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TOPONYM AS A CLASS OF PROPER NAMES

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ABSTRACT

The article illustrates on the principles of toponyms as well as it includes some methods of descriptive and semantic analysis of toponyms. The main task of this article is to give a brief overview of toponyms (place names) found in Namangan region. By knowing the origins of various toponyms, changes that occurred in a language become much clearer because we learn what or who may have caused a certain linguistic phenomenon. Moreover, it is given various types of toponyms and features of them. This research is an attempt to highlight various principles according to which it is possible to group the place names.

KEYWORDS

Toponyms, names, possibility, place names, development, ancient

INTRODUCTION

From the earliest stages of the development of society, the world in which we live can be called the world of names, because almost every real object, from man himself to the objects of nature, has its own name. So the ancient toponyms seem to have been created by themselves because we do not know their creators and the language of creation. Geographic names originated in ancient times, their origins lie in primitive society.

Creating them, man proceeded from the need to distinguish one place from another, be it a river, a mountain, a lake. Primitive man did not have a large lexical stock, so his possibilities in the process of assigning names were limited. He often called water, and a river, and a lake, and the sea, and a mountain-and a hill, and a hill, and a ridge, and just a hillock. This was the case at the dawn of human civilization. Toponymy,

the branch of onomastics concerned with the study of toponyms or place names, has been considered by most scholars to be a discipline of convergence (or of “synthesis”), i.e., a discipline concerned with a multiplicity and variety of knowledge and which can, therefore, be approached from many different perspectives. Toponyms are of interest not only for linguistics, but also for history, geography, and culture, so toponymy has a long history of research and a significant number of works devoted to the study of toponyms. In literal translation from Greek, the toponym is “Name of the place”, that is, the name of this or that geographical object: continent, continent, mountain and ocean, sea and country, city and street, natural objects.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In general, scholars have referred to the interdisciplinary nature of toponymy in a variety of ways. Some have emphasised the subjects that find themselves most closely interrelated in the discipline, while others have stressed the importance for toponymy of adopting a given analytical approach. Jean Poirier, for example, speaks of the three main blocks of “auxiliary sciences of toponymy” which are, according to his criteria, history, geography and linguistics – and, within linguistics, dialectology and phonetics¹. Place names arose in specific historical conditions, their origin is closely related to the social life and languages of the peoples who inhabited or inhabited certain areas. Historical conditions, languages and peoples changed, their areas and, thus, the geographical environment of human habitation changed. Geographical names were formed in the process of a long and complex development of human knowledge, showing the attitude of people to

everything natural around them, the need to name objects of the environment.

During the years of independence, toponyms were considered as one of the layers of national values, and an independent toponymic policy began, which was associated with the ideology of the old regime, promoted the ideas of that time, did not acquire any national significance and the folk names of all geographical objects not related to history, culture, language, were changed taking into account the proposals and wishes of the townspeople, their historical names were restored or renamed. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the unique image of the Namangan region, the spiritual wisdom of the people who lived and live on this land, exemplary activities, natural and economic and social features of the region were embodied in the names of the place. In practice, underpinning the principle of transparency lies the constant fact alluded to by linguists: that the basic component of the toponymy of any place in the world is the common lexicon of the language used in that territory. This situation has a significant consequence: the etymological research of the toponymy of a given geographical area tends to be based on a “selection” of that toponymy. In other words, on the “most interesting” place names from the linguistic point of view – which are normally those with the most opaque meaning and the ones that are most difficult to decipher by the everyday speakers of the language. Place names are a living reminder of peoples who have long since disappeared, names that have been transmitted from generation to generation, from tongue to tongue, and which by unbroken tradition reach our ears on the lips of those that today continue to inhabit these same places, rooted in the

¹ Poirier, J. 1965. *Toponymie. Méthode d'enquête*. Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval.

same land as their remote ancestors. The daily need to name this land over the millennia unites the words of today's inhabitants with the words of the earliest inhabitants. Each geographical feature has its own name. Some of them appeared quite recently, while others have come down to us from a long historical period. Names were created by people in connection with social needs in a particular region and time. For this reason, they are characterized by territoriality and historicity. In other words, a toponym (a place name) can give rise to an anthroponym (the name of a person), in the same way that an anthroponym can give rise to a toponym. This reciprocal relationship, which is verified with the passing of time and which can be considered a universal tendency, can be of great relevance in the determination of the etymology of a given name. In practice, the etymology of a name which, in its origins, is linked with a "place" has a very different nature to a name originally linked with a "person". In the first case, the etymology has a spatial reference (that is, it expresses some quality of the geographical environment that it names).

DISCUSSION

In order to determine the hidden meaning of the name, it is necessary to carefully study the history of the period and region where the name was created, to find the natural, economic, social, cultural and linguistic factors that underlie the name. Only then will the essence, original meaning and type of history of the name be determined. It is known that everyday life cannot be imagined without geographical names. As part of the universal love for the Holy Motherland, of course, they are interested in why they named their district, village and city that way, what meaning is hidden in this, when and by whom it was given to explain this name to them. The rapid development of

society and the fact that any ties between peoples and countries cannot be imagined without geographical names indicate the need to expand the scope of research in this direction. In the process of studying any regional toponymy, it is always necessary to take into account the factor of time and age. Historical geographical names - the names of our cities and settlements, streets and squares, outposts and settlements - are a monument of spiritual culture of a special kind. Place names as a creation of the people serve as landmarks in time and space, creating the historical and cultural image of the country. In the course of the study, it became known that the oldest information related to the toponymy of the region can be found in written sources with a history of more than two thousand years. Since then, information about the names of places has come for many centuries. E. M. Murzaev said: "In toponyms one can read the specific features of each historical period."² Therefore, each toponym is a product of a certain historical period, changing over the centuries in form, becoming abstract in content. For example: There are different legends about Mount Ongor, located in the Yangikurgan district of Namangan region. It is this mountain that separates Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Here they grow Namangan apples, which have become a famous song. Also here is the village of Nanay, which does not leave the language of people with the advent of spring. In the surrounding villages, people are mainly engaged in gardening and farming. On the slope of the mountain are the Uzbek and Kyrgyz villages of Mamai, Kizilezi, Zarkent, Poramon, Nov. Gardeners here have breathed the air of growing apples and black plums, which the locals call gainoli. They also love to grow and store potatoes. It is good that people made good use of all the land on the slopes. Probably, there is no one who has not heard about the village of Nanai. Nanai,

² Murzaev E.M. Ocherki toponimiki. -M.: Misl, 1974. -382 s.

located in the heart of this mountain, is visited by vacationers from all over the country. Accordingly, there are many recreation centers. The toponyms Nanai and Mamai are associated with the names of the Mongol commanders. The well-known Russian academician-orientalist and Turkologist Vasily Bartold lived and engaged in scientific activities in these parts.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say, that geographical names occupy an important place in school geography lessons, programs and textbooks. The identification of a toponym is obtained by establishing its linguistic form, its feature type and its location. Geographic maps cannot be imagined without toponyms. Therefore, special attention should be paid to toponyms in school geography lessons. In the lower grades, students will meet 50-100 names, and in the upper grades - several hundred. To learn these things, one should not be limited to mentioning only the name. A brief description of the name and the history of its origin will be useful in order for readers to have an idea about this geographical feature. This helps to "seal" the interest and knowledge of students about the object. In addition, teachers must be sensitive to the interest of students. They must have information. Information about toponymy makes the science of geography more interesting, students' interest in science increases. and reinforce their knowledge. But it should be noted that geography lessons should not consist of nomenclature. The place names, as in a mirror, reflect the diversity of the natural environment, the diversity of landscapes. They often serve as a source of rich and varied scientific information. They express external forms, specific features, quantity and quality, internal structure and essence, belonging, location and other essential properties and signs of natural and other objects. It is important to determine

the sources of ancient names, which were both geographical objects and the names of nationalities, the names of people. Man is the only object that gives rise to different ways of naming. The importance of man, in comparison with natural objects, is due to the variety of his names. Here it is also worth paying attention to the multidimensional approach to the person himself. As H. Gasanov said, "... it is not necessary to learn the names of places in all lessons, because toponymy is very interesting ...". You can devote only a certain part of the lesson to the study of names, it is not necessary to know all the names. on the age characteristics of students, the main names in the program and textbook. The specificity of geographical names lies in the fact that along with naming and identifying objects they reflect, capture and retain social and historical facts in the development of the society, bringing ideological messages from the past to our daily lives. Toponyms are regarded as a result of human cognitive activity, establishing relations between different entities in the world and expressing this relationship in the created name. Onomastic units represent the world the way we live in, the way it is seen, learnt, comprehended and reflected.

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