

## TOPONYMIC TERMS CONNECTEDNESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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### Annotatsiya

*Barcha tillarda bo'lgani kabi, o'zbek va ingliz tillarida ham toponimik holatlar mavjud. Ingliz tilidagi joy nomlari, ya'ni toponimik leksemalarning struktural-semantik turlarini o'zbek oliy ta'limi muassasalarida o'qitish ham o'ziga xos bir uslubiy yondashuvni talab qiladi. Ushbu maqolada toponimik atamalarning ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi bog'liqligi yoritib berilgan.*

### Kalit so'zlar

*terminlar, toponimik atamalar, geografik joylar, toponimik kategoriyalar, diqqatga sazovor joylar.*

Naming Human Settlements has been a tradition since time immemorial. In turn, the name given to the place is also based on something. Today, however, the growing younger generation needs to know the history of the name of the place in which it lives and have information on the names put. At different periods of linguistics, the study of toponymic, the study of names in our republic by our scientists continues. The role of the teacher in its absorption into children is extremely large. For this reason, in the system of continuing education, a lot of attention is paid to the personality of the teacher.

The Uzbek people have their culture, art since very ancient times. It also has its own language. There is a lot of information about the steppe Uzbek tribes that have lived on a certain territory since very ancient times, their place of residence, place names today. Each tribe or people contributed to their share of the newly formed Uzbek language. We can see this in the different dialects, dialects spoken by the Uzbeks living in this area, even in their customs. This has also significantly influenced the naming of place names. The occurrence of the same tribe or seed name as a toponym in several territories was a result of the fact that the tribe in question lived or lived in these places. Therefore, the study of place names should be carried out in close connection with such disciplines as history, archeology, ethnography and based on their achievements.

The study of geographical names, terms is gaining even greater importance after independence. Anyone who wants to delve deeper into the progress and culture of their people, their country in the present should undoubtedly know its history perfectly. During the years of independence, important works are being carried out in our republic, such as the re-acquaintance of our great ancestors, the re-study of the names of our inhabited territories.

Toponymy, an important area of linguistics, is of great scientific importance as how the peoples living in a certain area lived history at different stages, the ways and methods of their development, the identification of phenomena occurring at different stages of life, as well as the coverage of laws and phenomena corresponding to the language of this people. This important field of linguistics has developed a lot in our Republic. This, of course, is an achievement of Uzbek linguistics. Materials dedicated to place names are collected based on observations and data recorded from the mouths of Indigenous people. A map of the village civic assembly and various historical and scientific sources can also be used.

Toponymy is derived from the Greek (topos-place, onoma-name), a branch of morphology that studies place names. This area of science has been developing a lot. The development of toponymic science is being contributed by scientists working in all fields of science, such as geography, ethnography, Historical Archaeology and finally linguistics. But when a historian, geographer, ethnographer, archaeologist and linguist turns to toponymy, each of them examines this science in its own way. Let's not study the main goal, from the point of view of which science, we should focus on the correct, scientific interpretation of geographical place names. When studying each name, we first encounter its surface (that is, what it is called). When different objects are called by a specific name, their specific characters are considered. In order to perpetuate the name of great personalities, a situation associated with it is taken into account, or, out of great respect for the person, the place is referred to in the name of that person.

In the following years, much worldwide work has been done and is being done on the study of place names. Large specialist scientists are involved in this work. A number of toponymic scientific centers are working on a global scale. There are a lot of books, collections on toponymy in Uzbek and foreign languages, as well as some articles. Special toponymic magazines also protrude in some countries.

The end of the first millennium and the beginning of the second millennium of millod in written sources for our region, a large number of co-toponyms are recorded. It is worth noting that the scientific approach to toponomic data in World Science was initially observed in the works of Oriental scientists Abu Rayhon Beruniy and Mahmud Qoshgariy. Abu Rayhan Beruni's "India", "The goddess of law", "Saydana" describe the laws regarding toponomics, place names in Central Asia, and many accounts of their explanation [1; 29].

The dictionary composition of any language will be composed of toponomic lexicography from proverbial nouns, i.e. geographical terms, terms. It seems to us that

toponomic lexicographies should show the meaning, grammatical and stylistic signs of the lexicon, pose with other languages, reflect their meanings. After all, the highest task that every linguist set before him in the period when innovative developments are taking place should be the automation of lexicography, electronization. This primarily means recognition of respect for our language [2; 3].

The process of penetration of foreign language elements from one language into another is a natural phenomenon. It was carried out in two ways - orally or in writing. Usually, foreign words, penetrating into the text of the borrowing language, were subjected to various phonetic, graphic, and grammatical changes. The study of phonetic and graphical adaptation of «foreign language lexemes is important not only in terms of the interaction of two contacting sound systems with the clarification of the reflection of this interaction on the system, first of all, the receptor language, ... but also for the general theory of sound changes» [3; 13].

In this, showed that such common nouns as «оржл, муха» can be used in the new nomination and gives examples: the steamer «Орел», кошка Муха. We can see the same nominations in the names of the locality of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Manok (in Tajik: chin, Andijan region, Hadjiabad district), Chganok (Namangan region, Pap district), Chfntak (pocket, Andijan region Asaka district), Tegirmen (mill, Namangan region Uchkurgan district), Kapa (hut, Andijan region Jalalkuduk district), Langar (anchor, Fergana region Kushtepa district), Minor (minaret, Ferghana region, Rishtan district) [4; 402].

Names are not usually translated. Geographical locations, names of objects are also actually names. But in world geography and mapping, there is a tradition of translating some of the same names in full, some in part. Such a tradition has also been introduced into the Uzbek language, and geographical names to be translated internationally are written in Uzbek.

Also, large geographical names belonging to regions inhabited by a number of peoples, Geographical Names that appear depending on the natural nature of the object, are fully translated. For example; Black Sea, Daryoi ink in Persian, Chyornoemore in Russian, More Neagre in Romanian, Schwarzes Meyers in German is referred to as Mer Noire in French. The Dead Sea is called Myortvoye more in Russian, Totes Meyer in German, Bahr Lut in Arabic, Mar Moto in Italian. It is also translated as Cape of Good Hope, High Lake, Blue Nile, Red Sea, White Sea, Mediterranean Sea, large swampy Ridge, Rocky Mountains, large Salt Lake, Devil's island, fiery Earth Island, Snowy Mountains, windy Islands, windless Islands[5, 546].

Geographical names consisting of two or more words are partially translated. In this case, the part of complex geographical names that consists of a determinant is translated, and the part that consists of a proverbial horse is not translated. We give an example of geographical names written in Russian. Adjectival determiners such as Южный, Северный, Восточный, Западный, живот, голубой, зеленый, красный, черный, Дальний, ближневверхний,

Нижний, Большой, Малый, Средний, Старый, Новый are usually translated. The main name is written on its own according to phonetic transcription.

Examples; Большой Восточный Erg – Big East Erg, Восточно-Австралийское течение – East Australian Current, Великобританский остров – UK Islands, Восточно-Сибирские острова – East Siberian Islands, Западно-Фризские острова – West Frisian Islands, Новая Guinea – New Guinea, Малый Atlas-Little Atlas, Средне-русская возвышенность – middle Russian Ridge, Северная Америка – North America, Верхний Chirchik – upper chirchik, Новая Caledonia – New Caledonia, Центральная Азия – Central Asia, etc.

But the method of full and partial translation does not apply to administrative and political geographical names, names of cities, villages. For example, in Uzbekistan, Yangikurgon, Qumqurgan, Yangiyul, Yangibazar, Yakkabog, Kattaqurgan, Kokterak are not translated in all languages [5, 547].

Astionim (from Greek ἀστειός – referring to the city, ονομά – nom, synonym polysonym (from Greek πόλις – City) are names of cities. Examples include Leeds, Grimsby, Sheffield, Manchester, Preston, Nottingham, Newcastle – English astionim. City names in Uzbek also have a very ancient history. The earliest town names are recorded in the "Avesto", while a number of town names also appear in our oldest source of direct Turkic languages, the stonewriting.

The comonyms (from Greek κώμη-village, ονομά – nom) are an apparition of oykonim, names of rural settlements. English Oakthorpe, Great Ormside, Risby, Robert, Walcot, Foxton, Tregony, Somerby. Historical-etymological description of astionims and comonyms often means that one of the components in their composition is essentially the opposite. For example, Navhas, Pirnaxas, Bozqala village, Izmuksheir village or vice versa denav shahrikabi. We see the same case in English toponymy. Of the comonyms noted above, Robertson, Foxton, is a good example of this.

Our rigorous analysis hinges on authoritative etymological sources, ensuring accurate attribution of primary etymological bases to each toponym.

### **Linguistic Evolution Categories:**

**Old English Roots:** For instance, the toponym «Bradford» originates from «broad ford,» signifying a river crossing (Mills, 2011). The etymology reflects the Old English words for «broad» and «ford,» referencing a wide river crossing.

**Historic Adjectives:** Consider «Greenhill,» which denotes a vegetated hill (Anderson & Coates, 2020). The etymology blends «green,» describing vegetation, with «hill,» indicating elevation.

**Nature-Inspired:** Reflect on «Watersmeet,» symbolizing confluence (Collins English Dictionary). Its etymology evokes the meeting point of distinct water bodies.

**Geographical Features:** Contemplate «Highcliff,» suggesting a lofty cliff (Collins English Dictionary). The etymology fuses «high,» connoting elevation, with «cliff,» indicating a

precipitous formation.

### **Historical and Cultural Categories:**

**Monarchs and Royalty:** For instance, «Edinburgh,» named after King Edwin of Deira (Oxford English Dictionary [OED], 2019), pays homage to historical figures.

**Religious Institutions:** Reflect on «Canterbury,» linked to Canterbury Cathedral (Newman, 2000). The etymology underscores the cathedral's significance.

**Battles and Historical Events:** Consider «Hastings,» commemorating the Battle of Hastings (Bridgeford, 2004). The etymology links directly to the pivotal event.

**Urban Centers:** Examine «York,» tracing back to Old English «Eoforwic» (Rivet & Smith, 1979).

The etymology highlights the city's ancient name.

### **Symbolic and Mythological Categories:**

**Mythological References:** For instance, «Avalon,» from Arthurian legends (MacKillop, 2004), embodies mythical themes.

**Legendary Concepts:** Contemplate «Excalibur,» the mythical sword (Malory, 2005), symbolizing legendary valor.

**Transferred Names Categories: Migration and Settlement:** For instance, «Newcastle,» journeying with settlers (Mills, 2011), signifies new settlement.

**Names of Discovery:** Reflect on «Plymouth,» transplanted from Plymouth, England (Andrews, 1930). The etymology relates to the original location.

**Transferred Royalty:** Consider «Cambridge,» relocating from Cambridge, England (TheAmerican Heritage Dictionary). The etymology associates with the source city.

### **Place names in English classes in higher educational institutions**

(Toponyms) « are directly related to the noble (simple, yasama, joint and complex) horses, and when training them in an audience, the teacher is guided by various modern pedagogical and methodological technologies, through the widespread use of interactive methods, modern media, as well as the formation of integrated skills and skills (integrated skills and habits), it is advisable to train thematic lexical units not individually.

In conclusion, it is necessary to deal with place names not only without the work of linguists, but also the work of historians, ethnographers, geographers, linguists, archaeologists, as well as rural intellectuals, the general public. The only way to solve linguodidactic problems in the process of translating toponyms is to conduct questions and answers, exercises, discussions on toponymic names using more interactive methods, so that it is better to remember students to work with dictionaries rich in translations of place names.

Toponyms as a result of child-identification in English and Uzbek are mainly found in

the names of products, in both languages this is referred to as the name of the place where high-quality products are produced. At the same time, moving toponyms to places such as cafes and restaurants gives new meaning and greatly contributes to the well-being of this place. This is considered to be a constant occurrence of specific naming in each language.

The geographical location, language, history and toponymy of English-speaking countries are diverse, and the main purpose of the study is to conduct a comparative analysis with Uzbek toponyms as the main object.

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