The Junctional and Componential Analysis of Toponyms in the Function of Object in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The following article is dedicated to the issue of toponyms in the function of the object in English and Uzbek languages. The main attention is paid to solving this problem through the junctional and componential analysis of the toponyms functioning as the object in questioned languages. The theories have been put forward with the help of exact examples. The following abbreviations are used for morphological signs: A – adjective; Adv – adverb; Pind – indefinite pronoun; Pnp – personal pronoun; Pnps – possesive pronoun; S – noun; V – verb; Vf – finite forms; Vinf – infinitive; Vp_1 – participle I; Vp_2 – participle II; aux – auxiliary verb; c – connecting verb; m – modal verb; pr – preposition.

Signs used for junctional analysis: $\Longleftrightarrow$ *nuclear predicative relation – relationship between the subject and the predicate;* $\longleftrightarrow$ *non-nuclear predicative relation – relationship between subject or object with non-independent predicate;* $\longleftarrow\;\longrightarrow$ *subordinate relationship – the connection of dependent component on governing component;* $\diagdown\diagup$ *coordinative relation – relationship between homogeneous parts;* $\longrightarrow\blacktriangleright$ *appositive relation - relation between the attribute and the noun. Componential model signs: NP_1 – nuclear predicative 1 (subject); NP_2 – nuclear predicative 2 (predicate); NDP_1 – non-nuclear dependent predicative 1 (the object connected with non-independent predicate); NDP_2 –non – nuclear dependent predicative 2 (dependent predicate); ND – non-nuclear dependent predicative (attribute, object, adverbial modifier);*

HND – homogeneous non-nuclear dependent component (homogeneous secondary parts of the sentence); NAD – non-nuclear appositive dependent component (the attributive of the dependent part of the sentence).

Keywords: Toponyms, direct object, indirect object, junctional model, prepositional object, non-prepositional object, surface structure, deep structure, junctional model, componential analysis, component model, transformational method.

INTRODUCTION

It is known from the practical grammars of the world languages that the object is one of the secondary parts of the sentence, which completes the meaning expressed by the verb in the function of the predicate in the sentence. In the English and Uzbek languages, objects are mainly divided into two groups: direct object and indirect object. The division of objects into these types is determined by the transitive or intransitive nature of the verbs to which they are combined.

English grammars have different opinions about the object and its classification. For example, L.P. Vinokurova puts forward the following definition of the object: "In the structure of the sentence, the object expresses the attitude to the verb, adjective, case category and sometimes to the noun. It is divided into prepositional and non-prepositional objects, based on the action and the action of the object in relation to it, it consists of three types: direct object, indirect object an obligue object" (1954: 259-261).

In practical grammars of the English language, the objects are divided into three types: "The direct object", "The indirect object" and "The obligue object" (2008: 248).

According to the definition of V. N. Zhigadlo, I. P. Ivanova, and L. L. Iofik: "An object fills, defines, explains or limits a part of a sentence expressed by a verb, sometimes an adjective or a noun" (1956: 268). In this textbook of theoretical English grammar, the authors distinguish the following types of an object: non-prepositional object, direct object, indirect object,

prepositional object, complex object. In some grammars, direct, indirect and prepositional objects are distinguished (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, Svartvik 1982: 157; Roberts 2008: 321; Slobodkina, Abduraimova, Rustamova & Tukliyeva 2007: 174).

Since the emergence of "transformational grammar" in linguistics, in the course of the development of structural and functional syntax, many linguistic studies have been carried out about the external and internal structure of the sentence. N. Chomsky tried to analyze the external and internal (surface and deep structure) structure of the sentence based on different methods of transformation (1971: 183-216). It states that the surface structure of the sentence in the passive participle form is expressed in the form of the definite participle. For example, "The bear was chased by the lion" (surface structure), "The lion chased the bear" (deep structure) (Jackendoff 2007: 207) explains the sentence structure by transformation.

Among such opinions of linguists, A. M. Mukhin's statement about the surface and deep structure attracted our attention: "the surface structure of the sentence means the analysis of its content by dividing it into components and its deep structure is determined by analyzing the syntax of this sentence" (Мухин 2007: 36).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

So, according to the principle of A. M. Mukhin, exactly one sentence form can have both a surface structure and a deep structure. Now let's explain the definition of A. M. Mukhin in more detail. In order to determine the surface structure of the sentence, the mutual syntactic relations of the syntactic units involved in it are explained using junctional models, and on the basis of these models, the differential syntactic signs of the syntactic units, that is, the composition of the components and their morphological characteristics, are revealed using the component models. When analyzing the sentence structure into components, there is a need to identify syntactic relationships and distinguish syntactic units from each other. The syntactic relations determined between the syntactic units provide a wide

opportunity to determine the differential syntactic features of the components involved in the sentence structure, and the contrast method is used for this purpose.

Our main task is to determine the syntactic position of toponyms in the sentence, to determine their syntactic connections which are the means of participation in the sentence, and to identify their morphological features.
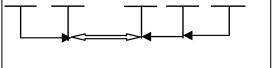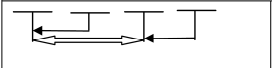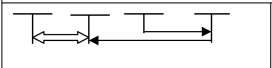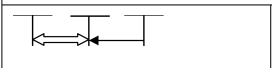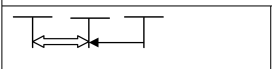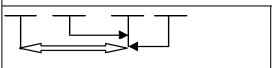
DISCUSSION

In our study, we do not want to dwell on the controversial debate about the object, but we limit ourselves to identifying the morphological characteristics of the toponyms used as an object and analyze them by means of junctional and componential methods.

(1) His flotilla began to haunt the North Carolina.
(2) Scientists at the United Nations funded Edgeway Station.
(3) He could see the entire Times Square.
(4) Everyone enjoyed the Black Sea view.
(5) He envisions a Commonwealth.
(6) I have just reached the Canary Wharf.
(7) The UK constitutes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island.

In these sentences given in English, toponyms are used as an indirect object and are used without any prepositions.

In the first sentence, the syntactic unit "the North Carolina" is syntactically connected to the transitive verb "to haunt" in the function of the second part of the verb predicated with an aspect verb and was subordinated to it. Subordinate connection is also observed in the following sentences: the component "Edgeway Station" to the transitive action verb "funded" (2), the unit "Times Square" to the transitive stative verb "could see (3)", the combination "the Black Sea view" to the element represented by the stative verb "enjoyed (4)", the syntactic unit "Commonwealth" is connected to the verb of action "envisions (5)", the toponym "the Canary Wharf" to the combination "have

reached" (6) on the basis of a subordinate relation. The surface structure of these statements will look like the following:

1) His flotilla began to haunt the North Carolina.			
	J.M.1	$\dfrac{\tilde{N}D \cdot NP_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot \tilde{N}DP_2 \cdot \tilde{N}D}{Pnp \quad S \quad Vf \quad Vinf \quad S}$	C.M.1
2) Scientists at the United Nations funded Edgeway Station.			
	J.M.2	$\dfrac{NP_1 \cdot \tilde{N}D \cdot NP_2 \cdot \tilde{N}D}{S \quad prS \quad Vf \quad S}$	C.M.2
3) He could see the entire Times Square.			
	J.M.3	$\dfrac{NP_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot \tilde{N}D \cdot \tilde{N}D}{Pnp \quad mVinf \quad Adv \quad S}$	C.M.3
4) Everyone enjoyed the Black Sea view.			
	J.M.4	$\dfrac{NP_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot \tilde{N}D}{Pnind \quad Vf \quad S}$	C.M.4
5) He envisions a Commonwealth.			
	J.M.5	$\dfrac{NP_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot \tilde{N}D}{Pnp \quad Vf \quad S}$	C.M.5
6) I have just reached the Canary Wharf.			
	J.M.6	$\dfrac{NP_1 \cdot \tilde{N}D \cdot NP_2 \cdot \tilde{N}D}{S \quad Adv \quad auxVp_2 \quad S}$	C.M.6

In the component model, the connection of the toponyms in the function of an object with parts of speech are shown and their syntactic relations are illustrated in the junctional model.

In the seventh sentence, the toponyms that appear in the function of direct object are homogenated. According to R. Asadov, homogeneous parts are always bivalent, because such parts are connected on the basis of a coordinative relationship and also have a syntactic relationship based on a predicative or subordinate relationship to another principal part or a secondary part (Винокурова 1954: 16). We explain the fact that the homogeneous parts are equal using the omitting way of the transformation method:

(7) The UK constitutes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island
     → The UK constitutes England → The UK constitutes Scotland →
     The UK constitutes Wales → The UK constitutes Northern Island.

It is known from the transformation derivation that any syntactic unit representing the name of a place can be subordinated to the component "constitutes" in the function of a predicate without any grammatical change. The junctional and component model of this sentence is as follows:

(7) The UK constitutes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island			
	J.M	$\frac{NP_1.NP_2.\ H\tilde{N}D.H\tilde{N}D.H\tilde{N}D.H\tilde{N}D}{S \quad Vf \quad\ S \quad\ S \quad\ S \quad\ S}$	C.M

Also, this sentence can be changed by a substitution transformation, in which the semantic equivalence of the subject and object components can be determined by replacing the object with the subject and the verb "constitutes" with the verb "to be":

(7) The UK constitutes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island
     → England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island are the UK.

So, exactly one sentence can have several surface structures. It was observed that there are cases of replacing the toponym in the function of an object with the subject without the passive construction.

      In the following sentences, we will analyze how toponyms come in the function of prepositional objects:

(8)   He had left for Mount Everest.
(9)   My granny used to read much about Spain.
(10)   The government is worried about Madagascar…
(11)   He got interested in Galapogos Islands…
(12)   I am keen on Venice.
(13)   Mr Black made a speech on Alaska.
(14)   Their Moorish ancestors had connection to Tangier Island.

In the analyzed sentences, toponyms are combined with various prepositions to complete the meanings expressed not only by

verbs, but also by adjectives, nouns, and adjective forms of verbs. In sentence 8, the toponym "Mount Everest" is combined with the preposition "for" means the space to which the result of the action represented by component "had left" in the function of a nuclear predicative syntactic unit. If we put this sentence into the transformation method and replace the unit "for Mount Everest" with an infinitive, it turns out that this unit reflects space:

(8) He had left for Mount Everest → He had left that place in order to go to Mount Everest.

This derivation shows us once again that the issue of parts of a sentence is controversial.

In sentence 9, the toponym "Spain" combined with the preposition "about" means the object of this action, which is connected to the verb "to read", which is a part of the predicate with an aspect verb, on the basis of a subordinate relation and which usually expresses the object of this action. In this sentence, the combination "used to read" expresses that the action by the element "My granny" in place of the nuclear predicate component, was performed continuously or repeatedly in the past tense and that this action is not performed by this person in the present tense.

In the next 10th sentence, the syntactic unit "Madagascar", which is used as an object, is combined with the preposition "about", clarifying the quality of "worried", indicating the state of the subject "The government" and is connected to it by means of subordinate communication. In this sentence, the choice of the preposition is made not by the object, but by the adjective connected by the object, which indicates that the preposition "about" is used in a connotative sense, not the main meaning, because the adjective "worried" always requires the preposition "about" after it.
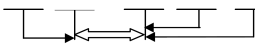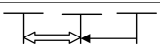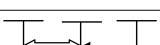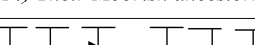
In the eleventh and twelfth sentences, toponyms in the place of an object filled and specified the meaning of the syntactic units represented by adjectives. Because the adjective "interested" (11) requires the preposition "in" after it, and the

adjective "keen" (12) requires the preposition "on", the toponyms "Galapogos Islands" (11) and "Venice" (12) are combined with these prepositions.

In sentences 13-14, it is observed that toponyms in the function of a prepositional object are connected to syntactic units represented by nouns. Also, in these sentences, the objects "on Alaska" (13) and "to Tangier Island" (14) are connected not to the nuclear components, but to the subordinate components "a speech" (13) and "connection" (14) on the basis of subordinate communication. In the example of these sentences, we can see that exactly one syntactic unit can be both a subordinate and a principal component at the same time: the components "a speech" (13) and "connection" (14) are subordinated to "made" (13) and "had" (14), but considered as principal parts towards "on Alaska" (13) and "to Tangier Island" (14).

It is possible to reveal the component structure, morphological features and mutual syntactic relations of the components of these analyzed sentences in junctional and component models as follows:

8) He had left for Mount Everest			
	J.M.8	$\underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2} \cdot \tilde{N}D$ Pnp auxVp$_2$ prS	C.M.8
9) My granny used to read much about Spain			
	J.M.9	$\underline{\tilde{N}D} \cdot \underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2} \cdot \tilde{N}D \cdot \tilde{N}D$ Pnps S mVinf Adv prS	C.M.9
10) The government is worried about Madagascar…			
	J.M.10	$\underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2} \cdot \tilde{N}D$ S cAdj prS	C.M.10
11) He got interested in Galapogos Islands…			
	J.M.11	$\underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2} \cdot \tilde{N}D$ Pnp cAdj prS	C.M.11
12) I am keen on Venice			
	J.M.12	$\underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2} \cdot \tilde{N}D$ Pnp cAdj prS	C.M.12
13) Mr Black made a speech on Alaska			
	J.M.13	$\underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2} \cdot \tilde{N}D \cdot \tilde{N}D$ S Vf S prS	C.M.13
14) Their Moorish ancestors had connection to Tangier Island			
	J.M.14	$\underline{\tilde{N}D} \cdot \underline{\tilde{N}D} \cdot \underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2} \cdot \tilde{N}D \cdot \tilde{N}D$ Pnp Adj S Vf S prS	C.M.14

Therefore, the toponyms in the English language can be used without a preposition and with a preposition. Toponyms can be combined with prepositions "for, to, about, on, in" in the function of a prepositional object. The occurrence of toponyms with different prepositions is mainly determined by adjectives that require a special preposition to which they are connected.

Through the analysis of examples in the Uzbek language, we compare the cases of toponyms being used as objects in the English and Uzbek languages. It is known that in the Uzbek language, objects are not represented by a noun in the common case, but an indirect object is represented by a noun in the

accusative case, that is, with the suffix "-ni". The indirect object is formed by means of locative, dative and ablative case forms and post-positions (Qurbonova, Sayfullayeva, Boqiyeva & Mengliyev 2004: 36; Muhamedova, Nosirova & Hozirgi oʻzbek : 84). These case affixes and post-positions are alternatives to the prepositions in English.

(1) Istanbulni afsonaviy shahar ... deb tasavvur qilganman.
(2) Turkiyani u Gruziya orqali ham, Ukraina yoʻlidan ham tark etib koʻrgan.
(3) Istanbulni baribir suv bosadi.
(4) Siz Shivilgʻonni sogʻindingizmi?
(5) Koʻyki rayonini tugatish ... notoʻgʻri ish boʻlgan .
(6) U Koʻykini koʻrgani kelibdi.

In all of the given sentences 1-6, toponyms come in the form of accusative case as an indirect object, but the governing word, that is, the verb they are connected to, has different meanings. In the first sentence, the syntactic unit "Istanbulni" was connected to the element "tasavvur qilganman" on the basis of a subordinate relationship and represented the object of that action. This sentence is considred as a sentence with an omitted subject, we can easily restore the subject through the restoration transformation. However, Uzbek verbs have person-number suffixes that can refer to the doer of the action.

(1) Istanbulni afsonaviy shahar ... deb tasavvur qilganman → Men Istanbulni afsonaviy shahar ... deb tasavvur qilganman.

In this sentence, the component "Istanbul" is considered bivalent, because it enters into a relationship based on two syntactic relations: 1) subordinated to the nuclear predicating component "tasavvur qilganman", 2) it is connected with the non-nuclear subordinated predicating component "shahar" by means of a non-nuclear predicative relationship. A non-nuclear predicative relation is defined by means of a line [↔] with both sides of the index in the junctional model. The same situation exists in the urban component of the sentence. In the composition of the

sentence, the component "Istanbulni" is used as an object and independent subject "shahar" are used as an adverbial modifier and dependent noun-predicate. This can be proved using the omitting transformation method:

(1) Men Istanbulni afsonaviy shahar ... deb tasavvur qilganman. → Istanbul afsonaviy shahardir.

The syntactic relations and component structure of the parts of speech look like the following:

(1) Men Istanbulni afsonaviy shahar ... deb tasavvur qilganman.			
	J.M.15	$\dfrac{NP_1 \cdot \tilde{N}DP_1 \cdot \tilde{N}D \cdot \tilde{N}DP_2 \cdot NP_2}{Pnp \quad S_{нн} \quad Adj \quad S \quad SVf}$	C.M.15

The toponym "Turkiyani" in the next sentence is subordinated to the syntactic unit "tark etib ko'rgan" and the action in it refers to a distant place. To prove this, we first omit the subordinate clauses other than the object and then replace it with a lexical synonym of the verb:
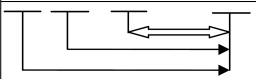
2) Turkiyani u Gruziya orqali ham, Ukraina yo'lidan ham tark etib ko'rgan → Turkiyani u ... tark etib ko'rgan. → Turkiyadan u ketgan.

The component and junction models of the sentence are as follows:

2) Turkiyani u ... tark etib ko'rgan.			
	J.M.16	$\dfrac{\tilde{N}D \cdot NP_1 \cdot NP_2}{S_{нн} \quad Pnp \quad Vfaux}$	C.M.16

In the third sentence, the component "Istanbulni" means the place where the meaning of the lexical element "bosadi" takes place, which is the action of the subject of the sentence "suv". In the sentence, the nuclear predicated component "suv" is

connected to the nuclear predicated component "bosadi" by the nuclear predicative relationship and the non-nuclear subordinate component "Istanbulni" is connected to the nuclear predicating one by the subordinate relationship. The component and junction model of a sentence is as follows:

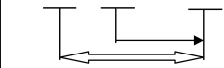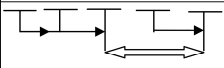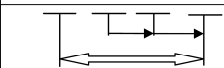| *(3) Istanbulni baribir suv bosadi.*			
	J.M.17	$\dfrac{\underline{\tilde{N}D} . \underline{\tilde{N}D} . \underline{NP_1} . \underline{NP_2}}{\text{S}_{\text{ни}} \quad \text{Adv} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{Vf}}$	C.M.17

In the fourth sentence, the subject component "Siz" is in nuclear predicative relation with the predicate "sog'indingizmi" and the toponym "Shivilg'onni" in the function of an object is subordinate relation with the predicate and is connected on the basis of a subordinate relation and is also the object of the action in the predicate.

In the fifth sentence, the toponym "Ko'yki rayonini", which came as an object, was subordinately connected to the form of the verb "tugatish", in the function of the nuclear predicated component and represented the object of this verb. The nuclear predicating component of the sentence is formed by the linking verb "ot+bo'lmoq" and enters into a nuclear predicative relationship with the component "tugatish". If we divide the combination "Ko'yki rayonini" in the function of an object into separate parts, there appear an apposition and antecedent, which can be proved by the omission transformation:

(5) Ko'yki rayonini tugatish ... noto'g'ri ish bo'lgan → Ko'ykini tugatish ... noto'g'ri ish bo'lgan.

The component "Ko'ykini", which came in the function of the object in the next 6th sentence, was connected to the verb "ko'rgani" in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose on the basis of a subordinate relation and it meant the place of the direction of the action. The adverbial modifier of purpose, in its turn, is subordinated to the nuclear predicating component

"kelibdi". We describe the component and junction models of sentences as follows:

(4) Siz Shivilg'onni sog'indingizmi?			
	J.M.18	$\frac{NP_1 . \tilde{N}D . NP_2}{Pnp \quad S_{нн} \quad V_{int}}$	C.M.18
5. Ko'yki rayonini tugatish ... noto'g'ri ish bo'lgan.			
	J.M.19	$\frac{\tilde{N}AD . \tilde{N}D. NP_1 . \tilde{N}D . NP_2}{S \qquad S_{нн} \quad Vinf \quad Adj \quad Sc}$	C.M.19
6. У Ko'ykini ko'rgani kelibdi.			
	J.M.20	$\frac{NP_1 . \tilde{N}D . \tilde{N}D . NP_2}{Pnp \quad S_{нн} \quad Vinf \quad Vf}$	C.M.20

Even if the toponyms in the function of an indirect object have the same morphological form, their semantic meaning can be differentiated based on the lexical meaning of the governing part to which they are connected.

In the following examples, we will study toponyms that come in the function pf an indirect object:

(7) Odintsovodagilarga qo'ng'iroq qilish qiyinmi?
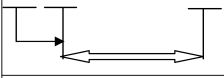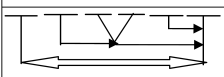(8) Ko'pchiligi Turkistonga bo'lgan hurmat va ehtiromlari sababli musulmonlikni qabul qilganlar.

In the given 7th sentence, based on the name of the place, the personal noun "Odintsovodagilarga" is made and is classified by the suffix of the dative case and is connected to the nuclear predicated component "qo'ng'iroq" represented by the action name form of the compound verb in the subordinating means of communication. The subject component "qo'ng'iroq qilish" is in turn connected with the syntactic unit "qiyinmi" on the basis of the nuclear predicative relation.

In the next 8th sentence, the toponym "Turkistonga" is subordinated to the components "hurmat va ehtiromlari". In this case, the indirect object "Turkistonga" adding the meaning in

dative case form, expressed the name of the place of the direction of the relationship. This indirect object can be converted to a direct object using the transformation method:

(8) Ko'pchiligi Turkistonga bo'lgan hurmat va ehtiromlari sababli musulmonlikni qabul qilganlar → Ko'pchiligi Turkistonni hurmat qilgan.

The junction and component models of sentences will look like the following:

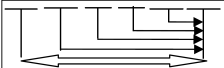| 7) Odintsovodagilarga qo'ng'iroq qilish qiyinmi?			
	J.M.21	$\underline{\tilde{N}D} \cdot \underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{NP_2}$ $S_{\text{ни}}$ SV A	C.M.21
8) Ko'pchiligi Turkistonga bo'lgan hurmat va ehtiromlari sababli musulmonlikni qabul qilganlar.			
	J.M.22	$\underline{NP_1} \cdot \underline{\tilde{N}D} \cdot \underline{H\tilde{N}D} . \underline{H\tilde{N}D} \cdot \underline{\tilde{N}D} \cdot \underline{NP_2}$ Pn_{ind} S S S S SVf	C.M.22

Toponyms in the function of an indirect object in these sentences are formed with the suffix of the dative case "-ga" and in the following sentences, they occur with the help of postpositions.

(9)   Bokuga Eron orqali aylanib uchib borsa bo'ladi.
(10) Oshnam Ukraina orqali Turkiya bilan biznes qiladi.
(11) Latofat bizga Ozarbayjon haqida so'zlab berdi.

In the given 9th sentence, two toponyms are involved, the first one "Bokuga" came in the function of an adverbial modifier of place, the second one "Eron orqali" functions as an indirect object and is connected to the nuclear component of the sentence by subordinating relation to the syntactic unit "borsa bo'ladi". Also, the subject of this sentence is a generalized sentence and it can be restored by means of the transformation method:

(9) Bokuga Eron orqali aylanib uchib borsa bo'ladi → Har kim Bokuga Eron orqali aylanib uchib borsa bo'ladi.

In this sentence, there are four secondary parts of speech, all of which are subordinated to the predicate verb (borsa bo'ladi). We express the morphological characteristics and syntactic relations of the syntactic units in the sentence in the component and junction models as follows:

(9) Har kim Bokuga Eron orqali aylanib uchib borsa bo'ladi.			
	J.M.23	$\underline{NP_1}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{NP_2}$ Pn$_{ind}$ S Spr Vp$_1$ Vp$_1$ Vaux	C.M.23

In the 10th sentence, the toponyms function as an indirect object with the help of auxiliaries "orqali" and "bilan" and both objects are connected to the nuclear predicating component "biznes qiladi" by means of subordinating communication. The syntactic unit "Ukraina orqali" means the object place of the action and at the same time means with the help of the postposition "bilan".

In the 11th sentence, the toponym "Ozarbayjon" as an indirect object, is connected with the postposition "haqida" and is subordinated to the component "so'zlab berdi"; the predicate of the sentence expresses the action of the subject. The junction models and component composition of the tenth and eleventh sentences are the same, but their morphological features differ:

10) *Oshnam Ukraina orqali Turkiya bilan biznes qiladi.*		11) *Latofat bizga Ozarbayjon haqida so'zlab berdi.*	
		J.M.24	
$\underline{NP_1}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{NP_2}$ S Spr Spr Vf	C.M.24	$\underline{NP_1}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{\tilde{N}D}\cdot\underline{NP_2}$ S Pnp Spr Vf	C.M.25

The indirect object can also be connected with a postposition "uchun".

(12) Men O'zbekiston uchun jonimni berishga tayyorman.

In this sentence, the toponym "O'zbekiston uchun" represents the object to which the action is dedicated, which is connected on the

basis of the subordinating relation, depending on the component of the second indirect object "berishga". In this sentence, the component "jonimni" is also subordinated to the auxiliary complement represented by the action noun form of the verb. As a result, the components "O'zbekiston uchun" and "jonimni" are independent objects according to practical grammars of the Uzbek language (Lutfullayeva & Davlatova 2010: 156). The component and junction model of a sentence is as follows:

CONCLUSION

It is known from the examples analyzed above that in the Uzbek language, toponyms can be functioned as direct objects with the accusative suffix "-ni" and as an indirect object in the form of the dative case and being combined with the postpositions "bilan, uchun, haqida, orqali".

The difference between toponyms in English and Uzbek languages is that in English, toponyms can come in the form of the common case, while in Uzbek, toponyms in the common case form are not used. In the Uzbek language, a noun in the function of an indirect object can be used without the accusative suffix "-ni" i.e. without a marker, but in the actual examples we have collected, we did not observe that they can be used without a marker.

In both English and Uzbek languages, toponyms are always used with a marker in the function of a direct object: in English, they are used together with prepositions, in Uzbek they are used with postpositions and in the form of dative case.

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