

The Analysis of Compound Figurative Place Names in the Uzbek and English Languages

QURBONOV NODIRJON BURIBOYEVICH

Tashkent University of Information Technologies, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Figurative toponyms in the Uzbek and English languages have not been comparatively studied in a monographic plan yet. This topic is relevant in this respect and the scientific novelty of the research is that a special monographic study of figurative nominations of objects, systematic deep and separate comparative-typological interpretation of the problems of the study of figurative toponyms has been carried out for the first time with this work. One of the methods of formation of toponyms is compounding, in which meaningful independent words get combined to form new words. Such words are mainly toponymic indicators in place naming. In Uzbek and English, toponymic indicators are used as endings to form new place names. There are more endings in English toponymy than in Uzbek. They have changed phonetically, and there are many cases of the use of the same word repeatedly with different pronunciations. In both languages, other independent words can also form new names in compound forms. The compound toponym formation in both languages is very similar except some cases. In this article we decided to explain the formation of compound toponyms in both languages. Besides the transonymization of words as a result of derivation, their forms, types and semantics have been discussed in the article.

Keywords: Derivation, affixation, endings, compound toponyms, onymization of appellatives, classification, left-headed-form, right-headed-form, type, toponymic indicators (topoindicators).

INTRODUCTION

The study of morphology is of the essence in every language in order to understand the processes involved in word creation. Compounding has been studied by many researchers; however, more attention is given to the derivational aspect of affixation and compound toponyms in the language. Compound toponyms are place names that are formed by combining two or more words. Toponyms consisting of more than one lexical unit according to their structural structure are called compound toponyms. The main problem of comparative research of toponyms in the Uzbek and English languages is the question of methods of investigation, the classification of their types when studying compound toponyms in both languages. At the same time similarities and differences in name formation between two languages should be revealed by researching the toponymic names comparatively. We think that linguacultural aspects in the toponymy of different languages should be learned in comparative linguistics.

We can say that affixation is a word-derivation process. The derivation is a morphological process through which words are formed. Derivation is basically concerned with the formation of new words (Adewumi 2021: 68-88). Mainly the derivation happens with the help of affixation but the derivation is also available with compounding words together. In English there are a number of endings which are derived from regular words, for example: *-age, -ay, -ea, -ey, -y, -back, -beach, -beck, borne, -bourne, -burn, -boro -borough, -burgh, -bury, -by, -bie, -caster, -cester, -chester, -comb, -combe, -dale, -dean, -den, -dene, -fell, -ford, -forth, -gill, -hall, -all, -ell, -ham, -am, -hampton, -holm, -hope, -op, -up, -how, -ing, -ingham, -leigh, -ley, -lie, -ly, -low, -minster, -or, -over, -er, -ton, -thorpe, -torp, -trop, -thwaite, -ton, -warden, -wardine, -worth, -worthy, -wich, -wick, -with* (Murray 1915). etc. In Uzbek we can find such words which are used as an affix in noun formation, for instance, *-tepa, -obod, -chek, -qishloq, -ariq, -mozor, -xona, -qo'rg'on, -bozor, -rabot, -ko'l, -kent, -soz, katta-, kichik-, yangi-, eski-, yakka-* and Turkic numerals (Begaliyev 2015) as well.

The derivation of compound toponyms can vary depending on the languages and cultures involved. Some compound toponyms are formed by combining words that describe the location or features of the place. This type of compound toponyms are a lexical type of the derivation of the appellatives. Besides, the derivation of compound nouns can be influenced by a variety of factors, including language, history, geography, and culture. We can also classify the derivation of the appellatives in toponymy as historical, geographical, cultural, as well. All of these compound toponyms are formed semantically and the words inside the toponyms are semantically interconnected.

In Uzbek linguistics, there are different approaches to the formation of compound nouns (these ideas also apply to toponyms). According to the existing facts, there are different views on their formation, since compound nouns are historically formed by rounding and joining words. That is probably why, in the early linguistic literature on the issues of compound words, it is noted that they are formed by syntactic-semantic, syntactic-morphological methods (Rahmatullayev 1961), while other works indicate that they are formed by syntactic-lexical, syntactic-morphological, morphological methods (Hojiyev 1963). It can be seen in the literature that the results of the researches carried out in the later periods have been reflected, that changes have taken place in the relations about their creation. In particular, it is possible to observe the use of syntactic-lexical, composition method terms in relation to the formation of compound words (Hojiev 1989: 30). In the later researches it can be seen that compound words are denied as a phenomenon of formation.

In derivation one part of speech moves to the other parts of speech, in other words, the derivation changes the part of speech of the word (Torkuma 2021: 153-161). Appellatives can move to an onomastic layer and form a new onym, that is, onymization of appellatives. With appellative onymization, appellatives or appellative verbal units change their functions and become proper names and are further developed in any class of onyms. Transonymization is motivated by other onyms and is the second main model of name nomination (Lukyanova 2012).

Toponyms have lived for hundreds, even thousands of years, and have passed from century to century, from generation to generation (Kurbonov 2022: 82-88). We study place names to learn the values of a group of people. In doing so, we also learn new words. We can better remember the meaning of these new words and how to use them. This is because we can connect them to the history of a place (Elfrieda 2018). The names are modified morphologically to reflect the interest of the name givers and names have meanings (Tarasis 2023: 32-59). Syntactic-semantic, or its further name, syntactic-lexical method of forming compound nouns, which is used in relation to the formation of compound words, means the formation of words expressing the same concept as a result of the rounding and joining of the phrase, in other words, the transfer to the compound noun. In the formation of compound nouns in the syntactic-morphological method, it is assumed that a new concept is expressed by adding formative affixes to the word combination. Morphological formation of compound nouns, or its further term composition, means the creation of a word expressing a new meaning from the addition of two bases, that is, an independent word.

These features related to the formation of compound words are fully applicable to the formation of toponyms, which are part of the Uzbek language system of proper names.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This article is comparative-qualitative in nature with descriptions of data on place names in the English and Uzbek languages. The data have been collected from the regions of English speaking countries and Uzbekistan and maps, dictionaries, namely place names dictionaries by the toponymists of the USA, Great Britain and Uzbekistan have been used. The data have been collected through questionnaires visiting villages of Uzbekistan, semi-structured interview and focus group discussions where a total of 3000 village and town names, also some oronyms and hydronyms were found and analysed.

In the article we have also researched some oronyms and hydronyms as they have similar structure. Like other types of

toponymy, oronymy also has compound oronyms with two or more components (Begimov 2023: 207-212). The two types of compound toponyms, i.e. left-headed-form and right-headed-form have been researched by classifying them into Noun+noun type (anthroponym+noun type, ethnonym+noun type, phytonym+toponymic structure type, zoonym+toponymic structure type, topographic indicator + toponymic structure type, appellative + toponymic structure type), Adjective+noun type, Numeral+noun type, Numerative+noun type, Noun+verb type, Numeral+verb type. This classification carried out to determine the types of compound names. The essentially comparative description of the classification of toponyms is different. In particular, geographers pay more attention to the geographical features of toponyms when describing them, while linguists pay special attention to the lexical-semantic aspects of place names and classify them according to the rules of linguistics (Eshboev, 2020: 255-260). So, we think that the compound toponyms in the English and Uzbek languages should be classified lexically- semantically learning the works of linguists, like Dusimov Z. (Dusimov 1985), Nafasov T. (Nafasov 1968), Ulugov N. (Ulugov 2008), Enazarov T. D. (Enazarov 2006), Kadirova S. M. (Kadirova 1970), Grant A. E. (Grant 2003), Scot M. R. (Scot 2003), Butler J. O. (Butler 2012), Burns A. (Burns 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As the language arises as a social phenomenon under the influence of the need of communication of each people, nominative units such as appellative words also appear under the influence of this need. Toponyms also serve as one of the nominative units for interaction and communication, that is, necessity. At this point, as a proof of our above-mentioned points, we are going to give examples of etymological, lexical and semantic analyzes of compound toponyms in Uzbek and English languages.

In compounding the words in toponyms, here we can say that there are two similar types of compound name formation in both

languages, that's left-headed-form and right-headed-form. Here we can give some examples:

- **left-headed-form:** English: aber 'river' → aber + deen > *Aberdeen*, chester 'camp' → chester + field > *Chesterfield*. In Uzbek: yangi 'new', qishloq 'village' → yangi + qishloq > *Yangiqishloq*, qora 'black', tepa 'hill' → qora + tepa > *Qoratepa*.
- **right-headed-form:** burgh/bury 'fort' → edin + burgh > *Edinburgh*, ampton 'settlement' → north + ampton > *Northampton*. In Uzbek: qishloq 'village', tojik 'Tajik' → tojik + qishloq > *Tojikqishloq*, qutti 'box', soz 'maker' → qutti + soz > *Quttisoz*.

The toponyms in the English language are formed by compounding Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Latin words, later they became endings. They are *-age, -ay, -ea, -ey, -y, -back, -beach, -beck, borne, -bourne, -burn, -boro -borough, -burgh, -bury, -by, -bie, -caster, -cester, -chester, -comb, -combe, -dale, -denor don, -dene, -ford, -forth, -gill, -hall, -all, -ell, -ham, -am, -hampton, -holm, -hope, -op, -up, -how, -ing, -ingham, -leigh, -ley, -lie, -ly, -low, -minster, -or, -over, -er, -ton, -thorpe, -torp, -trop, -thwaite, -ton, -warden, -wardine, -worth, -worthy, -wich, -wick, -with*. These ending are words and they have their meanings. The meaning is the main condition of a name, there's no name without a name. We can give some British place name examples to these endings, *Cocknage, Stevenage, Swanage, Selsea, Bawdsey, Anglesea, Wansbeck, Pinchbeck, Holbeach, Hartburn, Otterburn, Warkburn, Greensburn, Bamborough, Middlesborough, Hillborough, Butterby, Badby, Kilsby, Rugby, Chesterfield, Manchester, Ribchester, Leicester, Binchester, Ebchester, Rochester, Seacombe, Cumberland, Gillercombe, Escomb, Black Combe, White Combe, Combill, Allendale, Borrowdale, Ennerdale, Coalbrookdale, Darley Dale, Doverdale, Basilden, Burdon, Croxden, Eversden, Morden, Garden, Hawarden, Marlingford, Gosforth, Chelmsford, Duxford, Beeford, Whiteford, Shefford, Stafford, Bullgill,*

Dallowgill, Ivegill, Lowgill, Ramsgill, Bubbenhall, Broomhall, Crewe Hall, Killinghall, Goxhill, Stramshall, Hodnell, Sugnall, Degenham, Beenham, Chippenham, Askham, Brigham, Durham, Bathampton, Northampton, Littlehampton, Southampton, Sevenhampton, Wolverhampton, Easthope, Hope Rowdle, Rattlinghope, Woolhope, Dunsop, Blakeup, Dudehowe, Aslaoe, Thingoe, Brant How, Great How, Hickling, Horning, Gembling, Kipling, Healaugh, Skrlaugh, Early, Shocklach, Cookley, Ardsley, Tinsley, Moxley, Challow, Hounslow, Marlow, Barlow, Bierlow, Chellow, Mucklow, Axminster, Bedminster, Sturminster, Westminster, York Minster, Beverley Minster, Aymestrey, Adlestrop, Hatherop, Pindrup, Puckrup, Westrip, Wilestrop, Copmanthorpe, Seathwaite, Satterthwaite, Linthwaite, Slaithwaite, Hunderthwaite, Crostwight, Atherstone, Beeston Castle, Brighton, Brixton, Eikstone, Johnston, Austerson, Alstanton, Bishport, Seacourt, Tudworth, Wigglesworth, Backworth, Bedworth, Emsworth, Epworth, Failsworth, Farnworth, Greenwich, Harwich, Sandwich, Alnwick, Berwick, Cheswick, Withernwick, Nantwich, Langworth, Skipwith, Langwith. In English the formation of toponyms differs greatly, because the endings are usually words which can be called compound names. British toponyms are usually treated as subordinative compounds (Cameron 2003: 3-17; Watts 2004: 4-14.).

Thus, Old English toponyms present an important diachronic picture. The production rules that formed them are now unproductive, but play a role for (word) stress assignment, and interpretation as toponyms (Francesco 2017). The role of productive morphological patterns is regulation in shaping the creation of new toponyms. By emphasizing the use of semantically transparent phrasal compounds, it suggests that these naming conventions play a significant role in the development of toponyms. Thus, when we research the formation of the toponyms in English, we can see that they are productive formation pattern of place naming.

In the Uzbek language compound toponyms include toponymic indicators like *tepa, obod, chek, qishloq, ariq, mozor, xona, qo'rg'on, bozor, ko'l, kent, katta, kichik, yangi, yakka, soz,*

guzar, rabot, deh- (de-, di-), yor-, jar- (-jar) and Turkic numerals are used as well. For example, *Qoratepa, Oqtepa (Fergana), Toytepa (Bukhara), Davlatobod, Amirobod, Xonobod, Yangiobod, Saidobod, Dechaobod (Bukhara), Ziroad (Fergana), So'xobod (Fergana), Mamayusufchek (Fergana), Tojikqishloq, Qumqishloq (Fergana), Koreysqishloq, Turkmanqishloq (Samarkand), Qumariq, Beshariq, Oltiariq (Fergana), Payariq (Samarkand), Muqriariq (Termiz sh.), Yortiariq (Surkhandarya), Arabxona (Bukhara), Urganjixona, Chorxona (Bukhara), Kaptarxona (Fergana), Xonqo'rg'on, Jarqo'rg'on (Bukhara), Handalbozor (Surkhandarya), Mirbozor, Saribozor, Sarbozor, Tuzbozor, Eskibozor, Qorovulbozor (Bukhara) Qorako'l (Khorezm), Qorako'liyon, Miyonko'l (Bukhara), To'rtko'l (Karakalpakstan), Vag'ozkent (Bukhara), Kichikboy (Bukhara), Yangiturmush, Yangiqishloq, Yangiobod, Yangizamon (Bukhara), Yangihayot, Yakkatut (Fergana), Yakkatol (Surkhandarya), Yakkabog', Yakkaa'lam, Yakkarabot (Bukhara), Miltiqsoz (Marg'ilon sh.), Oynasoz, Asbobsoz, Mokisoz, Quttisoz, Arobasozlar (Bukhara), Qo'shamozor (Samarkand), Sarmozor, Arabmozor (Fergana), Kaptarlimozor (Fergana), Zarkent, Novkent (Fergana), Sho'rkent, Navkent (Namangan v.), Toshkent, Kattamahalla, Kichikmahalla, Kattamasjid, Kichikboy (Bukhara), Kattaqo'rg'on, Kattaturk, Kichikturk (Samarkand), Farg'onaguzar, Urganjiguzar, Arabguzar, tuyaguzar, Kengguzar, Tezguzar, Sharqiy Yangirabot, Oqrabot (Bukhara region), Dehnov, Denov, Debolo, Dibolo, Dehdaroz, Dedaroz; Yorqishloq (Andijan region), Jamanjar, Aylanmajar, Yormozor (Fergana region).*

Compound toponyms can be divided into the following types according to their morphological basis and structural model:

1. *Noun+noun type*

The structure of allonyms made on the basis of this model is uniform, that is, they have the property of joining each other without taking any grammatical means. The combination of word formation in the method of composition without affixes, that is, the combination of components without any grammatical indicators, was active before. Regardless of the presence or

absence of a grammatical indicator in their structure, some of them differ in syntactic relation. It depends on what words the components are made of. According to this aspect, compound nouns of this type are mainly formed from the relations of subject + subject and determiner + determined. According to the words of the first component, the toponyms formed on the basis of this model are divided into the following types. There are two types of place names which are formed from the names of people, they are **anthropotponyms** and **ethnotponyms**. These types of place names, although they do not retain grammatical features, have a focus+reflective relationship. Therefore, their components do not have the same syntactic position. Toponyms which formed from proper names constitute a special group of geographical names: anthropotponyms expressed the belonging of the geographical object to a certain person or named with the first person who settled there (Abishov 2017). That's why we can divide them into two types, i.e, anthroponym+noun type and ethnonym+noun type:

a. *Anthroponym+noun type*

In the Uzbek language anthroponyms in place names are usually used with their origin or their properties, professions and craft. Anthropotponyms provide a historical link to the individuals or communities, usually referring to an individual or group of individuals. These names often originate from personal names or characteristics of specific individuals. For example, village names, *Madyarovul* < Madyar+ovul: *Shukurmergan* < Shukur+mergan, *O'rozmergan* < O'roz+mergan, *Hakimto'ra* < Hakim+to'ra, *Hoshimdasht* < Hoshimdasht, *Hasan-Husan* < Hasan+Husan, *Qurbonqashqar* < Qurbon+qashqar, *O'rozmergan* < O'roz+mergan, *Hasanqovoq* < Hasan+qovoq, *Fozilxo'ja* < Fozil+xo'ja, *Usmonshayx* < Usmon+shayx, *Yoqubshayx* < Yoqub+shayx, *Temirxo'ja* < Temir+xo'ja, *Saidmiroxur* < Said+mir+oxur, *Mirsulaymon* < Mir+sulaymon, and so on. But in English place names compounding with anthroponyms are usually used with their properties and the place they owned or farmsteads, fords and woodland clearing they associated with, for example, *Abberley*, *Abberton*, *Bedford*,

Benington, Dudley, Ingham, Elvington, Enfield, Ermington, Erpingham, Exelby, Roberton, Runhum, Runnington, Rutland, Saint Andras, Saint Andrews, Saint Breward, Saint Buryan, Sant Cleer, Saint Helens, Saint Florence. Here we see that such type of compounding is similar in both languages. And the formation of place names with anthroponyms is followed by the formation of toponyms with the names of people directly related to the objects occupied by them or their activities or connected with the history of a place.

b. *Ethnonym+noun type*

In both languages the origin of the toponyms belonging to this type have the same structure with anthroponym+noun type. These names are usually connected with the ethnic people who had settled in the area. For example, in Uzbek: *Arabmozor* < arab (nation) + mozor (cemetery), *Арабқууилоқ* < arab (nation) + qishloq (village), *Arabxona* < arab (nation) + xona (place), *Naymanbo'ston* < nayman + bo'ston (Turkic ethnonyms), *Tojikqishloq* < tojik (nation) + qishloq (village), *Uyg'ursoy* < uyg'ur (nation) + soy (stream), *Chekxitoy* < chek (land) + xitoy (nation), *Shakarqishloq* < shakar (Turkic ethnonym) + qishloq (village), *Qipchoqariq* < qipchoq (Turkic ethnonym) + ariq (stream), *Qipchoqo'rg'on* < qipchoq (Turkic ethnonym) + qo'rg'on (ford), *Qipchoqovul* < qipchoq (Turkic ethnonym) + ovul (yard), *Qirg'izqo'rg'on* < qirg'iz (Turkic ethnonym) + qo'rg'on (ford), *Qozoqovul* < qozoq (Turkic ethnonym) + ovul (yard), *Hindimozor* < hindi (Turkic ethnonym) + mozor (cemetery), etc. In England main Germanic tribe names which migrated to the British isles also formed place names. English (Angles) > *England, Anglesey, Great Englebourne, Englefield, Engleton.* Saxons > *Sackbridge, Saxham, Saxby.* Frisians > *Frisby, Fressingfield, Friswell, Frieston, Friesthorpe, Freezeland, Friezland, Frizington.* Formation of toponyms with ethnonyms is also similar. In English, anthropotoponyms often derive from the names of individuals, families, or historical figures, reflecting the cultural and historical influences on the region or locality. In Uzbek, anthropotoponyms also reflect the historical and cultural backgrounds of the region. However, they

are rooted in the Uzbek language and specific to the history and heritage of Uzbekistan and surrounding areas. Both English and Uzbek anthroponyms serve as links to historical figures, traditions, and the cultural life of the respective regions, providing insight into the rich tapestry of each language's and region's history and heritage.

2. *Noun+hydronym type*

Toponyms belonging to this type appear to be composed of three morphemes. But they first went through the stage of formation as hydronyms and on this basis passed to toponym. Therefore, we treat them as two-component names. We suggest to name them as hydrotponyms. For example: *Sovurbuloq* < zovur (water facility) + buloq (spring), *Shirmonbuloq* < shirmon (bread) + buloq (spring), *Qumariq* < qum (sand) + ariq (stream), *Toshovuz* < tosh (stone) + hovuz (pool), *Soyguzar* < soy (stream) + guzar (pass), *Oynako'l* < oyna (mirror) + ko'l (lake), *Kўлҳовли* < ko'l (lake) + hovli (yard), *Олтинкўл* < oltin (gold) + ko'l (lake), *Qosimariq* < Qosim (proper name) + ariq (stream), Qosim's stream, *Tillako'l* < tilla (golden) + ko'l (lake), *Moyariq* < moy (oil) + ariq (stream), *Oltinsoy* < oltin (gold) + soy (stream), *Choyko'l* < choy (tea) + ko'l (lake), *Qamisariq* < qamis (cane) + ariq (stream), *Moyjap* < moy (oil) + jap (river), *Somonko'l* < somon (hay) + ko'l (lake), *Saroyko'l* < saroy (palace) + ko'l (lake), *Otako'l* < ota (father) + ko'l (lake), *Sangbuloq* < sang (stone) + buloq (spring), etc. In English place names with hydronymic type can be used with *sea*, *basin*, *bridge*, *spring*, *lake*, *well*, among them *sea* and *well* are more frequent, for example: *Brightlingsea*, *Maylandsea*, *Heybridge Basin*, *Cambridge*, *Virginia Water*, *Stanwell*, *Chigwell*, *Muswell Hill*, *Broadwater*, *Watersfield*, *Southsea*, *Portsea Island*, *Seaborough*, *Seaton*, *Springfield*, *Springthorpe*, *Waterlake*, *Scarcewater*, *Ashwater*, *Bridgwater*, *Canworthy Water*, *Chapmans Well*, *Chacewater*, *Frogpool*, *Frogwell*, *Silverwell*, *Pedwell*; *Tideswell*, *Bagwell*, *Bedwell*, *Hipswell*, *Hopewell*, *Rothwell*, *Bothwell*, *Southwell*, *Stowell*.¹ The hydrotponyms in the English language differ significantly from the Uzbek ones. This is because of the geographical situations and linguistic possibilities of the

languages of both countries. Place names with water facilities in English can even be used with prepositions, for example: *Holme-next-the-Sea*, *Wells-next-the-Sea*, *Winterton-on-Sea*, *Caister-on-Sea*, *Gorleston-on-Sea*, *Frinton-on-Sea*, *Holland-on-Sea*, *Sunbury-on-Thames*, *Walton-on-Thames*, *Sheerwater*, *Southwater*, *Shoreham-by-Sea*, *Goring-by-Sea*, *Purfleet-on-Thames*, *Stratford-on-Avon*. From these examples, we can see that the structure of formation of place names with hydronyms is almost similar in the Uzbek and English languages. Only there is a name formation with prepositions in English as well, and in this way there is no possibility to form a place name in the Uzbek language because there are no prepositions in the language.

3. *Phytonym+toponymic structure type*

Names of this type indicate the presence of a particular plant species at a known site. For example: *Baxshitol* < baxshi + tol (singing willow), *To'pqayrag'och* < to'p+qayrag'och (a buch of elm trees), *To'psada* < to'p+sada (a buch of elm trees), *Qamormol* < qator+tol (a row of willow trees), *Qo'shqayrag'och* < qo'sh+qayrag'och (a couple of elm trees), *Qo'shterak* < qo'sh+terak (a couple of poplar trees), *Gulpiyon* < gul+piyon (violet flower), *Sabzikor* < sabzi+kor (carrot grower), *Gulrabort* < gul+rabort (a street where flowers grow), *Anjirbog'* < anjir+bog' (fig tree orchard), *Ko'kdala* < ko'k+dala (green field), *Xinokoron* < xino+koron (henna growers), *Bog'chinor* < bog'+chinor (plane tree garden), *Teraksoy* < terak+soy (a tream with poplar trees), *Telpakchinor* < telpak+chinor (plane tree which resembles a cap), *Debodom* < deha+bodom (a village with almonds), *Paxtaorol* < paxta+orol (cotton island), *Paxtaqishloq* < paxta+qishloq (cotton village), *Jiydakapa* < jiyda+kapa (silverberry house), *Talligandum* < tall+gandum (wheat hill). In the English language the words *oak*, *apple*, *nut*, *hazle ash*, *wheat* are very common in the formation of toponyms: *Oakford*, *Oakley*, *Oak Tree*, *Royal Oak*, *Oakwood Park*, *Nutley*, *Oaklands*, *Oakfield*, *Appley Bridge*, *Appleton*, *Appletreewick*, *Hazlewood*, *Hazleton*, *Oakworth*, *Appleford*, *Wheatley*, *Ashwell*, *Oakham*. In the formation of place names with phytonyms in the Uzbek language, words such as *qo'sh*, *kor*, *soy*, *bog'*, *qishloq*, *kapa* are

topoindicators that form a place name, but in compounding, other words, including words related to nouns and numerals, also participate in the formation of names. In English, topoindicators take an active part in the nomination process.

4. *Zoonym+toponymic structure type*

Since the word that is the first component of the pronouns of this type is used as a modifier, indicating the sign of the named object, they show the relationship of modifier+modifiable. The formation of place names in both languages is the same as the formation of names with phytonyms above. For example: *Takaqishloq*< taka+qishloq (a he-goat village), *Hirsona*< hirs+xona (a place where bears are frequent), *Tuyaguzar*< tuya+guzar (camel pass), *Bo'rijar*< bo'ri+jar (wolf cliff), *Jayraxona*< jayra+xona (a place where echidnas are frequent), *Ilonsoy*< ilon+soy (a stream where snakes are frequent), *Kaptarxona*< kaptar+xona (a place where pigeons are frequent), *Morsona*< mor+xona (a place where snakes are frequent), *Pushtio'rdak*< pusht+o'rdak (the back of a goose).

In English:

- **a horse**> *Horsley (horse), Horsey, Horseheath, Horsford, Horsforth, Horsham, Horsmonden, Horstead, Horsington, Vale of White Horse, Horsebridge, Horsey, Horsington, Horsehay;*
- **a fox**> *Fox Hill, Foxley, Foxholes, Foxham, Foxearth, Foxton, Fox Royd, Foxcombe Hill, Foxholes,*
- **a frog**> *Frog Island, Frogshall, Froghall.*
- **a swine**> *Swineshead, Swinethorpe, Swindon, Swinhope, Swinhoe, Swinford, Swinstead, Swinton, Swinefleet, Swinton,*
- **an ox**> *Oxborough, Oxendon, Oxenholme, Oxenhope, Oxenton, Oxford, Oxhey, Oxley, Oxnam, Oxspring, Oxton, Oxwick, Oxclose (Tyne and Wear); Oxhill, Oxenhope, Oxspring, Oxspring, Oxenhope,*
- **a sheep**> *Shipley, Shipton, Shiptonthorpe, Shipmeadow, Shiplake, Shippon, Shipston on Stour, Shipmeadow,*

- **other animals:** *hog, fish, camel, goat, hare, cock, hen* > *Hockley, Fishley, Queen Camel, West Camel, Goatland, Harehills, Harewood, Cockfield, Henstead.*

5. *Topographic indicator + toponymic structure type*

Even in this type of toponyms, the first component is formed from topographic terms, but it expresses various signs of the named objects. In Uzbek the topographic terms like *bolo, bozor, ovul, rabot, tepa, qishloq, qo'rg'on, bog'* are very frequent in name formation process. For example: *Debolo* < deh+bolo (upper village), *Bog'idasht* < bog'+dasht (a garden in the prairie), *Saribozor* < sar+bozor (the beginning of a market), *Rabotipoyon* < rabot+poyon (lower avenue), *Labijo'y* < lab+jo'y (the bank of a stream), *Qozoqovul* < qozoq+ovul (the place where the Kazakhs live), *Jarqo'rg'on* < jar+qo'rg'on (the ford at the ravine), *Havzaktepa* < havzak+tepa (the pool hill), *O'rtacho'l* < o'rta+cho'l (middle desert), *Qo'riqtepa* < qo'riqtepa (virgin hill), *Boloiob* < bolo+ob (the upside of the water), *Ko'libolo* < ko'l+bolo (upper lake), *Bog'ieram* < bog+eram (the garden of Eden), *Bog'qishloq* < bog+qishloq (garden village), *Eskibozor* < eski+bozor (old market), *Toshmachit* < tosh+machit (stone mosque), *Qo'rg'on-tepa* < qo'rg'on+tepa (ford hill), etc. In place names of England the adjective 'green' is used as a toponymic indicator of a land. For example, *Whiteley Green, Gatley Green, Sandlow Green, Twemlow Green, Sproston Green, Bostock Green, Lostock Green, Arley Green, Hindley Green, Caton Green*, etc. The word 'green' is commonly used in English toponymy because it refers to the color green, which is associated with lush vegetation, forests, fields, and landscapes. Many places with 'green' in their name are named for their natural beauty or abundance of greenery. Additionally, the color green is often linked to concepts of growth, fertility, and vitality, making it a popular choice for place names. Besides English place names are also paired with prepositions in English but such prepositional pairing toponyms or toponymic structure does not exist in Uzbek as there is no prepositions in the language. For example, *Norton in Hales, Bell o' the Hill, Stratford-on-Avon, Newcastle-upon-*

Tyne, Newton-on-the-Moor, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Burley in Wharfedale, Newton Underwood.

6. *Appellative + toponymic structure type*

This type refers to a naming convention that combines a common noun or adjective (appellative) with a toponymic structure to create a specific type of name. In the Uzbek language, the formation of place names with the adjective “obod” *prosperous* is active, and collective naming with such an affix is very common. It is mainly used in the naming of newly established settlements. In addition, suffix-*zor* and top indicators such as *ovul, soz, qishloq, tog‘, buloq, bozor, ko‘l, tepa, qo‘rg‘on* form a toponym by compounding. *Xonobod* < xon+obod (the place where the khan improved), *Olmazor* < olma+zor (apple orchard), *Kirakashxona* < kirakash+xona (the place where delivery drivers stay), *Qozoqovul* qozoq+ovul (a fortified village where the Kazakhs live), *Oynasoz* < oyna+soz (mirror maker), *Havzaktepa* < havzak+tepa (the hill with a pool), *Toshquduq* < tosh+quduq (stone well), *Sartbuloq* < sart+buloq (Sart (former Uzbek) spring), *Sartqishloq* < sart+qishloq (Sart (former Uzbek) village), *So‘piqishloq* < so‘fi+qishloq (the village of sufis), *Takaqishloq* < taka+qishloq (a he-goat village), *Bobotog‘* < bobo+tog‘ (grandad mountain), *Boshbuloq* < bosh+buloq (main spring), *Kampirtepa* < kampir+tepa (old woman hill), *Tillahovuz* < tilla+hovuz (gold house), *Tuzbozor* < tuz+bozor (salt+market), *Boltako‘l* < bolta+ko‘l (axe lake), *Shahartepa* < shahar+tepa (town hill), *Qiziltepa* < qizil+tepa (red hill), *Toshqo‘rgo‘n* < tosh+qo‘rg‘on (stone ford), etc. In English, we can see top indicators such as *-ton, -ley, -hill, -burn, -buryor -borough, -field, -wood, -ford*, for example, *Stanton, Rothley, Horsley, Ladyhill, Oakley, Acton, Appleton, Harwood, Stakeford, Wheatley Hill, Fishburn, Bishopton, Welbury, Thorpefield, Thornborough, Farnley, Shipley*, etc.

7. *Adjective+noun type*

The first component of the terms made in this model determines the various characteristics of the object. Accordingly, they belong to different meaning groups of quality:

a. *Adjectives expressing volume and measure + toponymic structure*

Kattaqo'rg'on < katta+qo'rg'on (large ford), *Devkent* < dev+kent (enormous town), *Kattamasjid* < katta+masjid (large mosque), *Kichikmahalla* < kichik+mahalla (small avenue), *Kattamahalla* < katta+mahalla (large avenue), *Katta Urganji* < katta+Urganji (great Urganji), *Katta Karvonboshi* < katta+karvon+boshi (great caravan leader), *Balandmachit* < baland+masjid (high mosque). In English, *Greatham*, *Great Saxham*, *Greatworth*, *Great Tew*, *Great Wishford*, *Great Warford*, *Higham*, *Highhampton*, *Highleigh*, *Highway*.

b. *Adjectives expressing form + toponymic structure*

Jalpaqtepa < jalpaq+tepa (flat hill), *Yalpoq* < jalpoq+tepa (flat hill), *Ayritom* < ayri+tom (separate roofs), *Dedaroz*, *Dehdaroz* < deh+daroz (long village), *Obod chuqurko'l* < obod+chuqur+ko'l (fertile deep lake), *Boltako'l* < bolta+ko'l (axe-shaped lake), *Aylanmajar* < aylanma+jar (round ravine), *Lo'ndasang* < lo'nda+sang (solid stone), *Yamaloqtepa* < jamaloq+tepa (round hill), *Kengguzar* < keng+guzar (wide pass), etc. In English, *Langley*, *Shortwood*, *Longtown*, *Longham*, *Longford*, *Longton*, *Langtree*, *Langridge*, *Axmouth*, *Broadoak*, *Langold*, *Bottom Boat*, *Shadwell*, *Shadford*, *Roundhay*. In Tasmania, *Little Pine Lagoon Neck Island*, *Pearshape*. In England, *Langthorpe*, *Longsleddale*, *Littlethorpe*, *Langcliffe*, *Langton*, *Littletown*, *Langley Park*, *Longcroft*, *Longwitton*, *Langleeford*, *Longhoughton*, *Langthwaite Arkle Town*, *Longslow*, *Longstanton*, *Littlehoughton*, *Broad Green*. In Australia, *Broadwater*, *Bald Hills*, *Little Bay*, *Little Wobby*, *Long Island*, *Flat Isles*, *Long Pocket*.

c. *Adjectives expressing colour + toponymic or noun structure*

Sariqtepa < sariq+tepa (yellow hill), *Qizilo'yi* < qizil+o'yi (red groove), *Qashqatepa* < qashqa+tepa (marking hill), *Qizilolma* < qizil+olma (red apple), *Yuqori Ko'kko'z* < yuqori+ko'k+ko'z (upper blue eye), *Quyri Ko'kko'z* < quyri+ko'k+ko'z (lower blue eye), *Tutunqora* < tutun+qora (black smoke), *Jo'ysafed* < jo'y+safed (white stream), *Oqtosh* < oq+tosh (white stone),

Qorateri < qora+teri (black leather), *Oqtepa* < oq+tepa (white hill), *Egriqo'l* < egri+qo'l (crooked hand). In England, *Redford*, *Greenford Perivale*, *Whitefield*, *Greenmount*, *Blackrod*, *Red Rock*, *White Coppice*, *Whitestake*, *Blackleach*, *Smith Green Farm*, *Whitewell*, *Whitechapel*, *Inglewhite*, *Greenhow Hill*, *Greenwell*, *Blackwell*, *Greenhead*, *Greenholme*, *Redworth*, *Whitfield*, *Whiteside*, *Whitchurch*, *Blackhall Wood*, *Brightwell*. In Australia, *Blue Hills*, *Bluewater Park*, *Blackbull*.

d. *Adjectives expressing character + noun structure*

Ko'rmulla < ko'r+mulla (blind mullah), *Jinqishloq* < jin+qishloq (crazy village), *Boyqishloq* < boy+qishloq (rich village), *Chalalo'rg'on* < chala+qo'rg'on (unfinished ford), *Changoyoq* < chang+oyoq (dusty foot), *Eskibozor* < eski+bozor (old bazar), *Eski qal'a* < eski+qal'a (old castle), *Eski Haqqulobod* < eski+Haqqulobod (old Hakkulabad), *G'aribshoh* < g'arib+shoh (poor shah), *Ko'hna Qumbosti* < ko'hna+Qumbosti (old Kumbosti), *Ko'hna Oqrobot* < ko'hna+Oqrobot (old Okrobot), *Jamanjar* < yomon+jar (bad ravine), *Oltinko'l* < oltin+ko'l (golden lake). *Holywell* (England), *Stony Head* (Tasmania), *Stony Creek* (Australia), *Snowy Mountains Highway*, *Pebbly Beach*, *Pretty Beach* (Australia).

e. *Locative adjectives + toponyms or toponymic structure*

Yuqori Gaza < yuqori+Gaza (upper Gaza), *Quyri Gaza* < quyri+Gaza (lower Gaza), *Yuqori Rabotcha* < yuqori+Rabotcha (upper Rabotcha), *Yuqori Saydon* < yuqori+Saydon (upper Saydon), *Yuqori Arabxona* < yuqori+Arabxona (upper Arabkhona), *Yuqori Chig'atoy* < yuqori+Chig'atoy (upper Chigatoy), *Yuqori Havzak* < yuqori+Havzak (upper Havzak), *Yuqori Kati* < yuqori+Kati (upper Kati), *Yuqori Ko'kko'z* < yuqori+Ko'kko'z (upper Kukkuuz), *Yuqori Mirobod* < yuqori+Mirobod (upper Mirabad), *Yuqori Obod* < yuqori+Obod (upper Abad), *Yuqorikent* < yuqori+kent (upper town), *Yuqorimahalla* < yuqori+mahalla (upper avenue), *Yuqori Shahrixon* < yuqori+Shahrixon (upper Shahrikhan), *Yuqori Vodil* < yuqori+Vodil (upper Vuadil), *Quyri Yakkatut* < quyri+Yakkatut (lower Yakkatut), *Yuqori Archa* < yuqori+Archa

(upper Archa), *Quyí Archa*< quyí+Archa (lower Archa), *Quyí Obod*< quyí+Obod (quyí Abad), *Quyí Qumoq*< quyí+Qumoq (lower Qumoq), *Quyí Sarbozor*< quyí+Sarbozor (lower Sarbazor), *Quyíhovli*< quyí+hovli (lower yard), *Quyímahalla*< quyí+mahalla (lower avenue). In English, *Great Hale*, *Little Hale*, *Great Hale Fen*, *Low Appley*, *Low Langton*, *Middle Rasen*, *East Heckington*, *South Kyme*, *North Kyme*, *Great Coates*, *Little Coates*, *West Marsh*, *West Cowick*, *East Cowick*, *High Eggborough*, *Upper Heyford*, *Nether Hayford*, *Upper Waterhay*, *Upper Swinford*, *Upper Whitley*, *Lower Whitley*, *Lower Fifehead*, *Lower Penn*.

Adjectives in place names are commonly used to describe a distinctive feature of the location or geographical aspects of a place. In the Uzbek language, adjectives are used in place names to highlight specific attributes or qualities of the location. Similarly, the use of adjectives in Uzbek place names serves to indicate distinct features of the geographical or linguo-cultural characteristics of the language. In English, adjectives are also used in place names to convey characteristics such as the size, appearance, or natural elements of the area. The use of adjectives in place names, whether in English or Uzbek, enriches the linguistic and cultural character of these names and contributes to the unique identity of the locations they represent.

8. *Numeral+noun type*

The components of this type of names are also formed in the relation of modifier+modifiable. Their components which are definable mainly consist of topographic indicators. For example: *Besh erkak*< besh+erkak (five men), *Beshbola*< besh+bolo (five children) Sur. Reg., *Beshchashma*< besh+chashma (five springs), *Dahparakent* dah+para+kent (a town with ten sides), *Beshariq*< besh+ariq (five streams), *Uchuy*< besh+uy (five houses), *Uchko'prik*< uch+ko'prik (three bridges), *To'qsonqovun*< to'qson+qovun (ninety melons), *Yettibuloq*< yetti+buloq (seven springs), *Mingtut*< ming+tut (thousand mulberry trees), *Beshentak*< besh+tentak (five mads), *Beshbo'ri*< besh+bo'ri (five wolves), *Qirqal'a*< qirq+qal'a (forty castles), *Uchtepa*< uch+tepa (three hills), *Mingbuloq*<

ming+buloq (thousand springs), *Yettio 'qchi* < yetti+o'qchi (seven shooters), *Mingchinor* < ming+chinor (thousand plane trees), *Dahbed* < dah+bed (ten willow trees), *Qirqishak* < qirq+eshak (forty donkeys), *Qirqjigit* < qirq+yigit (forty fellows), *Qirqyigit* < qirq+yigit (forty fellows). The numerals cannot make up toponyms by themselves. They must be used together with nouns in both languages. Their definable components mainly consist of topographic indicators or just nouns. After adding the appropriate orographic indicator to such names, its semantics is fully formed. We can see a lot of numerals in American urbanonyms such as *First Avenue*, *Seventy-Third Avenue*, *Number One Road* or *Number Nine Road* (Vancouver), place name in new Mexico *Four Comers* and some oronyms and hydronyms, as well, *Seventy-Four Draw*, *Seventy-Four Mountain* (New Mexico), *Thousand Cave Mountain* (Arizona), *Ten O'Clock Creek* (Washington); in Britain can be found numeral+noun type names, for example, *Featherstone*, *Sevenoaks*, *Three Bridges*, *Sevenhampton*, *Nine Wells*, *Sewell*, *Seawell*, *Sywell*, *Four Shire Stone* (Hmlin, 1999:233-242), *Sixpenny*, *Sixhills*, *Sevenoaks*, *Seven oaks*, *Sevenstroke*, *Threekingham*, *Four Towers*, *Twofords*, *Onehouse*, *Onecote*. In Tasmania *Seven Mile Beach*.

The usage of numerals in both languages in place names can serve to denote quantity of the objects. Both in English and Uzbek, numerals are often used to indicate quantity. This common usage of numerals across both languages demonstrates their role in quantifying and distinguishing various locations, adding to the linguistic, cultural and historical diversity of place names.

9. Numerative+noun type

This type of formation of toponyms shows the relation of modifier+modifiable, just like the formation of numeral+noun type. For example, *Qo 'shamozor* < qo'sha+mozor (a pair of graves), *Qo 'shdarak* < qo'sh+darak (a pair of mountain passes), *Yakkatol* < yakka+tol (single willow tree), *Qo 'shrabot* < qo'sh+rabot (a pair of avenues), *Qo 'shsoqa* < qo'sh+soqa (a pair of balls), *Qo 'shtepa* < qo'sh+tepa (a pair of hills), *Qo 'shtepasaroy* < qo'sh+tepa+saroy (a pair of hills palace),

Egizaktepa < egizak+tepa (twin hills), *Egiztepa* < egiz+tepa (twin hills), *Yakkatut* < yakka+tut (single mulberry tree), *Yakkabog* < yakka+bogʻ (single orchard), *Yakkarabot* < yakka+rabot (single avenue). In English, *Twinstead* (England), *Twin Islands* (Canada), *Twin Islands* (British Colombia). Besides there are five places named with *Singleton* in the USA (Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Colorado), and one place named with *Singleton* in New Zealand. But places named *Singleton* (they are four) in Great Britain don't have the meaning of *single*. *Singleton* is from Old English words: 'scingol' > a shingle, or 'sengel' – a burnt clearing and 'tun' > ton.

10. *Noun+verb type*

The analysis of compound nouns in the Uzbek language shows how verb forms are added to nouns in their formation. Such type of place names can be considered as linguistic complex toponyms, because they have grammatical form in them. This model, which is characteristic for the formation of compound nouns in the Uzbek language, is similar and characteristic for other related to the Turkic languages. We can say that the names of some topographical objects first appeared according to this model. Oronyms also appeared according to this model and later some of them were transferred to the names of other types of objects, especially oykononyms. However, it should be emphasized that such names, formed as the names of micro-objects, are not resistant, and they can quickly disappear or become renamed. Thus, compound toponyms based on the noun+verb model can be divided into the following types:

a. *Noun+ past form of the verb*

Qirg'izo'ldi < qirg'iz+o'ldi (kirgiz died), *Kampiro'ldi* < kampir+o'ldi (old woman died), *Qoryog'di* < qor+yog'di (it snowed), *Qumbosti* < qum+bosti (the sand covered), *Loybosdi* < loy+bosti (mud covered). The place name "*Ketmondo'g'di*" in Bukhara region is not a verbal compound at all; this probably means "ketmoni Dovudi," i.e. David's hoe. Later the pronunciation of the name changed to a similar form of the verb. Alongside with toponyms we can give some oronymic and

hydronymic exmples, as well. Oronyms: *Begmono'ldi* (Begmon died) in Samarkand region, *Ketmonchopti* (used the hoe), *Kuyukdara* (burnt pass), *Qumoqti* (the sand flowed) in Surkhandarya region, *Kelinoshdi* (the bride-groom climbed over) in Kashkadarya region. And there's a hydronym in Bukhara region as well, *Qoryog'di* (it snowed).

b. *Noun+non-finite form of the verb*

Toshqalama < tosh+qalama (gathering stones), *Yo'lo'tar* < yo'l+o'tar (passing way), *Tuyatortar kanali* < tuya+tortat+kanal (camel swallowing canal), *Qo'g'ay O'lmas* < qo'g'ay o'lmas (not dying Kugay), *Gadoytopmas* < gadoy+topmas (the place which beggars can't find, *oronym*), *Kelintoymas* < kelin+toymas (the place where bride-groom is not exhausted), *Suvchiqmas* < suv+chiqmas (the place where water not found), *Odambormas* < odam+bormas (the place where people don't go), *Borsakelmas* (the place from where people don't come back). In the English language formation of names with participles is also possible but very rare. Present participle form of the verb is used in formation of some names, for example, *Singing Fountain* in Las Vegas. In New Zealand can be found such names either, for example, *Roaring Bill. Woodburn, Flying Fish Point* (Australia). Some Uzbek toponyms have negative meaning but in English toponymy was found only one place name and it is infinitive: *Unthank*.

c. *Noun+non-finite form of the verb (past participle)*

Orol dengizining qurigan tubi (dried up bottom of the Aral Sea), *Suyyorgan* < suv+yorgan (water broke out), *Tuzlanko'l* < tuzlangan+ko'l (salted lake), *Qolgandaryo* < qolgan+daryo (stopped river), *Qolgansir* < qolgan+sir (forgotten secret), *Izboskan* < izni+bosgan (followed the footprint), *Kuyganyor* (burnt ground), *Toshkeskan* (cut the stone), *Toshkesken* (cut the stone), *Ot uchib o'lgan zov* (the place where a horse died), *Xukparida* (the place where a hog flew). In Uzbek, there are toponyms formed with past participle form of the verb, but in English, toponym formation in this way does not occur.

CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter we have sketched a theory of toponyms in two languages: English and Uzbek. The English and Uzbek languages both exhibit a rich tradition of compounding nouns, allowing for the creation of complex and descriptive terms that efficiently convey meaning. This linguistic feature enhances the expressive capacity of both languages, enabling speakers to form new words by combining existing ones. Both languages have great opportunities in compounding nouns. And the toponymy in Uzbek and English has similar features in compounding words in place names. Both languages have two similar types of compounding. i.e. left-headed-type and right-headed-type. In left-headed-type of compounding both languages use determinants before topoinicators, and right-headed-type of compounding the only one word is used compounding the words in the toponyms in Uzbek while the English language compounds more than two words.

The compound toponyms should be researched according to their following position form: left-headed-form and right-headed-form.

When classifying the compound toponyms according to these two types, some grammatical classification can be done: noun+noun type (anthroponym+noun type, ethnonym+noun type, phytonym+toponymic structure type, zoonym+toponymic structure type, topographic indicator + toponymic structure type, appellative + toponymic structure type), adjective+noun type, numeral+noun type, numerative+noun type, noun+verb type, numeral+verb type.

During the research we have noticed that any random word can't be used repeatedly in compounding the words in the names. The topoinicators we have mentioned above are very frequent, the usage of other words is very rare. The use of compounding in place names draws mainly from Anglo-Saxon, Old Norse, and Latin roots. Some linguists argue that these compounded words often serve as suffixes or endings within place names. But they have meanings and express a certain place. The endings in place names can provide clues about the origins of the settlement or

geographic features. These endings offer insights into the historical background and characteristics of various places in England, reflecting the country's diverse heritage and development over time. At the same time there are many topoinicators in the Uzbek language like *tepa*, *mozor*, *qishloq*, *ariq*, *soy*, *jar*, *rabot*, etc. These words are not archaic and they are effectively used in modern language. The usage of topoinicators does not occurs as they are old words or they are the words from other languages, i.e. the endings used in place names is not used neither in the speech, nor in naming nowadays. Only modern English words like *wood*, *river*, *island* are used in the language.

In this research we have classified Uzbek and English toponyms by their types according to their morphological and structural model. During this classification we found that both languages have similarities in compound toponym formation. In the Uzbek language place names formed with antroponyms and ethnotoponyms, formation of place names by compounding other parts of speech have similarities and at the same time they have differences. It can be explained that English place names can be both closed and open compounds, like Abberley and Saint Andrews. Open compounds have spaces between the words, and these words are new English ones. In Uzbek toponyms open compounds are very rare, only adjectives like *kichik*, *katta*, *eski*, *yangi* in the names can be open compounds. Colours can be open compounds in English while Uzbek ones are closed compounds. Modern English words like *saint*, *tree*, *part*, *royal*, etc. make open compounds. Besides the English language has prepositions and they can be effectively used to create new names by compounding using the prepositions *next*, *on*, *upon*, *under*, *by*. Other prepositions could not be found in place name formation. Place names compounded with prepositions can be called hyphenated compound toponyms. The Uzbek language doesn't have prepositions, and there is no such possibility of place names formation with them. The absence of prepositions in the Uzbek language impacts the formation and structure of place names, requiring a different approach compared to Indo-European languages.

REFERENCES

- Abishov G. M. Antroponymical Elements in the Structure of Toponyms // *Journal of Language Studies, Semiotics and Semantics*. 2017. Vol. 8. No 2. 335-340. DOI: 10.22363/2313-2299-2017-8-2-335-340.
- Adewumi Anthony Erin. Noun Derivation in Izere // *Awka Journal of Linguistics and Languages (AJILL)* Vol. 14, 2021. p. 68-88.
- Begaliev N. B., Turobov A. M. Toponymy of Samarkand. Samarkand Foreign Languages Institute print. Samarkand –2015. 156 pages.
- Begimov O. T. On the semantic properties of compound pronouns (in the examples of the oronyms of southern Uzbekistan). *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*. Volume 3. Issue 5, Part 3. May 2023. ISSN 2181-2020. p. 207-212.
- Burns, Alison (2015) Field-names of North-East Scotland: a socio-onomastic study. PhD thesis. University of Glasgow, May 2015. Available at <http://theses.gla.ac.uk/6424/>
- Butler, James Odelle. Name, place, and emotional space: themed semantics in literary onomastic research. PhD thesis. University of Glasgow, October 2012. Available at <http://theses.gla.ac.uk/4165/>
- Cameron, Ken. *A Dictionary of British Place Names*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2003.
- Dusimov Z. *Toponyms of Khorezm*. Tashkent, 1985. – 104 pages.
- Elfrieda H. Hiebert & Wendy Svec. *Stories of Words: Toponyms*. 2018 TextProject, Inc. Some rights reserved. ISBN: 978-1-937889-21-0. 24 pages.
- EnazarovT. D. *Toponyms of Uzbekistan: lexical bases and ways of etymological research*. The dissertation for the degree of candidate of philological sciences. Tashkent, 2006. 350 pages.
- Eshboev B. T. Classification issues of Kashkadarya region toponyms / *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)*. Volume: 5 | Issue: 8 | August 2020. Pages 255-260.
- Francesco-Alessio Ursini. *On the structure of toponyms* // *General Language Studies and Linguistics*. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2017.
- Grant, Alison Elizabeth (2003) *Scandinavian place-names in northern Britain as evidence for language contact and interaction*. PhD thesis. University of Glasgow, November 2003. Available at <http://theses.gla.ac.uk/1637/>

- Hamlin F. R. Numbers in Placenames. The American Name Society. Names 47.3. September 1999: 233-242. ISSN:0027-7738. Available at <https://ans-names.pitt.edu/ans/article/view/1554/1553>
- Hojiyev A. Compound, double and repeated words in the Uzbek language. Tashkent, 1963. 144 pages.
- Hojiyev A. Word formation in the Uzbek language. Tashkent, 1989. 168 pages.
- Kadirova S. Microtoponyms of Tashkent. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of candidate of philological sciences. Tashkent, 1970.
- Kurbonov N. Etymological, Lexical and Historical Analysis of the Toponyms 'Fergana' and 'Dawan' // American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research (AJSHR). Volume 3, No.12, 2022. ISSN: 2690-9626. pages 82-88.
- Lukyanova E. A. Toponymic vocabulary of Vladimir region: structural, grammatical and semantic aspects. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of candidate of philological sciences. Ivanovo - 2012.
- Murray, John. The place-names of England and Wales. Albermarle Street, W. 1915. 536 pages.
- Nafasov T. Toponyms of Kashkadarya region. The dissertation for the degree of candidate of philological sciences. Tashkent, 1968. – 301 pages.
- Rahmatullayev S., Khojiev A. The spelling and dictionary of compound words. Tashkent, 1961.
- Scot, M. R. The Germanic Toponymicon of Southern Scotland: Place-Name Elements and their contribution to the Lexicon and Onomasticon. PhD thesis. University of Glasgow, September 2003.
- Tarasis N. E. A Linguistic Study of Village Names in Ngara District, Kagera Region, Tanzania // International Journal of Culture and History. ISSN 2332-5518. 2023, Vol. 10, No. 1. p. 32-59.
- Torkuma Tyonande Damkor, Jude Terkaa Tyoh, Esther Ngunan Igbe. Affixation as a derivational process in Tiv // African Social Science and Humanities Journal (ASSHJ). - ISSN: 2709-130 (Print), 2709-1317 (Online). p. 153-161.
- Uluqov N. Historical and linguistical research of the hydronyms in the Uzbek language. Monography. Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Print "Fan", 2008. ISBN 978-9943-09-601-1
- Watts, Victor. The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names: Based on the Collections of the English Place-Name Society. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
<https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin>

<http://kep.n.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place>

<https://www.wikipedia.org/>

<https://www.topomap.co.nz/>

<http://www.fallingrain.com/world/NZ/a/>

<https://geonames.kadastr.uz/show/587695>

https://www.answers.com/Q/What_English_town_names_end_in_worth

<https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname>

QURBONOV NODIRJON BURIBOYEVICH

FERGANA BRANCH

TASHKENT UNIV. OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES,

UZBEKISTAN.