



TOPONYMS REPRESENTED BY COMPOUND NOUNS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to illustrate some toponymical names which are represented by compound nouns. Moreover, it provides some information about names of places in Uzbekistan and European countries.

INTRODUCTION

Toponymy is a science which is the study of place names, their origins, meanings, and usage. It involves the investigation and analysis of names given to geographical locations such as towns, cities, streets, mountains, rivers, and other landmarks.

The field of toponymy examines various aspects related to place names, including etymology, geographical distribution, meaning of the names of the places, cross-cultural influences, typology and classification, meaning and significance and others.

The purpose of the science of toponymy is to study geographical terms and names, to determine their characteristics, to analyze the origin and essence of terms and names. The task of the science is to collect geographical names in a specific language, to study their development, to determine their areas, to clarify the lexical-semantic, grammatical features of names, to compile toponym dictionaries, to deal with problems such as transcription of place names. In general, toponymy is a branch of linguistics, one of the sciences belonging to the system of linguistic sciences. But place names are different from other words. They are formed in a specific area, reflect geographical laws, concepts and terms (relief forms, river networks, lakes, glaciers, names of plants and animals, minerals). Therefore, toponymy is an integral part of geography, toponyms live long.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Toponymy and linguistics are closely interconnected fields that overlap in the study of language, culture, and geography. The relationship between toponymy and linguistics is primarily centered around the study of place names and their linguistic aspects. Here are some key connections:

a) Etymology and Language Analysis: Linguistics plays a crucial role in toponymy by analyzing the linguistic elements of place names. Etymology, a branch of linguistics, is particularly important in understanding the historical development and linguistic roots of toponyms. Linguists investigate the origins of place names, examining their linguistic components, historical influences, and connections to different languages or dialects.



- b) **Semantic Analysis:** Linguistic analysis helps to uncover the meanings and semantic layers embedded within place names. Studying the semantic content of toponyms involves understanding how the words or components used in naming places relate to the geographical, cultural, or historical aspects of the location. This analysis often involves linguistic tools to decode and interpret the significance of names.
- c) **Typological Studies:** Linguistic typology, which studies the common structural patterns and relationships among languages, is also relevant to toponymy. It helps identify recurring patterns and elements in place names across languages and regions, aiding in the classification and categorization of toponyms.
- d) **Cultural and Sociolinguistic Aspects:** Place names are reflective of the cultures, traditions, and social interactions of the communities that use them. Linguistics provides tools to explore the cultural and sociolinguistic dimensions of toponyms, including how names are adopted, adapted, or changed over time due to linguistic, social, or historical influences.
- e) **Geographical Linguistics:** This subfield of linguistics examines the relationship between language and geography. It explores how linguistic boundaries, language distributions, and language families correspond to geographical regions. In toponymy, geographical linguistics can shed light on the distribution of place names and linguistic diversity within specific geographical areas.

Overall, linguistics provides the analytical tools and methodologies to study the linguistic aspects of place names, aiding in the understanding of their origins, meanings, and connections to language, culture, and geography.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

We have learned a lot of interesting facts and phonetic phenomena in our linguistic and cultural research of toponyms in the Uzbek language expressed by compound nouns with a color component. There are toponyms related to our research in each region, district and village. Historical toponyms are witnesses of the past. We will analyze all toponyms in Uzbekistan in order of regions.

First of all, the names of the old neighborhoods of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, are an integral part of the city's history. From the list (1927) of the neighborhoods and regions of Tashkent city compiled by Professor N.G. Mallitsky (1927), we present the toponyms represented by compound nouns with color components: Shaykhontohur dahasi neighborhoods: Okmasjid (Aqmachit); Districts of Shaykhontohur: Akkurgan, Karamurt, Sariqol; Neighborhoods of Sebzor dahas: Karasaroy, Karatut, Pushtihammam, Sarihumdon; Sebzor dahashi districts: Okota, Oktepa, Karasaroy, Kyzilkoprik; Neighborhoods along the street:

Akilon (Allon), Oktepa, Karaqiyok, Kokcha; Districts of Kokcha district: Oklon, Oktepa, Karasuv, Koktonliota; Neighborhoods of Beshogoch district: Karatash, Kokmasjid; Districts of Beshogoch district: Sariqol, Sarichopon; There were eight Oktepas in Tashkent (Kokcha Oktepas, Chilonzor Oktepas, Yunusabad Oktepas, etc.). In places called Oktepa, large landowners (they were called peasants in the Middle Ages) often had fenced fortifications.

Toponyms, or place names, often include compound words, where two or more words are combined to form the name of a location. Here are some examples of toponyms with compound words:



Birmingham: The city in England is an example of a toponym with a compound word. It originates from the Old English words "Beorma" (a person's name) and "ingas" (meaning people or descendants), collectively meaning the settlement of the people of Beorma.

Santiago: The capital of Chile is named after Saint James ("Santiago" in Spanish). The toponym is a compound of "Santo" (meaning saint) and "Iago" (the Spanish name for James).

Singapore: The name of this city-state is derived from the Malay words "Singa" (lion) and "Pura" (city), translating to "Lion City."

Los Angeles: The city in California, USA, has a Spanish name meaning "The Angels." It is a compound of "Los" (the plural article in Spanish) and "Angeles" (angels).

Thunder Bay: A city in Ontario, Canada, named for the dramatic thunderstorms experienced on Lake Superior. This toponym is a compound of "Thunder" and "Bay."

Yellowstone: Referring to Yellowstone National Park in the United States, this toponym combines "Yellow" and "Stone," likely attributed to the yellow-colored rock formations found in the area.

Blackpool: A town in England known for its seaside resort, the toponym combines "Black" and "Pool," possibly referring to a dark pool of water in the area.

Compound words in toponyms often hold historical, geographical, or descriptive significance, reflecting aspects of the location's characteristics, history, or cultural influences at the time of naming.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, various historical events and names of historical figures will be reflected in geographical names. Therefore, this science is also related to the science of history. In this way, toponymy was born between the sciences of linguistics, history and geography. Terms and names are the language of geography. Toponymy problems have interested people since ancient times.

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