The Place and Scope of Toponyms in the Onomastic Lexical Layer of the Language

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Abstract: In today's era of globalization, the unprecedented expansion of socio-economic and cultural relations between countries, the desire of peoples to develop, is changing the geographical map of the world day by day. How these place names are written on geographical maps, diplomatic and other documents of different languages, and how they are assimilated into languages with different speech sounds and letters, creates a lot of problems. This, by itself, creates the need to study the characteristics of the acquisition of toponyms in different languages, and it is of particular importance in the development of the vocabulary of each language, the structure of orthoepic and orthographic standard dictionaries. Therefore, at the UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1967, the appeal of the Expert Group on Geographical Names held at the UN on the adoption of a single, harmonized transliteration system for all countries that have transferred their inscriptions to Latin was accepted. However, this problem has not yet been solved.

Keywords: toponyms, specific names, common nouns, geographical names, scientific terms, words, and expressions.

Toponym (geographical name) is derived from the Greek word «onoma» - name, «topos» - place, meaning the name of a place. A toponym is a specific name of a specific geographical place (settlement, river, land) [9].

Academician L.V. Shcherba, who approaches toponyms as specific names, writes: Even if the specific names used in speech do not have any meaning, even if they are deeply different from common nouns, we should consider them as words; just because they are words there is no reason to exclude them from the dictionary. The whole question is to determine what the «meaning of proper names» is in the language [7, 9].

According to N.V. Podolskaya, proper name (onym) means a word or phrase that serves to distinguish the named object from other objects, that is, to individualize and identify it [7, 10].

Place names in the language are studied in a separate branch of lexicology - toponomy. Interest in place names dates back to ancient times, and monuments with geographical names are often found in ancient sources and medieval monuments.

In particular, Pomponi Mela used geographical names as an object of historical-geographical research for the first time in the 2nd century AD. He defined the boundaries of the Celtic and Lusilan provinces of southern Spain based on place names. Or, the names of Movarounnahr and Khorasan, covering the borders of the present Republic of Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, and Turkey, are often mentioned in ancient sources, and later these regions were called Middle Asia, Central Asia, and Asia Minor.

The names of toponyms have been interpreted over the centuries in connection with certain myths and other events. Their linguistic study began in the first half of the 19th century. Since the realities depicted in various works are related to a specific place, region or water body, it has always been interesting for people to know when and from which dialect the region or geographical name they live in came from. This is confirmed by early place names such as Asia, Europe, Libya and Atlantic. Therefore, with the development of the sciences of linguistics, literature, history, and especially geography, attention to the issue of the appearance of names and their interpretation has increased.

Toponyms have a special place in the language system. Toponymic names are always created based on the rules and norms of a specific language and are formed according to the laws of a specific language, according to its word formation models. Artificial words are actively used in their creation and structure. The national specificity of toponymic terms is based on this, therefore, place names and names of geographical objects are always a source of information [10, 90].

At the beginning of the 20th century, a number of disciplines were formed as separate branches of science, and the dictionary interpretation of certain concepts, laws and rules of scientific terms, words, and expressions began to be regulated. In particular, the emergence of many new terms in the natural sciences - geology, geography, geomorphology, biology, biogeography, soil science, physics, chemistry and other fields - search for the equivalent meaning of these scientific terms in other languages, including Uzbek. and increased the need for explanatory comments. The interpretation of such scientific terms in accordance with the rules of linguistics led to the emergence of scientific terminology.

It seems that toponymy is an integrated science that studies place names, their origin, semantic meaning, development, current status, spelling and pronunciation, and it connects three fields of knowledge using the information of geography, history and linguistics [8].

The same opinion about toponymy was expressed by O.A. Leonovich. He said: «Toponymics is a cross-border science, which is derived from the Greek word topos «place, country» + onyma «name» and is emerging at the junction of linguistics, history and geography [4, 62].

V. A. Nikonov considers toponyms to be an invaluable asset for history. In his opinion, the meeting of geographical names from different historical periods in one area and being attached to a specific place allow to restore the ancient language of this area and define the boundaries of its distribution [6, 11].

From the point of view of linguistics, the most detailed definition of the word toponym is given by I.P. Litvin, this concept includes «the individualizing element of the complete toponymic formula is the name belonging to the complete toponymic formula and the geographic term (common noun) added to it, which explains what kind of geographical objects this name belongs to» [5, 68].

Toponymy, which is a part of the vocabulary of a language, is also distinguished by its vocabulary: the nomenclatural vocabulary prevails in them, but the morphology of names differs slightly depending on the language [10, 90].

Since the main task of toponymy is to determine the places on the surface of the earth, it is also important in the study of subjects such as geography and cartography. Geographical names contain the richest materials for studying natural landscapes, the character of economic activity of peoples, natural features of a certain area, etc. Geographic names are the most important element of the map.

According to Russian linguists, the onomastic dictionary of any language is a huge macrosystem or a system of systems that unites many systems of names related to all sectors of the onomastic space, for example, social, territorial, in relation to the speech of individual groups. The modern methodology of linguistics allows to determine the most effective approach to toponymy as a multi-method approach. A. Beletsky states that «since the vocabulary of any natural language is developed on the basis of anthropocentrism and the anthropomorphic projection of the world reflected in this world in human thinking, it is still necessary to refer to the «human» factor» [7, 13].

Let's analyze the ways of forming informal place names based on internal (linguistic) motivation and external (extralinguistic) motivation [10, 90].

1. On the basis of linguistic motivation, nicknames were created as a result of linguistic changes from the official names of cities:

1) omit and shorten: *NY, NYC (New York), L. A, La-La Land (Los Angeles), Chi-Town (Chicago), H-Town (Houston), Philly (Philadelphia), Dago , Diego (San Diego), Big D, D-Town (Dallas), San Jose (San Jose)*;

2) contamination of the existing name with another word denoting another geographical object or having a negative meaning: *Angel Town, Smog Angeles (Los Angeles), Chi-Beria, Chiraq, Shitcago, Chicago (Chicago), Screwston (Houston), Filthadelphia, Filthydelphia (Philadelphia).*

2. External motivation in the formation of nicknames implies the participation of extralinguistic factors related to the description of the place. Structurally, these names are divided into:

1) single-component nominations: *Metropolis, Gotham (New York), Tinseltown, Lotusland, Lotusville, Southland (Los Angeles), Metroplex (Dallas)*;

2) phraseological designations, for example: *New Amsterdam, The Big Apple, The Capital of the World, The City, The Melting Pot, The Modern Gomorrah, etc. (New York); City of Angels, the Entertainment Capital of the World, the Big Orange (Los Angeles); Second City, The Windy City, City by the Lake, etc. (Chicago); Space City, Hustle Town Capital of the Sunbelt, The Big Heart, etc. (Houston); The Athens of America, The City of Brotherly Love, The City That Loves You Back, The Birthplace of America, etc. (Philadelphia), Arizona's Urban Heart, Silicon Desert, Valley of the Sun, (Phoenix); Alamo City, Countdown City, River City, Military City (San Antonio); America's Finest, City, City in Motion, Silicon Beach (San Diego); City of Hate (Dallas); The Capital of Silicon Valley, South Bay (San Jose).*

Place names are part of the vocabulary of the language, obey certain linguistic patterns and are studied as part of linguistics. At the current stage, the linguistic aspect is a priority.

There are many approaches to the structural classification of toponyms. In his study entitled «Onomastic scope of the Uzbek language» by Y.I Avlakulov, in dividing toponyms into groups, noted that «each geographical name is formed on the basis of its own language laws, therefore, the study of toponymic structure types is of interest not only for toponymy, but also for linguistics.»,

and emphasizes that the study of toponymic structures should be based on the linguistic principle.»

In his work «General toponymy», V.A. Juchkevich proposes classification of toponyms taking into account various aspects of language, morphology, etymology, historical-territorial features, subject categories and semantics.

I. Etymological classification

1. Toponyms with clear semantic meaning.

2. Toponyms whose meaning is revealed as a result of etymological analysis.

3. Toponyms whose meaning cannot be revealed yet.

II. Geographic classification:

1. Territorial (place names of different countries).

2. Pure geographic (by categories of geographic objects).

3. Semantic (semantic)

When classifying according to the semantic principle (according to the semantic meaning of the constituent bases), he divides place names into 8 groups:

1. Names that appeared in connection with the natural conditions of the area.

2. Names derived from social and economic phenomena.

3. Names describing the properties of the object (size, age, distinguishing marks).

4. Parents' names (by people's first and last names).

5. Transferred names (information about similarities with other toponyms).

6. Names of religious and religious significance.

7. Names of monuments.

8. Names requiring explanation.

And A.V. Superanskaya suggests the following classification, paying attention to the relevance of names to certain languages, regions, chronological segments, social forms, etc.:

1. Classification of names in relation to the named object.

2. Classification according to the difference between naturally occurring and artificially created names.

3. Micro/macro classification.

4. Classification according to the composition of names.

5. Classification of names chronologically.

6. Classification according to the motivation and the relative etymological description of the names.

7. Classification according to the size of the concepts consolidated in the names.

8. Classification according to the language-speech dichotomy.

9. Classification according to stylistic and aesthetic aspects.

From the above various theoretical views, it can be concluded that the classification of worships is prone to different approaches, and it is impossible to describe them on the basis of a certain rule.

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