

Theoretical Aspects of the Linguocultural Study of Toponyms in Modern Uzbek Linguistics

AKMAL ABDULLAEV

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article contains comments on the theoretical aspects of the new approach to the study of place names (toponyms) in today's Uzbek linguistics, especially from the linguistic and cultural point of view, and some examples from the toponymic landscape of Tashkent region are given.

Keywords: Toponymy, linguistic and cultural science, system, macrosystem, microsystem, conversion, transonymization, transposition.

INTRODUCTION

The division of language units in their structure into thematic groups, the study of semantic fields, lexemes and sememes, the analysis of morphemic composition, the definition of concepts, conceptosphere forms in cognitive linguistics, and in linguocultural studies, the study of the triad - language, nation and culture from topical issues in world linguistics.

This will be the basis for the improvement of new views on the relationship between language and thinking, including the creation of linguistic corpora, the development of computer linguistics, discourseology and sociolinguistics. In world linguistics, the study of toponyms in connection with the national consciousness, culture and history of the people is becoming one of the priority directions of onomastic research. The principle of creating catalogues of each language, involves analysing

toponyms not only in semantic, etymological, morphological and phonological aspects, but also in a new format - linguocognitive, social-linguistic and linguocultural.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL STUDY OF TOPONYMS IN MODERN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

The approach from the new - anthropocentric - point of linguistics to indicating the place of toponymic formants and bases in onomastic system has an important theoretical meaning in determining the specific linguocultural nature of the territorial ethno-cultural system of the Uzbek language, including the Tashkent area. The names of toponyms of Tashkent region also have specific ethno-cultural and linguistic meaning, which reflects concepts related to way of life, national traditions and ethno-culturalism, professionalism, labour character and "shaping" of the region. Comprehensive analysis of toponyms of the given territory as a component of national linguistic and cultural heritage from the position of "preservation and enrichment of sources determining the spiritual world of man, culture of peoples". [9. P. 29], allows us to identify the regularities in the development of national thought of the people and specific linguistic and cultural models of formation of toponymic terms. To date, the development of Uzbek toponymy is "systematized on the basis of normative and legal acts. In recent years, a number of scientific papers on toponymic research in three areas - linguistics, history and geography have been carried out and around 100 PhD and doctoral dissertations have been defended. Some of these studies have focused on the linguistic sphere, analyzing Uzbek onomastic terms and toponyms from a linguistic perspective. The topic of Uzbek ethnotoponyms has also been studied in detail [16; 20; 23]. Thanks to this, Uzbek toponymic lexicography has been developed and certain achievements in this direction have been achieved [6; 12]. Among others, research has been conducted on the toponymy of the ancient and civilized Tashkent Province (e.g., scientific works and dissertations by V. Reshetov, T.

Fayziev, M. Kadyrov, M. Ramazanov, and others). In addition, a number of scientific works of the honored scholar S. Koraev present valuable scientific data on the toponymy of Tashkent Province [8. P. 155-159]. These studies describe the specific history of the region in the formation of toponyms of Tashkent province, the role and significance of ethnonyms based on socio-economic and geographical features, local place names, and analyze the problems of their etymology and regulation of toponymy of the territory. However, the study of the region's toponymy on the linguocultural aspect, the classification and description of names of this area in terms of anthropocentric point of view have not been studied in monographic terms as an object of research.

In the history of human civilization, thanks to its interest in understanding the world and its scientific achievements in general with the expansion of truth and thought, the system of sciences will evolve with new directions. In doing so, the desire to emphasize, any science comes to the field with the demand to meet people's practical needs. As a result of this desire, learned knowledge expands and becomes a science and its networks. Linguo-culturology, which is one of such new and modern branches of linguistics, is today one of the relatively new and understudied branches of the modern Uzbek linguistics. It reveals a balance between language and culture. In the first quarter of the XXI century, multifaceted relations between peoples, which, as we observe, are reaching a new level, can be regarded as a cultural integration of mankind. Of course, these processes do not take place without language, which is the main tool of dialogue, and without the human factor possessing this tool. In this regard, we see that in the linguo-culturological aspect, the approach to this process as a new type of social interaction reflects the attitude towards the culture of other peoples. These factors have created a new scientific anthropocentric paradigm, presented in the linguistics of the XXI century, which has become one of the main directions of modern linguistics.

In this sense, the relevance of the study of place names in modern linguistics in the linguocultural aspect is as follows:

1. Firstly, the development in Uzbek linguistics of the field of onomastics, which is an integral part of folk memory, culture and spirituality, does not include a large period as a scientific imperfection. Nevertheless, considerable scientific work has been carried out in our national linguistics over the past period to study place names and their etymology. However, place names have been studied very poorly in Uzbek linguistics in the linguistic and cultural areas. Extra-linguistic factors, including folk culture, are important in the study of toponymy;
2. Secondly, the features of place names have attracted the attention of geographers, ethnographers, historians and linguists, especially in the field of ethnology. They are, in their semantic environment, an informational medium spreading cultural-historical, national-ethnic, geographical meaning. It is known that proper names serve to denote people, animals, geographical places, as well as various types of material and spiritual culture. This is of particular importance for the study of the links between language and culture from a new perspective, their etymological and semantic analysis in the process of linking opaqueness with science and science and technology;
3. Thirdly, the linguocultural analysis of place names gives clarity and clarity to the interaction between language and culture. This analysis makes it possible to determine the place of proper names in the linguocultural paradigm of language;
4. Fourthly, the linguistic analysis of place names makes it possible to determine the extent to which language is directly linked to history, historical culture and the historical spirituality of our ancestors. This requires an in-depth study of the extra-linguistic aspects of toponyms related to popular culture.

The object of linguo-culturalism is for linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography and psycholinguistics, which is the relationship between people who create this culture with the help of "wearable" linguistic and linguistic units. Proper names

(including place names - A. A.) cannot be excluded from national mentality, ethno-cultural, ethno-sociological, cognitive, creative, accumulative, axiological, aesthetic, emotional nature, except for separating one object from another [26. P 64]. In this regard, one can say that toponymy of the Tashkent region also covers the linguistics of ethnic groups that have lived here for centuries and still do.

Before classifying place names as a system, the terms "system" and "structure" should be discussed.

"System" is borrowed from the Greek word for "whole", "joint", "association", "assembly", "association". It is not a simple assembly, but a complex of parts, elements in relationship and interaction [14. P. 29].

Things and phenomena in the world, regardless of their size, have a systemic nature. The systemic nature manifests itself in the fact that the object is a wholeness, consisting of the relationship of certain internal members. Among the systems there are such important features as interaction, interchangeability, conditionality, stagecraft [15: 12-14].

The linguistic scholar M.S. Kagan identifies 4 classes of systems in terms of synergy and describes three of them as follows: "Very complex or anthropo-sociocultural systems. Unlike biological and mechanical systems of homogeneous (homogeneous) nature, they acquire a heterogeneous (typical) essence with a combination of aspects of human, nature, society, culture. Therefore, this system is very complex. It should be especially noted that language, which is the main attribute of a nation, belongs to a very complex system". [7. C. 124]. Language, as well as other systems, has the character of self-government and organization by enriching, improving its composition in the course of gradual development. Our opinion confirms the following opinion of I.V. Arnold: "The development of language and thinking is inextricably linked to the history of society, of the nation to which language belongs. We work in language with particular manifestations of the general relations of nature and events in society" [1. [1. C. 118]. Since language is inextricably linked to the history of the nation,

this situation is also related to the proper names given to toponyms in certain periods.

As we know, any proper noun will have its own unique composition, morphological structure and means of formation. Toponyms also have a specific characteristic structure as proper nouns. Toponyms are not created as they occur, there is a certain system and law in their creation. V. A. Nikonov opines that: "Names never exist in isolation, they are always related to each other. In order to clarify the origin of the name, it is necessary first of all to understand that it did not arise in isolation, but only in a certain system of other names. [13. C. 34].

The language units that make up the language system, the regularities of their interaction, and the connections between them constitute the structure of language. Each surface of the language system: phonetic, lexical, grammatical tiers is a specific system, which also consists of certain parts, structural elements - material units, performs certain social functions. So, according to the above, it is logical to say that language is a system of systems.

While a language system is a macrosystem in relation to its tiers - internal systems, its internal tiers - levels represent a micro-system in relation to it. "In a philosophical sense, the internal construction, organization of any macrosystem will consist of microsystems" [19. C. 196-202].

As stated above, every surface of a linguistic system, including toponyms, i.e. place names, is one of the microsystems that form a macrosystem. In order for linguistics to be systematic according to its theoretical requirements, it must form an integrity of elements - parts, components, as well as a structure that organizes the relationship, the internal connection of these parts.

As a substantiation of the fact that toponyms as a system consist of a part and its constituent fragments, we thought it appropriate to indicate conditionally in the following figure.

Table 1

Names of places in the meaning of the macro system					
↓					
Parts in the meaning of microsystems					
Oykonomics (from Greek "oikos" - house, residence, space) part that studies the names of administrative-territorial units, settlements		Hydronymy (from Greek "hydro" meaning water, moisture and "anim" meaning name, noun) Part that studies the names of geographical features associated with water in the world		Oronymics (from Greek "oros" - mountain, "onima" - name, title) Part that studies the totality of place names relating to the topography on the surface of the Earth	
Components in the meaning of small segments					
Polysonyms and Astionyms	Names of towns and cities	Oceanonyms	Names of oceans	Hillonims	Names of hills
Homonyms or Chorionims	Names of rural settlements	Pelagonims	Names of lakes	Phytooronyms	Names of objects related to plants
Dromonyms	Routes, names of routes (destinations)	Synonyms	Lake names	Zooronyms	Names of objects related to animal names
Urbanonyms	Names of urban facilities	Helonyms	Names of wetlands	Ethnoonyms	Object names based on the names of a race, tribe, nation, people (ethnonames).
Dreemonyms	Names of the forest, parts of the forest	Potoponyms	names of rivers, streams, tributaries and canals	Anthropooronyms	subject names made up of personal names, nicknames, nicknames, surnames
Annuals	Street names	Bathyonims	Natural features on the ocean floor, ocean landscapes (shoals, ravines, cracks, lungs, etc.)	Agio-ironyms and Necro-ironyms	Names of residential addresses formed from hagonim and necronim names of addresses

Agoronyms	names of public gardens, parks and squares	Hymnonyms	Lakes and other bodies of water	Georonyms	Names of items derived from special names of historical events and periods, such as a particular era, century, year, date, convention, battle, uprising, holiday, art and sports festivals.
Hagionisms, necronyms	The famous name for things, objects, persons considered sacred; the well-known name of graves, cemeteries and holy places of this type	Speleonisms	The folk name for objects underground, with a way of reaching the surface (caves, underground rivers, springs, waterfalls, lakes, wells, etc.)		

Of course, this classification was conditional and as a basis was extended to place names based on the concepts of system and construction (structure) of theoretical linguistics. Geographical names as a structure in relation to the **system↔part↔component** of place names, its parts, whether it is an oykonym, a hydronym, or an oronym, constituting the internal relationship of these parts, are inseparably linked. Over time, place names are transferred to others on the basis of this relationship. In dictionaries dealing with onomastic terminology, the transition of anonym of one division from another is called conversion and transonymisation [17: 138].

Apparently, two different terms are applied to the same linguistic phenomenon. According to Prof. N. Ulukov, with respect to the formation of proper names without any changes

from nominal nouns: toponyms, including hydronyms, anthroponyms, zoonyms, phytonyms, it is appropriate to apply the term transonymization in relation to the formation from one noun of another noun [24. P. 78].

Transonymisation, therefore, is the conversion of another type of proper name into a proper name. In some studies of onomastics such phenomena as transformation of some words into toponyms without any means or transition of some proper names (such as anthroponyms, ethnonyms, hydronyms) into toponyms are also designated by such names as metaphor, metonymy, kalka, transformation [3. P. 12; 10. P. 78].

Prof. D. Yuldashev believes that applying these terms to the phenomenon of nomination is not quite correct. D. Yuldashev believes that applying these terms to the phenomenon of nomination is not quite correct. Transformation refers to the movement of words without any change. When nouns and appellatives are transformed into toponyms, a number of changes occur. Therefore, it is preferable to use the term "transposition" in this place [26. P. 21]. In the scholar's opinion, in the names of toponyms one can see three different types of transposition: 1) inter-category transposition (Qizil, Ulli, Birinchi, Altmish...); 2) external transposition (Kat, O'g'uz, Ravat, Pil...); 3) internal transposition (Toshkent, Xitoy, O'zbekiston, Do'rmon...) [26. P.24].

In our view, this phenomenon is better called the term transposition. The reason is that "onomastic units are the result of the secondary use of linguistic material in naming the object, i.e. secondary nomination" [26, p. 29]. [26. C. 29]. The scope of transonymization and coverage of proper names is quite wide, all types of proper names (anthroponym, toponym, hydronym, zoonym, cosmonym) are observed [22. P. 19]. For example, the names of many hydronyms over time have passed to oikonyms. This can be seen on the example of the Tashkent valley: Chirchik (river) - Chirchik (city), Ahangeran (river) - Ahangeran (city), Sanganak (river - Parkent district) - Sanganak (village - Parkent district), Buzsuv (channel - Chirchik city) - Buzsuv (array - Chirchik city), Piskom (river - Bustanyk district) - Piskom (village - Bustanyk district), etc.

In a number of scientific researches related to onomastics, the issues of systematization of not only toponyms, but also of nominal nouns in general, were studied within the framework of onomastic scale of the Uzbek language and classified on the basis of theoretical laws, typical for this level of linguistics [4. P. 33-39]. In the monograph of Professor E. Begmatov "Anthroponymy of the Uzbek language" these issues are widely covered [5. P. 94]. In this work, based on the Russian scientists' description of the term "onomastic space" and the term "toponymic space", onomastic scale of the Uzbek language was systematized on the basis of such dimensions as super-space, macro-space, micro-space and small-space, as well as some features of some onomastic units into 8 types.

As noted by E. Murzaev, the toponymic system should be understood as a set of features or signs, regularly repeated in the process of formation of geographical names and their modern stability [11. P. 14]. Based on these views, we can say that the toponymic system is the toponymic foundations, territorially organized complexes of toponyms, as well as the rules and ways of their connection with each other, as well as the features of perception of individual toponymic formations. The issue of systematization of place names is also traceable in the works of Russian toponymists. Researcher A. Urazmetova noted that "the classification of toponyms based on the nature of the named objects is distinguished by the consistency and unity across the globe. Despite the huge number of named objects, all their diversity can be reduced to a relatively small number of types," and provides the table below [25. P. 6]:

Table No. 2

Toponyms		Named objects	
Oronyms		Mountains, hills	
Speleonisms		Caves, grottoes, underground systems	
Dimonyms		Forested areas	
Pelatonim	Hydronyms	Seas	Water bodies
Synonyms		Lakes	
Helonyms		The marshes	
Potamonims		Rivers	
Astionyms		Cities	

Polysonyms	Oikonims		Localities
Comonyms Chorionimas		Rural settlements	
Agoronyms	Urbanonyms	Names of areas	Smaller objects within settlements
Annuals		Names of streets	
Ergonyms		Names of enterprises	
Buryers		Large areas	
Dromonyms		Ways of communicating	

CONCLUSION

The diversity of aspects of the study of toponyms requires appealing to different principles of toponymy in classifying the names of the places under study and systematising them. From these principles, intralinguistic and extralinguistic principles can be identified. The structural and linguistic features of toponyms are based on the first principle, while the second principle takes into account the extra-linguistic reality behind toponymy. Place names reflect the history of the nation and country, its long history. Place names are one of the unique monuments of the historical experience of an ethnic group, nation or people with a long history. Linguistically, they reflect the same history and destiny. According to these aspects, the toponyms of Tashkent region are linguistic treasure house, providing valuable historical information on language, history of the past, ethnic customs, traditions, professional, economic, social and political relations and nature, geography, etc. Therefore, the scientific study of toponyms of any territory is of equal value not only for linguistics, but also for geography, geology, natural history, history, ethnology, archaeology.

REFERENCES

- [1] Arnold I.V. Modern linguistic theories of interaction of systems and environment // VOL. 1991. No. 3. p. 126.
- [2] Avloqulov Ya. I. Linguistic study of onomastic units of the Uzbek language. Abstract in thesis. Tashkent, 2012. 24 p.
- [3] Begaliev N. Hydronyms of Samarkand region (linguistic analysis). Abstract in thesis. Samarkand, 1994. 25 p.

- [4] Begmatov E., Avlagulov Ya. Macrospace of Uzbek onomastics // Uzbek language and literature. 2007 No. 5. Pp. 33-39.
- [5] Begmatov E.A. Anthroponymy of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Fan, 2013. p. 264.
- [6] Begmatov E., Ulukov N. Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek onomastics terms. Namangan, 2006. P 104.
- [7] Kagan M.S. On the synergetic approach to the constructed ontology II Synergetic paradigm. Cognitive-communicative strategy of modernity. M.: Progress-Tradition, 2004. p 560.
- [8] Karaev S.K. Toponyms of Tashkent. "Zvezda Vostoka", Tashkent, 1985, No. 10, pp. 155-159.
- [9] Mirziyoev Sh.M. Continuing our path to national development with determination, we will take it to a new level. Tashkent: "Uzbekistan" PPKH, 2017. p. 592.
- [10] Murzaev E. M. Essays on toponymy. Moscow: 1959. p. 282.
- [11] Bulletin of Moscow State University. Geography. Moscow: Publishing House of Moscow State University, 1963. No. 3. p. 14.
- [12] Nafasov T. Explanatory Dictionary of toponyms of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. Teacher, 1988. p. 102.
- [13] Nikonov V.A. Introduction to toponymy. – M.: LKI, 2010. p. 67.
- [14] Nurmonov A., Rakhimov A. Introduction to linguosinergetics. Tashkent, Akademnashr. 2013. p. 109.
- [15] Nurmonov A. Selected works. Volume III. Vol I. Tashkent, Akademnashr. 2012. p. 301.
- [16] Otajonova A. Ethnotoponyms of Khwarezm and their lexical basis. Abstract in thesis. Tashkent, 1997. 24 p.
- [17] Podolskaya N.V. Dictionary of Russian onomastic terminology. – Moscow: Nauka, 1978. p. 353.
- [18] Pirimov A.I. Linguistic features of the cosmonyms of the Uzbek language. Abstract in thesis. Tashkent, 2009. p. 24.
- [19] Rasulov R. General Linguistics. Tashkent. 2010. p. 297.
- [20] Sanakulov U. Toponyms include ethnonyms. Tashkent: Voris, 2016. p. 124.
- [21] Superanskaya A.V. What is toponymy? M.: Nauka, 1984. p. 182.
- [22] Temirov Sh. Linguistic study of the oronyms of the Samarkand region. Abstract in thesis. Samarkand, 2019. 52 p.
- [23] Turobov A. Analysis of ethnooykononyms of the Samarkand region. Abstract in thesis. Tashkent, 1999. 24 p.
- [24] Ulukov N. Historical-linguistic study of hydronyms of the Uzbek language. Thesis. Tashkent, 2010. 262 p.

- [25] Urazmetova A.V. Linguoculturological aspect of the study of toponyms as part of phraseological units (based on the material of English and French). Abstract of thesis. Ufa, 2006. 24 p.
- [26] Yuldashev D.T. Anthropocentric study of stallions. Abstract of thesis. Tashkent, 2021. 75 p.

AKMAL ABDULLAEV

DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS,
CHIRCHIK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
CHIRCHIK, UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <AKMALABDULLAYEV713@GMAIL.COM>