

## Comparative Analysis of Toponyms Related to Plant and Tree Names in English and Uzbek Languages

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### ABSTRACT

*Since time immemorial, mankind has tried to express the places in which he lives in a certain sense, first in pronunciation and later in writing. It is known that the first toponyms consisted of simple place names. Humanity's interest in the environment has led to the growth of its thinking and achieved historical progress. As a result, they gave the names of the places where they live to be different from the areas close to them, based on their appearance and characteristics. In this article, the characteristics of toponyms related to the names of trees and plants in English and Uzbek were comparatively analyzed. This article provides information about toponyms related to plant and tree names. Mainly English and Uzbek toponyms related to tree and plant names are studied in Uzbekistan and the United States as an example, their similarities have been proven and national and cultural features of both languages have been revealed and their reflection in translation has been determined.*

**Keywords:** Toponym, Oykonomim, Phytooikonomim, Pasture, Meadow, Forest, Grove, Garden.

### INTRODUCTION

Geographers also made a great contribution to the study of the toponymy of Uzbekistan. Professor N. G. Mallitsky's article on some terms, in particular, his work on the names of Tashkent's

neighborhoods and regions, are valuable materials for toponymy. Professor H. H. Hasanov has made great contributions to the development of toponymy and geographical terminology in Uzbekistan. The scientist's *Spelling of Geographical Names, From the History of Central Asian Place Names, Secret of Geographical Names* (1985), *Language of the Earth* (1977), *Dictionary of Geographical Terms* (1966). In his works such as *Geographers and Tourists of Central Asia* (1964), *Tourist Scholars* (1981), many pamphlets and articles, it is noted that the study of place names in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, has been given importance for a long time. The etymology of some toponyms has been determined. The scientist interpreted the historical and geographical names, developed the laws of writing (transcription) of many names in the world in Uzbek, reworked the old Uzbek geographical terminology on the basis of modern, scientific terminology: For example, *uqiyonus* - ocean, father – island, *yonartog* – volcano, gulf – bay, geography – geography. Linguistic toponymists, such as T. Nafasov, Z. Dosimov & N. Okhunov made a significant contribution to the development of toponymy in Uzbekistan, revealing the nominative (naming) laws of toponyms and clarified the etymology of many place names. T. Nafasov, one of the scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of the science of toponymy in Uzbekistan, was the first in Uzbekistan to defend a candidate's dissertation on toponymy. Later, he published a number of pamphlets and articles on the field. In his *Explanatory Dictionary of Toponyms of Uzbekistan* (1988), the etymology of microtoponyms in Southern Uzbekistan is mainly covered. At the same time, some historical toponyms in the region, such as Boysun, Kesh, Chaganiyan, Karshi, are given an etymological explanation. Z. Dosimov studied the toponymy of Khorezm, the history and etymology of place names, their linguistic features, models and worked in the field of identification of types. In the monograph *Toponyms of Khorezm* (1985), he studied the formation of toponyms of Khorezm and the stages of their development. Oykonim – means a city, village, village and other settlements. The city is a large settlement and is considered an economic, administrative and cultural center. The word “city”

means “state,” “residence of the absolute ruler.” In ancient times, any large settlement, especially the suburbs, was surrounded by a wall, even a two-story wall inside. That is why the inner city (Ichan Qala in Khorezm) is called inside the city, and the outer city (Dishan Qala in Khorezm) is called outside the city.

Phytooikonyms – oikonyms called by plant names, include ajrik, juniper, almond, burgan, hawthorn, tulip, pistachio, sokkok (saksovul), turangi, sylvi, wormwood, evalak, erman, yulg’un, jing’il, yantoq, reed, hope; Among cultivated plants, there are names such as fig, pomegranate, barley, alfalfa, almond, gujumjida, tulip, plum, apple, cotton, pistachio, watermelon, millet, poplar, willow, mulberry, grape, peach, pumpkin, melon. There are not so many phyto-identicals. It is slightly more than 1% of all punt names in the republic, and this is understandable. Because in oases full of gardens, cotton, grain and crops, cotton fields, neither the orchards nor the fields are so distinct as to attract one's attention and create a toponym. Nevertheless, during the time of the former Union, more than 50 settlements in the Republic were called Pakhta, Pakhtakor, Pakhtakon, Pakhtakesh, Pakhtakurash, Pakhtachi, Pakhtakaynar, Pakhtakishloq. It should be said here that ajriq (Ajriqti), juniper (Archazor), almond (Bodomzor, Bodomcha, Bodomchali), burgan (Burganlik), hawthorn (Hawthorn), pistachi (Pistamozor), sokkok (Saksovul, Sokso'k), sylvi (Shilvi), shuvaq (Shuvoqzor), evalak (Evalak), erman (Erman), yulg’un (Yulg’unzor), yantoq (Korayantoq), reed (Oqqamish, Sariqqamish), kiyoy (Kyzilkiyoy), goga (Kugali), garov (Garovli), only cities and villages named after wild plants such as gumai (Gumayli) should be the object of the historical and natural geography department. Buttoponymists include settlements named after any cultivated plants as phytoonyms. This is not quite true, because cultivated plants, various crops and trees and shrubs are the source of agriculture and horticulture, and should be considered the object of economic geography. But we also follow the tradition and use the synonyms based on the names of cultivated plants: Anjirli, Anorzor, Arpa, Arpako'l, Arpaliko'l, Arpapoya, Bedazor, Bedapoya, Beshtarak, Beshtol, Beshkovoq, Bodomzor, Galatut, Gujumli, Gujumdi, Jiydazor, Jiydali, Pistachi. In addition, the

garden (Bog'zor, Bog'obad, Oykonims consisting of words such as Bog'istan), flower (Gulzor, Guliston, Gulshan) are also quite common. In general, phytooikonims are less common than hydroykonims and orooikonims. That's the main thing. The reason is that a person first of all chose a place for his life near some water source and called the address more often by the name of this water source, the geomorphological feature of the settlement, different from the surroundings, was considered an important indicator for the name of the town-village. The word "mountain" is not often used as a place name in the region, as the whole area is made of mountains and stones, or the toponym of a wheat field is not considered characteristic in a country where wheat is grown everywhere. Consists of gardens. In Uzbekistan, the word "garden" is repeated countless times in the form of "oikonim" (Karaev 2006: 53-55).

From the geobotanical terms widely used in toponymy, from the USA we have potrero, meadow, forest, wood, grove, garden, park. We call it (pasture, meadow, forest, wood, grove, garden, park).

Potrero – "pasture, meadow" (Spanish): Big Potrero, Round Potrero, Potrero Chico, PotreroSeco. Matthew found: "Ahead in the sun lay the Devil's Potrero – a verdant, wild-flowery bowl rimmed around with mountains" (Leonovich 2021: 132-135).

In my research, we analyzed a number of place names related to the names of plants and trees in the United States of America and Uzbekistan. As a result, I found similarities in place names related to plants and trees in Uzbek and English. For example, I give place names related to the names of trees and plants in Uzbekistan.

Arpazor – Karshi region placename. In Turkic, Mongolian and Tungus-Manchu languages, barley – arba – arbay – arva – arfa – arpay – arpey is a type of cereal plant, a grain used for fodder and food. Barley + zor – a place where barley is planted. Crown. The affix -zor means place, place and plural in Uzbek (Nafasov 1988: 16).

Debodom – is a village in Sariosia district (Khufar). Crown. Abr. del + i + almond is a village where almonds grow (Nafasov 1988: 62).

Kendirli – is the name of a village in Taktakopir district of Karakalpakstan. The name is made by adding the suffix -li to the word Kendir, according to the writings of the linguist Ahmed Ishaev, it is a word that represents one of the Kendir-plant names. It means hemp. It was made on the basis of the ethnonym of the villages called Kendirli-kendir (Ohunov 1994: 27).

Sertut is a village in Altiariq district of Fergana region. The name was formed from the combination of the word “mulberry,” which means one of the types of trees, and the Tajik prefix “ser,” which means plural. In the past, Sertut village lived up to its name, rich in mulberries with sweet-sugar fruits like pearls, shady and cool. Sertut – means a village where mulberry trees grow a lot. Villages and neighborhoods named after mulberry trees can be found in our republic. Uzbekistan, Beshariq, Uchko’prik, Tashloq of Fargona region, Yakkatut in Shakhrikhan districts of Namangan region, Koshtut in Tashkent, Torakorgon of Namangan region, Tutzor in Uychi districts. These include the toponyms of Qatortut in Baliqchi district of Andijan region, Karatut in Andijan district, Shotut, Mingtut in Uzbekistan district of Fargona region, Uchtut in Fargona district, Chortut (tûrt tut) in Pastdargom district of Samarkand province, Galatut, Tutli in Nurabad district (Ohunov 1994: 45).

Shuvoqzor– A village in Toshloq District, Fergana Region. Wormwood is a perennial wild plant that grows in steppes and deserts with small yellow flowers and a unique smell. The name of this plant appears in the works of Alisher Navoi in the form of shubok, sbuboq. Wormwood “means a place where wormwood grows a lot. The village was named after the plant (Ohunov 1994: 64).

Kizilolma-Sherabad district. One of the villages in the foothills of Kuhitang (Tursunov 2008: 102).

Hazorbog – Population center, Denov district, village name. Interpretation based on the Persian words hazor (thousand), garden (trees with and without fruit, place where flowers areplanted, city, grove outside the village) is common among the people. This opinion is based on the fact that the settlement is located on the banks of the Surkhan. Hazara is the name of a

tribe. Hazorbagh – garden, village of people belonging to the Hazara tribe (Tursunov 2008: 110).

Pakhtakor – The name of the village and district of Jizzakh province. Pakhta – kor residence of cotton farmers (Nafasov & Nafasova 2007: 45).

Almalyk- Tashkent region. city. The city where the apple tree grew a lot (Nafasov & Nafasova 2007: 40).

Archamaydon – Shahrisabz r. narrow (Tamshush). A small flat place where juniper trees grow, juniper grove. The field is a small flat surface in the narrow, below and above the ridges (Nafasov & Nafasova 2007: 17).

Karaman village, Amudarya district. Turkmens, a tribe of Kazakhs are called Karaman. In Khorezm, a type of alder tree is called karaman (black oak) (Koraev 2005: 202).

Dashtig'oz is a village in Boysun district (Palang). Persian izofa steppe+i+sycamore–sycamore-grown steppe; a village built on a plain with a maple tree (Koraev 2005: 38).

Dashtichinor – is a village in Oltinsoy district (Yangiabad). Persian izofa: steppe+i+sycamore-sycamore steppe; a village built on a plain where a maple tree grew (Koraev 2005: 39).

Zarabog is a village in Sherabad district. In the “Lug’ati Furs” compiled on the basis of monuments of the 10th-11th centuries, this word is “Zamini zarogan va sathi chu sang.” It is interpreted as “Na oromgohu na obu giyoh” (rock-hard, sandy land, there is neither water, nor giyoh, nor rest). In the history of the Persian language, zaroghan, zarogang (variant zaroghan, zarogang) – sandy place, zarang land, hard place; sandy, sandy area; salty land, salt marsh. It is formed from the words zarogon and bog and changed as follows: Zaro gonbog – zaronbog-zarangbog-zarabog. The village is located inside the mountain, above Poshkhurt, and is attributed to the rocky terrain. Native people maple; (a red-barked, fruitless, hard grass mountain tree – maple; the soil of which the soil has been compacted and hardened for many years – maple) and garden (a garden on hard ground, a garden in the place of maple). There are those who interpret it as Zaron (golden, golden) garden (Koraev 2005: 45).

Obizarang – is the right tributary of Surkhandarya. Persian abr. ob+i+zarang. Maple is a slow-growing tree with hard wood

that grows in the mountains; Hard land that has not been plowed for many years, and the soil has hardened without being cultivated. The simplified form of the Persian word zaroghan (zarogang) (hard land, sandy place, zarang land) is zarang. Obizarang – gorge water, water flowing from the rocks (Koraev 2005: 61).

Tolli – a village in Sho'rchi district, Turkic – tol-tree, “place with willows” (Koraev 2005: 79).

Tutak – a village in Sariosia district (Takchi); The name Tutak is also found in several places. O.A. Sukhareva, A.Z. Rosenfeld mulberry (tree type) tutak – tutcha, small mulberry tree is explained. In 11th century Turkic, mulberry tree, a tree that grows on a mountain. Tut+ak The place where the tit tree grows, titli. Tutak-tutli, titak-titli. Both comment options can be calculated. Tutak is a Sogdian word for the head of a military organization. It became the name of the village with its nickname (Koraev 2005: 80).

Chambil-Denov region (Yurchi), Boysun region (Darband) village. Chambil, Chambilbel, Chambil Chortoq, Chortoqli Chambil, Cheli-bel, Shamli-bel, Shambil-Gorogli residence in the epics of Turkic peoples. V. M. Zhirmunskyi, H. T. Zarifovs were interpreted as a pine pass based on the opinion of the Islamic poet “Gulhiromon” that “a tree called a cham appeared above Bi Bel, and the voice of Chambil came from that direction”. A. Ishaev found out that in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Crimean-Tatar, Karaim, Chigatai, and some Dagestan languages, pine (sona), spruce (el) tree is called cham~sham (cham ag'ach, shamag'ach~shama'gaj~shama'gej), based on comparative facts (between two peaks of the mountain) was interpreted as a pine-grown pass. This idea may correspond to the residence of Gorogli in Chambil, but it does not correspond to the Chambils in southern Uzbekistan, pines and firs do not grow in places with this name, and names of plants and trees are not found in ancient names. This can be seen as a form of explanation. A word that expresses the shape of the relief, the natural feature of the place. In Turkic languages, çong~zhong-yuks, has huge meanings, the sound variant is chang~shang. The words chang~chong and bel are combined to form chang bel> changbel>chambel (chambil):

high pass, high waist, flat top. At first, it was the name of a height, then it became the name of a fortress on this height. Ancient population centers (forts, fortresses) were built higher than the ground (Koraev 2005: 89).

Yakkatol – is a village in Boysun district (Kurgoncha). Bittayu is a place where one willow tree is blue (Koraev 2005: 96).

Karatut – is a village in Sherabad district. The color of black-mulberry fruit. Such fruit mulberry is also called shotut. In the Sogdian language, shov (tut) is black. The same tree, which is distinguished by the color of its fruit, blackberry, has fewer fruits. The name of the type of mulberry tree (karatut) became the names of places and villages (Koraev 2005: 105).

Bedak – is a place in Kitab district (Obikan). Tajik bed – willow tree, -ak toponym-forming affix. Bedak is a place where many willow trees grow (Gannett 1905: 31).

Boyterak – Koson t. village (Darcha). According to folk interpretation, kura, poplar tree was called Boyterak because it grew a lot. Boyterak – consists of morphemes rich + poplar. The word poplar in Uzbek is a kind of fruitless, decorative tree, building material. There are types of it, such as akterak, boyterak kuterak, mirzaterak, togterak, bagaterak, etc. Karakalpak, Kyrgyz. in Tuva, Altai, Uyghur, Bashkir, Nogai languages, terek, terik, teryok, teryak, tarak, derek -terak. In Kyrgyz, poplar also has the meaning of a tree: sycamore poplar-sycamore tree, poplar, derek, terak in the Western Kipchak Turkic (Karachoy-Bulgarian, Kumyk, Crimean-Tatar, Karaim, Armenian-Cuman) languages. poplar – in general, a tree. It seems that this word has two meanings in Turkic languages – genus (tree) and type (a type of tree – poplar). The meaning of tree is ancient in the language (Gannett 1905: 40). Boyterak (Bayterek) – a place in Kungirov district, Boyterak – maple, support, sacred tree. Turkish people have the names Boyterak and Bayterek. Boyterak ethnonym – the Boyterek (Bayterek) clan is recorded in the Kanli tribe of the Cossacks and the Saribagish tribe of the Kyrgyz (Koraev 2005: 198).



Yong'oqli – Qamashi t. village (Ko'kabulok). A place where a walnut tree grew thickly in one place (in ovul) (Gannett 1905: 71).

Jiydazor – Karshi sh. place (Koçkak). A place where the jiida tree grew a lot (Gannett 1905: 74).

Juvozarcha – Qamashi t. pasture (Koshkol). A meadow with a jujuz kunda, a jujuz kunda, a jujuz kunda (Gannett 1905: 77).

Zarangli – Yakkabog r. height (Ishkent). The place where the maple tree grew (Gannett 1905: 81).

Zardolizor – Shakhrisabz sh. place. Crown. zardoli (<zard olu – yellow olu) – apricot tree. -zor means place, locative suffix, totality. Zardolizor-Nukul is a place with an apricot tree (Gannett 1905: 82).

Irgaybulok – Dekhkanabad r. Adir (Usmondara): Boysun r. spring, hill. The trunk and bark are reddish, the wood is hard. Irgay is used to make a whip handle, a stick, and a savachop. It was named so because the irgai tree grew near the spring and on the hill. Irgayli – Qamashi r. hill (Ko'kabulok). The hill where the Irgai tree grows (Gannett 1905: 86).

Dubulg'a – Shahrisabz city. village (China). Helmet is a type of tree that grows in the mountains, and because its wood is hard, it is used to make sticks, clubs, gloves, keli (thief), sticks. In the past, a headgear made of metals such as iron and steel was called a helmet in order to protect against enemy arrows and swords. Because this type of tree grew in the place of the village, it was called Helmet (Gannett 1905: 65).

Mingchinor – Kitab t village. The recreation area at the bottom of Takhtaqara pass. Locals describe it as a place with a thousand (or more) maple trees. Mingar spring, underground water source, eye, sycamore Umingchinor – sycamore at the place where spring water flows (Gannett 1905: 117).

Almazor – Shahrisabz, Chirakchi t. village. Opposite sh. the street A place where many apple trees grew [Gannett 1905: 142 p].

Pistakent – Karshi sh. village. (Tomorrow). Uzb. Pistakent (village of nomadic Uzbeks who arrived in the 16th century) is divided into Tajik Pistakent (ancient settled folk village). The composition is pistachio + kent. Sogd. Kent is a village, a village

where the pistachio tree grows. The place where the pistachio tree grew (the village) (Gannett 1905: 157).

Sebzor – Shahrizabz t. (Hisorak), Kitab sh. pass Crown. seb + zor- a place with many apple trees. Ain. Almazor (Gannett 1905: 169).

Pakhtaabad district is located in the north-east of Andijan region. The regional center of Pakhtaabad District is located 24 km north-east of Andijan, 300 meters above sea level ([https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andijon\\_viloyati](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andijon_viloyati)).

Yakkatut — Book t. village (Beshterak); all t. place A single mulberry, a place where one mulberry tree grew (Gannett 1905: 224].

In the process of researching the United States of America, I found that the following toponyms are related to the names of trees and plants.

Florida – (Florida) is the name of a state in the USA. The famous Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon did not find the fountain of youth, but he was the first European to call Florida. The region was given the name de Leon in 1513, which derives from the Spanish word florido, meaning “full of flowers” ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheatland,\\_Wyoming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheatland,_Wyoming)). In another source, Florida is a State of the Union named after Ponce de Leon, meaning flowery or flowery land. He chose this name for two reasons: First, because it presented a pleasant aspect of the country; and secondly, he called the festival which the Spaniards called Pascua de Flores (Pascua de Flores) or Pascua Florida (Pascua Florida), the “Festival of Flowers,” so named because it fell on Palm Sunday. The second reason is usually considered more important (Gannett 1905: 127).

Delaware (Delaware) - the name of a state and a river in the USA. An American grape variety with sweet pale red fruits (<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Delaware>).

Cotton- is a town in Dunklin County, Missouri, characterized by cotton fields. Cottonwood (Cottonwood) is a county and river in Minnesota, a translation of the Dakota (Sioux) name, so named because of the abundance of cottonwood (Gannett 1905: 93).

Eutaw – is a town in Greene County, Alabama. According to Gatschet, it is from the Indian tribe, from the word eliwaiv or itawa, also known as “pine tree” (Gannett 1905: 122).

Farina – is a city in Faette County, Illinois, named because it is located in a wheat-growing district (Gannett 1905: 124).

Cedar – this word with various suffixes forms the name of many properties throughout the country. The states of Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska, 153 post offices, with or without suffixes, and many rivers, streams, etc., indicate the presence of a tree in the vicinity of this name (Gannett 1905: 73).

Bellflower – is a town and village in McLean County, Illinois, so named by early settlers because of the bell-shaped flowers in its fields (Gannett 1905: 42)

Fern – is a town in Shasta County, California, named for its location in the fern district of the Siskiyou Range. Fern- a name used with various suffixes, usually given due to the presence of a fern plant. Eighteen places have this name, some with suffixes such as “dale”, “bank” and “ridge” Ferndale, Fernbridge (Gannett 1905: 125).

Mesquite – is a village in Dallas County, Texas. Spanish name of a tree belonging to the locust family (Gannett 1905: 206).

Hazleton – is a city in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, named so because of the abundance of hazelnut trees (Gannett 1905: 153).

Strawberry Point is a town in Clayton County, Iowa, so named because of the abundance of strawberries (Gannett 1905: 192).

Apple Valley – is a city in the northwestern part of Dakota County, Minnesota, and is located on the outskirts of the Twin Cities. In 2020, the population of the city was 56,374 people. By 1902, the area was famous for its apples. Some orchard owners sold apple juice at stands advertising “apple juice from Apple Valley” (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2020/07/02/how-each-state-got-its-name/112043890/>).

Lucerne – a town in Kern County, California, Lucerne- a town in Columbia County, Ohio; It was named so because of the luxurious growth of alfalfa in the district (Gannett 1905: 191).

Wheatfield – is a town in Niagara County, New York, which originated from the general nature of wheat cultivation (Gannett 1905: 322).

Acorn – is a town in Humboldt County, California, named after the nearby pine and oak trees prominent in the district (Gannett 1905: 16).

Paso Robles – is a city in San Luis Obispo County, California. The Spanish phrase means “passage of oak trees” (Gannett 1905: 239).

Dos Palms – is a town in Riverside County, California, named after the huge yucca palms that grow near the spring. Spanish expression, meaning “two palms” (Gannett 1905: 108).

Palo Cedro – is a town in Shasta County, California, named so because of the abundance of cedar trees. The Spanish phrase means “cedar wood” (Gannett 1905: 237).

Linda Rose- is a city in Rose County, California, in San Diego and Riverside counties. Spanish phrase meaning “beautiful rose” (Gannett 1905: 187).

Pinos Altos – is a town in Grant County, New Mexico. The Spanish expression means “tall pines” (Gannett 1905: 246).

Tres Pinos – is a town in San Benito County, California. The Spanish name means “three pines” (Gannett 1905: 304).

Los Pinos – is a river in Colorado. The Spanish name means “pine tree” (Gannett 1905: 190).

El Pinal – is a village in San Joaquin County, California. The Spanish expression means “garden of pines” (Gannett 1905: 118).

El Robles – is a town in Mendocino County, California. The Spanish phrase means “oak” (Gannett 1905: 118).

Los Olivos – is a village in Santa Barbara County, California. The Spanish term means “olive” (Gannett 1905: 190).

Oakland – Michigan county, so named because of the prevalence of oak holes (Gannett 1905: 228).

Wheatland – is a town and county seat in Platte County in southeastern Wyoming, USA. so named because it is a flat, arid region with desert-like vegetation (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/applevalleycityminnesota>).

La Pita – is a town in San Diego County, California. “Agave” or “aloe” in Spanish is the name of a common desert plant (Gannett 1905: 181).

#### CONCLUSION

In the process of studying toponyms related to tree and plant names in these two languages, i.e. English and Uzbek, I found the following similarities. For example, in Uzbekistan, the toponym “Bugdoyzor” is translated into English as “Weatland,” which means a place where a lot of wheat is grown. Similarly, in America there is a place name of the same name Weatland. Another example, we can see the toponym Archazor in many place names in Uzbekistan. In addition, there are place names like Oakland, Cedar in America. In the Uzbek language, oak is translated as “archa,” “cedar” is translated as “dub.” We can see this similarity in several other place names. Uzbekistan has Olmali, Pakhtazor and such kind of toponyms. America also has like Apple Valley and Cottontoponyms.

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