

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TOPONYMS REPRESENTED BY COMPOUND  
NOUNS IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES

Ismatova Nodirakhon Makhmudovna

Teacher of Kokand state pedagogical institute  
nodiraismatova1981@gmail.com

**Abstract:** The following article demonstrates some features of toponimic words which are represented by different systematic language. Moreover, the article shows toponimic features of the compound noun and gives background information about toponymy.

**Key words:** toponymy, linguistic features, compound nouns, color component

### INTRODUCTION

The main reason for the origin of geographical names is the need for them, which began to be needed since the beginning of mankind. Early geographical names were very simple. For example, mountain, river, lake, etc. The place names are varied, wonderful and strange, and there are a lot of them. Depending on the origin of existing geographical names, they can be conditionally divided into the following groups: 1) Names related to the location, character, surface and climate of the place. On the surface of the earth there are capes and rivers that mean "north", "south-west and east". For example, Nordkap (North Cape), Hokkaido (North Island) and others. Names that express the position of the place in relation to the air and the sun. For example, Kungay Olatov, Terskaey Olatov, Solydara. Chile (cold), names related to the relief of the earth's surface, especially many, for example, black, without water, without vegetation, mean stone mounds. The landforms formed as a result of weathering are called Adamtash, Kuytash, hole stone, narrow gorges Zindonsoy, O'radaryo. The names derived from the features of the appearance of geographical objects are Beshpanja, Og'zikeng, Ichaksirt, Tumshiqchoqqi and others. [1.38]

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Rivers, lakes, and wells are named differently depending on their size, color, salinity, purity, and depth. If the water is clear and clean, it is called Oynakol (which means so clear like mirror), Oynabulok, if it is deep and clear, it is called Koksuv (means blue water), and the waters that start from the snow are called Aksuv's (Oqsuv) cloudy milky lake, Traveler (Daydi) water is called "Tentaksoy" (Crazy pond) in Ferghana. There is also "Jinni" (silly) river in Surkhandarya. It overflows in the spring, washes the banks, recedes, and dries up in the summer. If the water of the water bodies is salty or sour, they are called Shorkuduq (means salty), Achchikkol (chilly), Shorbulok(salty). If water gushes out from under the ground like a fountain, it is called a "qaynar buloq". If the spring water is hot and mineral, it is called Issyksuv (Hot water), Obigarm, Obirakhmat, Kotirbuloq, Arashon.

There are also names that the people took into account the special features of geographical objects. When naming people and animals, he paid attention to their individual parts. "Mouth", "Nose", "Ear", "Horn" and others. Names related to minerals. Some of these names were given before the discovery of useful excavations, for example, Gazli, Oltinbel. A part was given after the opening of the mines. For example, Tashkomir, Maylisuv, Maylikol are in Kyrgyzstan, Jezkazgan, Temirtog in Kazakhstan, Nebitdog in Turkmenistan and names derived from professions. Such names are especially common in Uzbekistan; Names such as Painter, Soapmaker, Saddler, Knifemaker, Tokchilik, Gozabazar Shepherd's Market, Ukchi Tababkucha Qalandarkhana, Orda are inherited from the occupation of the residents. The names of household goods also took an active part in the origin of geographical names, for example, the word Kazan is a Turkish word that was adopted by Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, and Bulgarians. There are several names derived from the Kazakh word.

The city of Kazan is in Tatarstan, Kazanjik is in Turkmenistan, Kazanbulok is in Azerbaijan, Kazansuv is in the North Caucasus, Kazanlik is Bulgaria, etc. Ethnonyms testify to where the peoples lived in historical times and their interactions.

### RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Toponyms are words that have undergone grammatical and phonetic changes over a long period of time in use. An idea of the nature of these changes is very useful in determining how toponyms were pronounced, say, a few centuries ago. Because the form of toponyms in ancient monuments serves as additional material for determining their initial state. For example, in Uzbekistan, toponyms such as Vohim, Vahim, Uvahim are repeated several times.

If we take into account that the sound f is not characteristic in Turkic languages, if we imagine that the sound v does not appear at the beginning of the word, and if we imagine that the sound f can turn into the sound p, then into the sound b, or even into the sound m, then the above toponyms are Arabic vaqf ("property or income transferred to the disposal of a religious institution") it is clear that the term Or the city of Pop in the Namangan region was recorded in the works of Arab geographers (XI-XII centuries) as Bob (Arabic for "gate"). Starting with "Boburnoma" it took the form of Pop and was transformed.

So, the Uzbek written forms of toponyms in different periods are more or less different from each other. For example, in the sources of Arabic writing, including Khudoyar Khan's archive, the present village of Buvaidda is Bibi Ubayda (pronounced Bibi Abida), the city of Margilan is Marginon (pronounced Marg'non), Yozyovon - Yoziyobon, Laylakhana - Laklakhona, Baliqchi - Baliqchi, Nayman - Niyman. written (remember that the village and tribe of Naiman is pronounced Neyman in the Ferghana Valley.

It should be said that folk art and living language play a big role in naming places. From this point of view, traces of the dialect have been significantly preserved in the geographical names. The toponym Jui, meaning "new stream" in Tajik, is found in one place in the forms Jeynav or Jenov. There are villages in the republic called Jarboshi, Yorboshi, Yortepa, Jartepa, Okjar, Okyor. The "yor" component in such names is the dialectal form of the word jar. Similarly, there are villages called Ilonli - Ilonli, Ilontamgali - Illontamgali, Yoyilma - Yoyilma. In general, variations in the spelling and pronunciation of proper nouns, including anthroponyms, and in particular toponyms, are not only the result of dialects, but also the result of phonetic and other grammatical changes as a result of the use and use of lexical units of different languages in other linguistic conditions. Such differentiation can be divided into several types. For example, Arabic geographical and social terms have been transformed in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

### CONCLUSION

Geographical names have and had in all the times a broad cultural significance. When we speak of toponyms and especially of toponyms in cartography, their overall significance lies in their multiple functions (address function, identification, language, social, economic and cultural relevance, the whole system of the mental comprehension of natural and cultural environment of peoples) which form the multi-faceted cultural contexts around the name-giving act of toponyms. Names are in the present and were in the past coined by a social community with a specific cultural background or worldview. A farming society, for example, coins names that differ from those of an industrial community; the natural environment is reproduced in the adjacent toponyms (Mont Blanc 'white mountain'), other geographical features as, for instance, seas bear names from the worldview of the Greek mythology (Atlantic Ocean 'Sea of Atlas').

Language, historical records, word formation, phonetics, vowel and consonant alternations, meaning, semantics, naming motives, dialect pronunciation and, not less important, the folk etymology if there exists one. The first step in the etymological processing of toponyms consists of the language survey: what is or are the present language(s) of a state, what former languages were in

use and what is or are the authorized language/s. The next task is to consult the archival sources as well as old maps to set up a data set of historical records for a specific toponym from its first recorded entry until the present, whereby the first historical record is given particular attention as regards the spelling and language stage.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Ergasheva, M. "Local valence and its semantic correspondence in eventuality." Сборник конференций. 2018.
2. Ergashevna, Ernazarova Hilola. "Analysis of the Linguoculturologic Characteristics of Prefaces and Entries." *European journal of innovation in nonformal education* 2.2 (2022): 115-117.
3. Ikhtiyorov, A. "MORPHOLOGICAL METHOD OF EXPRESSING THE SEMANTICS OF SUBJECTIVE RELATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK." *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)* 7.6 (2022): 81-85.
4. Mamajonov, Alijon. "Allegoriya haqida umumiy tushunchalar. allegorik vositalar dunyo tilshunoslari talqinida." *yangi O'zbekistonda milliy taraqqiyot va innovasiyalar* (2022): 124-126.
5. Qorayev S. Toponimika. O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2006. – 38b. (Qorayev S. Toponymy. Study guide. - Tashkent: Publishing House of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2006. - 38p.)
6. Solijonov, Mukhammadjon. "On the linguocultural analysis of the conceptual field in the text." *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine* 7.3 (2020): 3656-3660.
7. Usmonov, Y. M., and Z. Sh Jurayeva. "BASIC PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH OF TOURISM TERMS." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.4 (2022): 137-141.
8. Исакова, Шохидахон Икрамовна, and Мукаддам Ахмедовна Курбанова. "К проблеме передачи национального своеобразия пословиц, поговорок и других единиц в художественном переводе." *Вестник науки и образования* 5-2 (83) (2020): 12-14.
9. Исмаилов, К. А. "Преподавание английского языка в узбекистане (на примере Кокандского государственного педагогического института)." *Страны. Языки. Культура.* 2020.
10. Исматова, Нодира Махмудовна, and Мухлиса Ахадовна Йигиталиева. "Предложения в языке и речи." *Молодой ученый* 11 (2016): 1696-1698.
11. Исматова, Нодира Махмудовна, and Мухлиса Ахадовна Йигиталиева. "Предложения в языке и речи." *Молодой ученый* 11 (2016): 1696-1698.
12. Исмаилов, Қахрамон. "Шарқий туркистондаги тасаввуф тариқатларига муносабат." *Oriental Art and Culture* III (2020): 187-193.
13. Насирдинов О.А. Aspects of the tenses in the Uzbek and in the English languages. *Молодой ученый.* 2017. № 27 (161). С. 172-173.
14. Олимов Х.Ю., Худойназарова Г. What is ESP? *Молодой ученый.* 2017. № 32 (166). С. 101-102.
15. Олимов, Хуршид Юнусалиевич, and Ойбек Абдубаннонович Насирдинов. "The role of Information technology in teaching English." *Молодой ученый* 12 (2016): 904-905.
16. Пармонов А.А. Improvement of speaking skills in idiomatic english. *Молодой ученый.* 2017. № 4-2 (138). С. 40-41.
17. Пармонов А.А. Methods of teaching. *Молодой ученый.* 2017. № 4-2 (138). С. 41-42.
18. Пармонов, Алишер Абдупаттоевич, and Хуршид Юнусалиевич Олимов. "Lingvo-Stylistic Features of Irony (in the Works of OHenry)." *Молодой ученый* 13 (2016): 701-703.
19. Пармонов, Алишер Абдупаттоевич. "Isomorphic and Allomorphic Features of the Interrogative Pronouns in Modern English and Uzbek Languages." *Молодой ученый* 13 (2016): 703-704.

20. Пармонов, Алишер Абдупаттоевич. "Structural-semantic types of interrogative pronouns in Modern English and Uzbek." Молодой ученый 8 (2016): 1154-1156.
21. Пармонов, Алишер Абдупаттоевич. "Chet tilni o'rganishda axborot texnologiyalarining ahamiyati." Молодой ученый 4-2 (2017): 39-40.
22. Тиляходжаева, Фазиля Мухамеджановна. "Задания для работы с кинофильмами в преподавании иностранных языков." Молодой исследователь: вызовы и перспективы. 2019.
23. У. Ахмедов, Н. Каримова Kasb-hunar kollejarida ingliz tili o'qitishning hozirgi ahvoli. - Молодой ученый, 2017. С.9-10.
24. Эрназарова, Хилола Эргашевна, and Муяссар Иномовна Абдуллаева. "История развития периодов социальной педагогики." Исследование инновационного потенциала общества и формирование направлений его стратегического развития. 2014.