.6.

<sup>7</sup> Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастики терминларининг изоҳли луғати. — Наманган, 2006. — Б.76-83.

<sup>8</sup> Alderman, D. 2000. A street fit for a King: naming places and commemoration in The American South. Professional Geographer.



is usually correlated with ethnonyms (Bulgarians — Bulgaria, Saxons). The names of small unpopulated objects or microtoponyms (from the Greek mikros — small) include physical and geographical or inner-city (meadows, fields, groves, streets, land, tracts, haymaking, pasture, swamp, woodlands, burning, pasture, well, key, pool, threshold, etc.) objects. According to the structural (morphological) classification, toponyms are divided into 4 types: a) simple, b) derived, c) complex

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, Jizzax, Kitob, Zomin, Termiz, Zarafshon

b) toponyms that are expressed by the names of peoples, tribes or relatives: (ethnonyms): Asaka, Baliqchi, Boyovut, Barlos, Bo'ka, Do'rmon, Malik, Mang'it, Mo'g'ul, Nazarbek, Naymon, No'kis, Olot, Sirg'ali, Turkman,

c) toponyms consisting of names and nicknames of people: Abdullah, Avaz, Karim, Mustafa, Navoi, Beruniy, Ulug'bek, Lermontov

d) geographical names derived from the names of plants and animals: Archazor, Bodomzor, Jiydabuloq, Terakzor, Chilonzor, O'rikzor, Qamishzor, Kaptarxona, Bo'rixona, Jayraxona, Minqush

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

Suffix	Example	Meaning
-zor	Bodomzor	a plot of land where almonds grow
-iston	Turkiston	a place where representatives of the Turkic tribe live
-iya	Shohruhiya	Shohruh - the father of the great scientist Ulugbek
-lik	Soylik	the place where the river flows
-ot	Bog'ot	Gardens
-kor	Paxtakor	a place where cottons grow

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:

Toponyms	The components
Toshquduq	Noun+noun
Oqdaryo	Adjective +noun
Oxunboboyuqori	Noun+adjective
Beshariq	Numeral+noun
Qaynarbuloq	Verb+noun

Toponyms that have used with common suffixes in this article. There's a rule how to pronounce them – learn which weak form each suffix uses and then add it to the end of the root word. We mostly applied the derivated toponyms which were taken from Old English.

Suffixes	Examples	Meaning
-by	Grimsby Derby Rugby	From Old Norse, meaning 'settlement' or 'village'. Since this is at the end and weak, we don't say /baɪ/, we say /bi/ weakly instead
-cester	Worcester Gloucester Leicester	From Latin, via Old English, meaning 'camp'. You can usually (but not always) skip the 'ce' and just pronounce it /stə/
-ford	Bradford Watford Stafford	A 'ford' is an Old English word for a shallow place in a river where you can cross easily. 'Ford' by itself is pronounced with a long vowel /fɔ:d/, but when it is used as a suffix, we use the weak pronunciation /fəd/
-ham	Tottenham	This Old English word

	Buckingham Durham	means 'farm' or 'homestead'. Confusingly, the 'h' is usually silent and so the suffix is pronounced weakly as /əm/
-ton	Brighton Everton Darlington	This is a common suffix from Old English, meaning 'enclosure' or 'estate'. We use the weak pronunciation /tən/ when it is incorporated into placenames

The morphological features of toponyms in Uzbek exhibit a combination of native Uzbek linguistic elements and influences from other languages, such as Persian, Arabic, and Russian.

Many Uzbek toponyms are descriptive of the physical or cultural characteristics of a place. These names often use adjectives or nouns that describe the area's natural features, ethnicity, or the characteristics of its inhabitants. Toponyms in Uzbek, like in many other languages, have distinct morphological features that contribute to their formation and structure.

These features are influenced by various linguistic processes, including derivation, compounding, and the use of grammatical markers. Uzbek toponyms are formed using a combination of affixation, compounding, and the use of meaningful geographical features. These names reflect the historical, geographical, and cultural landscapes of the region, and they often carry a rich connection to the environment and the people associated with those places. The semantic features of toponyms in Uzbek refer to the meanings, connotations, and symbolic aspects embedded in place names. These features can offer insights into the geography, culture, history, or significance of a particular place.

Many English toponyms are formed through the addition of common suffixes that modify the meaning and function of the root word. These suffixes often describe the nature of the place, its function, or its characteristics. English toponyms, both morphologically and semantically, offer a window into the history, culture, geography, and social structure of a place.

Morphologically, these names are often formed through the use of suffixes, compounding, and prepositions. Semantically, they often reflect geographical features, historical events, cultural significance, or economic roles of the place. Toponyms are more than just names—they carry layers of meaning that reflect the identity and heritage of the locations they represent.



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