

General Information About Toponyms

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Abstract: This article provides general information on the linguistic nature of toponyms, their origins, classification, and their interpretation from a linguistic perspective. The study highlights the role of place names in geographic space, the principles behind their naming, their historical character, and the way they reflect national and cultural features. The article contributes to the formation of initial scholarly concepts related to toponyms.

Keywords: Toponyms, comparative-historical analysis, links with Turkic languages, descriptive analysis, etymological analysis, linguistic, morphological, semantic, geographic structure, river tributaries, valley, ravine, canal, and lakes, abbreviation, antonymic names, anthroponymic names, areal names, primary and secondary names, detoponymization, dromonym, exonym, ethnonymic names, hybrid names, hydronym.

Introduction: Toponyms are geographical names that incorporate historical, etymological, linguistic, and other domain-specific features. They serve as an important linguistic source that provides information about the origins of a people, the degree of their historical formation, and their past cultural values, customs, and traditions. This study discusses the general classification of toponyms, how they are coined, and the factors that have shaped Uzbek toponymy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on toponymy has a long history spanning many centuries, and much of the scholarship in this field is grounded in historical and scientific foundations. Both international and local scholars have conducted extensive studies in this area. In Uzbekistan, the contributions of researchers such as S. Qorayev, R. Qo'ng'urov, T. Nafasov, N. Begaliyev, N. Uluqov, and A.M. Turobov are particularly significant. A.M. Turobov's studies on toponymic systems provide a scholarly basis for comparative-historical analysis of place names, their connections with Turkic languages, and their semantic grouping.

METHODOLOGY

The methodological foundation of this research is an integrated system combining linguistic, historical, and

geographical approaches. First, toponyms are collected in the form of various texts and sources and recorded as primary material for multidimensional analysis. In addition, the analysis of place names may employ descriptive and etymological analysis, comparative-historical methods, and a range of other approaches.

RESULTS

The analysis and findings of the study indicate that a large proportion of place names are determined by historical-ethnic and natural factors. A significant share of toponyms contains a semantic layer, and they reflect the cultural heritage of our people.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that toponyms are an important linguistic source that reflects the cultural and natural memory of a particular place. Their linguistic, morphological, semantic, and geographic structures are closely interconnected. It is necessary to study them and conduct research that accomplishes important scholarly and practical tasks. In turn, this is regarded as an essential resource for future generations and helps preserve the rich cultural heritage of our country.

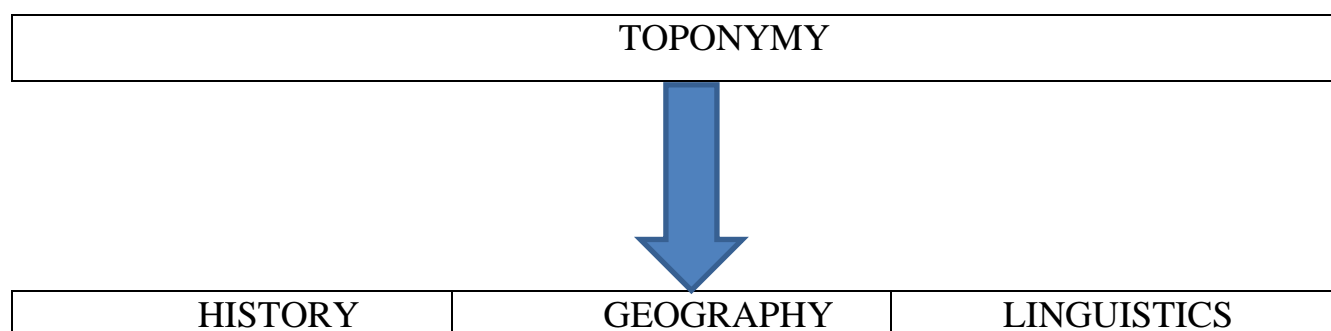
It is well known that geographical names are among the key factors that demonstrate the historical memory and cultural perspectives of every nation and ethnic

group. Place names are not only a means of identifying locations, but also a phenomenon that reveals time: they disclose the past and present ways of life of human society and embody its values and ethnic characteristics. For this reason, they require particular attention as an important linguistic phenomenon.

During its development, every discipline passes through different stages [1:3–10]. Determining these stages requires that each society establish a foundation and possess scientific skills. The discipline that studies geographical names—toponymy—also passed through all stages of development and took shape as a scientific field in the early twentieth century; over time, it began to be recognized among the sciences that are significant both theoretically and practically. The object of study in toponymy is place names, and in the process of studying them one may encounter interesting

phenomena and events. This, naturally, stimulates learners to seek further knowledge and deeper study. Of course, related disciplines examine this field in accordance with their own needs; therefore, the depth and extent of research vary.

First of all, toponymy emerged as a result of the scientific and practical needs of geography, which studies place names. This is because toponyms, as a product of this discipline, arose from the need to distinguish geographical objects from one another. From this, it can be concluded that the primary function of place names is to differentiate geographic areas. Like other fields, toponymy is viewed as an area that is integrally connected with a number of disciplines. This can be seen from the following table:



The interconnection of these disciplines makes it possible to study place names in a comprehensive manner. Therefore, it can be said that they cannot be examined properly without the integration of multiple fields.

The term toponymy [2:3–20] originates from Greek: *topos* (“place”) and *onoma/onima* (“name”); in other words, it refers to the discipline that studies place names. By the late nineteenth century, interest in and study of cartography intensified in the global scholarly community, which in turn led to a marked positive shift in the development of toponymy. Many foreign and local researchers began implementing new theories and stages in the study of this field. For example, in the United Kingdom, one of the earliest institutions—the Toponymy Society—was established in 1923 to coordinate work related to place names in the country. Over time, similar societies began to be founded in countries such as Germany, Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Austria, Australia, and France.

In Uzbekistan, a number of studies have also been carried out on the origins of the country’s many ethnic and national communities and on the exploration of their past and present. Particularly noteworthy are the

contributions of R.N. Nabiyev, A.R. Muhammadjonov, F. Abdullayev, and S. Ibragimov, as well as X. Doniyorov and R. Qo’ng’irov, who were among the first to compile a card index, and geographers H. Hasanov and S. Qorayev.

In the contemporary period, the discipline that studies place names investigates not only rivers, oceans, continents, mountains, forests, and large valleys, but also smaller geographic units such as river tributaries, valleys, ravines, canals, and lakes. This, in turn, reveals a wide range of new findings. Toponymy [3:346] is also referred to as toponymics.

Toponymy helps delineate areas of settlement, determine in which territories particular languages are expressed, identify historical patterns of distribution, and classify trade routes and their geography.

Place-name categories are also classified into groups. This can be seen in the table below:

BRANCHES OF TOPONYMY



Hydronymy — the branch that studies names of water bodies;
Oikonymy — the branch that studies names of inhabited places (settlements);
Oronymy — the branch that studies names of relief forms (mountains, hills, etc.);
Urbanonymy — the field that studies various names within a city (streets, districts, urban objects);
Cosmonymy — the branch that studies names of celestial bodies.

Toponymy in our country began to be studied on a scientifically grounded, evidence-based basis from the 1960s onward. People [4:243–244] pay attention to information about the areas in which they live and show interest in how these places came into being. According to many sources, such knowledge was often acquired through legends, folktales, epics, and myths. In addition, information was drawn from the works of prominent medieval figures. Through the writings of al-Tabari, al-Biruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, al-Bukhari, and

Mahmud al-Kashgari, it is possible to learn about the naming of various regions. Their written sources are based on concrete facts, and they often described places they had personally observed. Thus, toponyms are not only geographical markers [5:466–467] but also a linguistic reflection of a people's national and cultural heritage.

Place names also possess their own specific terms and terminology [6:5–10]. The most important of these are listed in the table below:

TERMS RELATED TO TOPONYMS:
1. Abbreviation
2. Antonymic names
3. Anthroponymic names
4. Areal names
5. Primary and secondary names
6. Detoponymization
7. Dromonym
8. Exonym

9. Ethnonymic names
10. Hybrid names
11. Hydronym
12. Indicator
13. Macro-toponym
14. Memorial names
15. Metaphorical terms (terminology)
16. Metaphorical names
17. Metathesis
18. Microtoponyms
19. Oronyms
20. Oikonyms
21. Polisonym(s)
22. Speleonym
23. Toponym
24. Toponymy
25. Toponom
26. Topoformant
27. Topoterm
28. Transcription

The origin of geographical names and the study of how they are formed have attracted human attention since ancient times. This can also be seen in the works of scholars of the ancient world. For example, early information about place names can be found in Herodotus' Histories, Strabo's Geography, and

Pomponius' Chorography. Toponymy [7:18–19] can be regarded as one of the disciplines within the broader field of onomastics. As part of a language's lexical system, toponyms, like other words, obey linguistic regularities.

By studying the history of toponyms [8:281], it is

possible to obtain direct and indirect information about the lifestyle of the people living in a given area, natural conditions, political situation, ethnic processes, international relations, and the social and cultural life of the population. In this regard, toponyms are considered an important source for historians, geographers, and literary scholars. For instance, an author who writes about a specific fact or event needs an accurate understanding of the place; without knowing the location's history and its former name, and without taking interest in it, the narrative will lack vividness. For this reason, place names are significant across all spheres of social life. In recent years, a great deal of work has also been carried out in our republic on the study of toponyms, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that the scope of these efforts makes a substantial contribution to the development of this field. There is also the notion of authentic usage of toponyms [9:1296].

It is not accidental that considerable research is being conducted worldwide on the linguistic characteristics of toponymic units [10:7–10]. On the basis of the sources of their formation and development, major advances are being made in identifying their lexical layers, explaining features related to name formation, substantiating their functional-semantic development within the linguistic system, and interpreting issues connected with interlingual relations.

In a number of well-known research centers around the world [11:5–6], large-scale scientific and applied studies are being undertaken to substantiate the toponymy of various continents and regions by examining it in relation to linguistics, historical phenomena, and the natural sciences—especially geography—through comparative and differentiated analysis. This makes it possible to explain, from a contemporary perspective, why the names of the places where individuals lived in particular periods are preserved for years or, conversely, why they change. As a result, solutions are being found to many toponymic problems. It can be stated that the study of place names is of scholarly importance not only for linguistics, but also for disciplines such as ethnography, geography, and archaeology. Toponyms provide evidence about ancient populations, migration processes, and the interaction between sedentary and nomadic cultures. In addition, mapping place names and standardizing geographic information systems are also regarded as important components.

In this scholarly article, the principles of toponym formation and their various characteristics are analyzed. Place names are significant because they preserve a wide range of information—from the natural and geographical environment of a specific

location to a people's worldview and socio-cultural values. This demonstrates the need to study toponyms from multiple perspectives and encourages deeper investigation. As a result, individuals are motivated to learn about the history and present of the area in which they live and to transmit this knowledge in an authentic form to future generations.

On the other hand, the development of modern geographic information systems, the advancement of cartography, and the emergence of electronic maps increase the practical importance of the discipline known as toponymy and show that it faces a growing number of contemporary tasks.

Today, more in-depth study and analysis of toponyms is also necessary for the development of many modern disciplines. In order to leave reliable information for future generations, place names should be examined on the basis of accurate facts and evidence. Moreover, collecting toponyms, documenting them, and entering them into electronic databases provides a solid scientific foundation for future cartographic and geoinformation work. For this reason, the systematic study of toponyms and their scholarly interpretation will remain a major task for linguistics and a range of related fields. On the basis of such sources, our present and future generations will develop a clearer worldview about the places where they live and the locations they wish to visit.

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