

THE HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF TOPONYMICS IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** This article describes the history of the emergence and study of toponymy, comments on the scientists and writers who conducted scientific research in this field and highlighted toponymic units in their scientific and artistic works. In addition, the importance of toponymy in the field of linguistics is analyzed.

Long term studies of toponymy scientists, such as linguistics, show that the emergence of toponymic units goes back to the long history of a certain language. The emergence of toponymic units was first recognized by the names of small tribes and communities or well-known, distinctive names and became popular from language to language. The emergence of each toponymic unit is related to a person, event or information.

The field of toponymy, like other fields, can change over time, be named by different names for various reasons. For example, we can say that the independence of the colonial countries was the reason for the change of place names.

Studying the history of toponymic units and their comprehensive analysis is one of the most important areas of linguistics. Toponymy is actively studied by many professors-scientists. Because the naming of place names and their appearance determine not only the geographical, but also the economic, political and social status of that place. In linguistic studies of toponymic units, how they are structured and how they are formed through syntactic units is an important factor. Their linguistic and cultural foundations are divided into types such as toponymic units composed of external unity and usually composed of internal unity in the studied languages.

In the field of toponymy, many scientists and writers have covered extensive and valid information in their scientific and artistic works. Among the scientists who contributed to the field of toponymy history are Herodotus "History", Strabo "Geography", Pomponia Mela "Chorography", Pliny "Natural history", Abu Rayhan al-Beruni "Konunov Masud", "India", "Saidali", Mahmud Koshgari made a great contribution to the geographical study of place names through the works of "Devonu Lug'otit Turk", Abu Ali ibn Sina "Seashore", Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma" among local scientists and Russian researchers.

Later, in the works of V. V. Bartold, V. P. Semenov-Tyanshansky, and E. M. Murzaev, among the mature scientists, the emergence of toponymy and its importance in the field of linguistics, its types, semantic and structural aspects were analyzed on a scientific and practical basis.

As mentioned above, in the works of scientists of the ancient world, several names are mentioned in Uzbekistan, including the Hyrkand Sea, Araks (Amudarya), Oxus (Oksos - Amudarya), the city of Khorasmiya (Khorazm), the state of Kang' (Kangkha, Kanguy), Yaksart ( It can be seen that the oldest local name of Syrdarya), Marakand (Samarkand), Polytimet (Zarafshan) and others are mentioned.

Also, the famous Hungarian scientist and traveler Vamberi conducted separate studies in the history of toponyms in Central Asia. is engaged in. In addition, H.H. Hasanov's "Secrets of Geographical Names" contains a lot of information about toponymic units.

The formation and development of toponyms led to the emergence of various stages in science. Ya. G'ulomov, R. N. Nabiyev, A. R. Muhammadjonov, F. Abdullayev, S. Ibrohimov, H. T. Zarifov, who participated in the creation of the first toponymic card index in Uzbekistan,

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ethnographers - E. Fozilov, M. Shoabdurahmonov, Kh. Doniyorov, R. Kong' Irov, the works of geographers - H. Hasanov, S. Karayev are noteworthy.

Based on the approaches in the works of Uzbek toponymy scientists, it can be said that Uzbek toponyms do not have the same importance as in countries inhabited by Slavic peoples. The most common affixes (topoformants) in the toponyms of Uzbekistan are -zor, -kat, -kent, -istan, -loq, -abad, -li, -lik, -liq, -on, -xona, -goh, go . , -chi, -cha, -ak, -ik, -kor, etc., Uzbek toponyms are mainly formed through these affixes. For example, we can say that *Olmazor* is named after a place with many apple orchards, *Toshloq* is named after a rocky area, *Gulobod* is named after a place full of flowers. you can see place names like.

It is very important that geographical names are preserved for a long period of time. For example, toponyms such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm are very ancient names. That is why opinions are still put forward that their origin has not yet been conclusively resolved. Many toponyms with a long history date back to earlier times before the appearance of writing. That is why there are toponyms that are still preserved even if the peoples have disappeared and the language has been forgotten.

The above studies show that toponyms appear based on certain laws and needs. Such regularities are based on the spiritual similarity of the words involved in the formation of names, as well as in their grammatical structure, that is, which of their parts of speech and their structure are more involved in the formation of geographical names. is also seen.

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