

ETYMOLOGICAL FEATURES OF UZBEK TOPONYMS IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: A toponym is a word derived from or related to a place name. This article explores the etymological features of Uzbek toponyms as they are represented in the English language. By examining the origins, meanings, and phonetic adaptations of these place names, the study aims to shed light on the cultural and historical significance of Uzbek toponyms in a global context. The analysis draws on various linguistic sources, historical texts, and contemporary usage to illustrate how these place names have been integrated into English discourse. The findings reveal the rich tapestry of cultural exchange and the importance of toponyms in understanding geographical and cultural identities.

Keywords: Uzbek toponyms, etymology, English language, cultural significance, linguistic adaptation.

Introduction

Toponyms, or place names, serve as vital linguistic markers that encapsulate the history, culture, and identity of a region. In the context of Uzbekistan, a country with a rich historical background and diverse cultural influences, its toponyms offer significant insights into the interplay between language and geography. Toponyms have a special place as a scientific term because this term is comprehensive which means settlements, residential areas: republic, city, province, street, village, daha, mahalla, guzar, district; water basins: ocean, sea, river, pool, lake, reservoir, stream; The people who own the names of each place, but the science of history deals with the task of when it was created, by whom, and why.

A toponym is a word created in connection with a place name or a place name. Toponyms are part of the vocabulary of a language. However, place names are very different from other lexical layers of a language. This difference is manifested in the long-standing presence of toponyms in the language, their multi-component nature, that is, in the fact that they consist of many components according to the internal laws of each language, and in the presence of interconnected nouns in the formation of toponyms. When creating toponyms, linguistic means specific to this language are used. However, at the same time, each language has its own means of creating toponyms, that is, certain suffixes (affixes) and words are intended to create toponyms [1].

Literature review

Every toponym has a distinct meaning and purpose. Place names are the source of their respective historical names in various parts of our republic. The area has been known as "Qarshi" since the XIV century, when the Mongol king constructed a palace for himself. The temple was known as "buhar" in Sanskrit at the time. It takes its name from the Uzbek region of Bukhara. In addition, Andijan refers to a riverbank. The suffixes "kent, duvon, gan, kon, tim, rabot, saroy, -qand" are many and have been used to indicate place names throughout history. Some academics claim that "toponyms are essential components of topography and cartography." From the earliest attempts at etymology in Plato's dialogue Kratylos and by the

Greek Stoics to the present, etymology took several centuries to establish itself as a scientific field [2]. Additionally, because toponyms hold a unique place in linguistics and serve a variety of purposes manifested through their lexical, structural, and historical peculiarities, etymology is a scientific method that opens an interface to the wide range of human actions in time and space.

One of the fascinating scientific topics that many academics have studied is toponyms. Several publications and articles in this area were written by Uzbek scholars T. Nafasov, A. Ottajonova, Alshaev, K. Nazrov, and Z. Dusimov. For example, the author of "Dictionary of Uzbek toponyms" for school and lyceum students is T. Nafasov. In Uzbekistan, he authored the first language monograph on Uzbek toponymy. This source includes a verbal account of the people's history, a language expression of toponyms, and a thorough explanation of the names of various locations. In addition to that The fundamentals of name, etymology, structural-grammatical structure, and toponym creation in the Kashkadarya region were thoroughly examined in this paper. Later, the researcher not only looked at the Kashkadarya region's toponyms, but also carried out ethnolinguistic analysis of toponyms of southern Uzbekistan, published an explanatory dictionary of toponyms of Uzbekistan. A unique contribution to the historical and scientific study of toponyms in Uzbekistan is also made by the work of renowned geographer S. Karaev. The historical and contemporary toponyms of Uzbekistan's region are thoroughly examined in this paper using a comparative-historical approach. The analysis of Uzbek oysters was the focus of the scientist's PhD dissertation. Toponyms are often the most researched place names among Uzbekistan's onomastic units, and future research on this topic should be developed and broadened. Based on this, a strong base is being established for the development of an Uzbek toponym map and an ideal multi-volume annotated lexicon.

The study of toponymy is a crucial component of onomastics, which examines the meaning, structure, origin, and distribution of geographical names, or toponyms. Toponymy is the collection of toponyms in a territory [3]. Toponyms are traditionally used to refer to any geographical item that a human has identified as an autonomous entity, whether it be on the surface of the Earth or in its depths.

As for English toponyms "The Book of English Place Names: How Our Towns and Villages Got Their Names" Kindle Edition by Caroline Taggart, "A History of English Place Names and Where They Came From" by John Moss that described the origins of the names of many English towns, hamlets, and villages date as far back as Saxon times, when kings like Alfred the Great established fortified borough towns to defend against the Danes., "An Index to the Historical Place Names of Cornwall: Volume 2-1. to Z" by Chris Bond, "A Concise Dictionary of Cornish Place-Names" by Craig Weatherhill, Michael Everson (Editor) which Many people first take an interest in the Cornish language because they are curious to learn more about the distinctive and fascinating place names of Cornwall [4]. Language is the key to deciphering the meaning of these place names. Four of Poulton-Smith's books [5] have been published recently, and they are all about onomastic writing. The entry for the city of Bristol from the third book of A. H. Smith's The Place-Names of Gloucestershire, which makes up volume 40 of the Survey, is an example of a typical entry for a single name with a complex history. We consult T. Nafasov's "Dictionary of Uzbek toponyms" books as we study the etymological peculiarities of Uzbek and English toponyms through the experts' research. Additionally, one of the best examples of toponymic classification and its system is Caroline Taggart's "The Book of English Place Names: How Our Towns and Villages Got Their Names" Kindle Edition. Through the comparing these 2 books, I came across lots of data, tried to catch similarities and differences Uzbek and English toponyms. For example, T. Nafasov his "Explanatory Dictionary of Toponyms of Uzbekistan" (1988) mainly describes the etymology of microtoponyms in southern Uzbekistan. However, the etymological explanation of some historical toponyms in the region, such as Boysun, Kesh, Chaganyon, Qarsihi, are also given. This book describes the importance of toponyms, the

structure of the dictionary, and the place names of many places in alphabetical order, their meaning, the history of their origin. For example:

'ALAMLI is the name of G'allaorol district which means the tomb of the saints, or the place of the martyr's grave, is a rag-spot on a tree branch or a stick, as is the village near the cemetery;

'ARABSAROY" the name of Karmana district, which means the palace of Arabs;

'ASAKA-one of the city of Andijan which was the city of the Saks, renaming assakana.

Every place names origin and etymology are interesting, exotic and unusual.

Results and discussion

Toponyms are more than mere labels for geographical locations; they carry historical narratives, cultural identities, and social meanings. The study of toponyms can reveal information about settlement patterns, historical events, and even linguistic changes over time. In Uzbekistan, many toponyms reflect the country's diverse ethnic makeup and historical influences from various empires and cultures.

There are two types of etymology: 1) scientific etymology; 2) pseudo-etymology or "folk etymology". Scientific etymology correctly determines the origin of the word. Scientific etymology is based on deep and perfect knowledge of a specialist in the field of phonetics, morphemics, word formation of the language. Usually, for etymological analysis, words whose form and meaning are blurred are weighed.

The "historical and etymological features" inherent in the national linguistic units will undoubtedly have a general relation both to the onomastic units of the linguistic dictionary, including the system of toponyms, and to their historical and etymological front. For example, Kashkadarya is the name of one of the regions of Uzbekistan. About its origin, that is, etymology, there is the following information. Judging by this information, the Kashka in the toponym Kashkadarya actually had the form of Kashko, that is (kash + Koh), which meant an oronym, that is, Kashtagi. To designate a stream starting in kashtagi, the word rud (river), formed from kashkohrud, was added to this name. In pronunciation, it changed phonetically and took the form of kashgarud. Later, the ore part of the toponym was replaced by the word river.

Dictionary units (onyms) in the description of a toponym are historically etymologically divided into three groups:

- a) toponyms, the phonetic and morphemic construction of which is clearly presented diachronically, that is, does not need an etymological analysis of the true meaning;
- b) toponyms that are partially blurred diachronically, although the phonetic and morphemic composition are perceived synchronously;
- c) phonetic and morphemic construction, toponyms in the description of a diachronic unit in the literal sense of the word are completely forgotten.

So, the following two of the listed groups according to the historical and etymological features of toponyms, especially the third, are considered important for science, since in the process diachronic and synchronous aspects of toponyms are revealed, characteristic of both expressive and meaningful plans.

Uzbek toponyms can be categorized based on their etymological roots. This section examines several key categories:

Turkic Roots

Many Uzbek place names derive from Turkic languages, which form the linguistic foundation of Uzbek. For example:

- Tashkent (Toshkent) translates to "stone city," with "tosh" meaning stone and "kent" meaning city.
- Samarkand (Samarqand) is believed to have originated from "Stone Fort," with "samar" meaning stone.

These names often reflect geographical features or historical significance tied to the location.

Persian Influences

The Persian language has significantly influenced Uzbek toponyms due to historical interactions. For instance:

- Bukhara (Buxoro) may derive from the Persian word "bukhārā," meaning "place of worship."
- Khiva (Xiva) is thought to originate from the Persian word for "to see," indicating a site of visibility or importance.

These influences highlight the cultural exchanges that have shaped Uzbek identity.

Arabic Contributions

Islamic influence in Central Asia has also left its mark on Uzbek toponyms:

- Shahrisabz (Shahrisabz) translates to "green city," with "shahr" meaning city and "sabz" meaning green.
- Tirmiz (Termiz) is derived from Arabic roots, reflecting its historical significance as a center for Islamic scholarship.

These names emphasize the religious and cultural dimensions of Uzbek history.

When Uzbek toponyms are incorporated into English, they often undergo phonetic adaptations that can alter their original pronunciation. This section discusses some examples:

- Tashkent is typically pronounced /tæʃˈkent/ in English, which reflects an anglicized pronunciation that may differ from its original.
- Samarkand is pronounced /ˌsæməˈkænd/, where the stress patterns and vowel sounds adapt to fit English phonetic norms.

These adaptations can sometimes obscure the original meanings or cultural significance of the names.

The integration of Uzbek toponyms into English reflects broader cultural exchanges and globalization processes. As Uzbekistan gains international recognition, its place names become symbols of its rich heritage and identity. The use of these toponyms in English literature, travel writing, and academic discourse serves as a means of promoting awareness and appreciation for Uzbek culture.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the etymological features of Uzbek toponyms in English reveal a complex interplay between language, culture, and history. By analyzing the origins and adaptations of

these place names, we gain insights into the cultural significance embedded within them. The study highlights how toponyms serve as linguistic bridges that connect different cultures, fostering understanding and appreciation for diverse identities. As globalization continues to shape linguistic landscapes, the exploration of such toponyms will remain essential for understanding the dynamics of cultural exchange in our increasingly interconnected world.

In general, a toponym is a collection of place names in a specific area. The name of any science, what it means, where the name first appeared, is geographical on the one hand, and toponymy on the other. Toponymy, the science of geographical names, is closely related to the sciences of geology, geomorphology, and hingenography, which study the structure and properties of a specific region of the planet. This research paper revealed a few etymological peculiarities of Uzbek and English toponyms through the scientists' work

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