O‘ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI

2024
20-Dekabr

ISSN: 2181-3302

6.618
2024 Impact Factor

Exact

Natural

Medical

Technical

Economics

Philological

Pedagogical

Social sciences and humanities

Google Scholar zenodo OpenAIRE doi digital object identifier OPEN ACCESS

“O‘ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR” JURNALI

«BEST PUBLICATION»

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MATERIALLARI TO‘PLAMI

20-DEKABR, 2024-YIL

35-SON

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2024

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FUNCTIONAL-DISCURSIVE STUDY OF TOPONYMY AND ITS EARLY STAGES

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Annotation: *This article explores the functional-discursive dimensions of toponymy, focusing on its early developmental phases. It examines how place names (toponyms) serve not only as geographical identifiers but also as cultural artifacts that reflect social, historical, and linguistic dynamics. The study highlights the methodologies employed in analyzing toponymic data, emphasizing the interplay between language use and the socio-cultural contexts in which toponyms emerge. By tracing the evolution of place names from their origins to contemporary usage, the article sheds light on the significance of toponymy in understanding human interaction with space and identity formation. Furthermore, it discusses the implications of this research for broader fields such as geography, linguistics, and cultural studies, advocating for a multidisciplinary approach to the study of toponymy. This work contributes to the ongoing discourse on the role of language in shaping our understanding of place and community.*

Key words: *Toponym, Functional-discursive approach, Discursive interpretation, Social implications, Pragmatic function, Symbolic meanings, Metaphorical implications, Literal meaning, Linguistic Context, Contextualization*

Toponyms are treated as dynamic discourse components in a functional-discursive approach, which acknowledges their function in forming social bonds, expressing identities, and creating spatial understandings. Researchers get important insights into cultural, historical, and social processes by analyzing toponyms in their larger contexts.[1]

A functional-discursive study of toponymy goes beyond simply listing place names and their etymologies. It delves into the meaning and function of place names within their specific contexts, recognizing that toponyms are not just labels, but active components of social and cultural discourse.

It is essential to comprehend how a place was named and the governmental systems, social dynamics, and historical occurrences that influenced it. Place names frequently have strong cultural roots in customs, values, and beliefs. A toponym may conjure up a particular story, folklore, or historical occasion that holds significance for the local populace. An understanding of the culture's worldview can be gained by examining names connected to religious locations, natural occurrences, or important historical conflicts. Place names belong to a particular language and frequently show

[1] Alderman, D.H. (2008) Place, naming and the interpretation of cultural landscapes. P. Howard and B.J. Graham.

linguistic influences from other places or eras. Phonological adaptations, semantic changes, and loanwords can all provide insight into past migrations and exchanges. For example, the mobility of various groups may be correlated with the frequency of specific linguistic elements in names.

In order to determine who had the authority to name locations—local communities, governments, or colonial forces, for example—a study looks into the guidelines and trends that were employed while naming places. This includes contrasting customary name customs with those that are enforced by outside parties. Toponyms' meanings are examined here, including their literal, symbolic, and metaphorical connotations. “Hilltop” is an example of a physical feature, “Battle Creek” is an example of a historical event, and “Sacred Spring” is an example of a cultural value. This also investigates how location names influence behavior, attitudes, and communication. A contentious toponym may have an impact on local pride, tourism, or intergroup relations. Negative connotations in a place name could cause avoidance or economic stagnation.

A functional-discursive approach examines how place names contribute to the construction and maintenance of social identities. Depending on the context, a given toponym may represent a sense of community, authority, or remembrance. Place names reflect and reinforce beliefs, biases, and power systems, as seen by their ideological implications. The study of representation of identity looks into how place names shape, support, or contradict people's and communities' identities. Names frequently serve as markers of ethnic, cultural, or national identity. Our creation and perception of the landscape are influenced by place names. They have the power to shape our perceptions of a place and its past. Complex relationships between place names and cultural practices, beliefs, and history were regularly found in early ethnographic studies of indigenous tribes, which were widely carried out by anthropologists and other researchers.[2] It is crucial to comprehend the local viewpoint because place names frequently had profound symbolic meaning inside certain cultural contexts and weren't just labels. For example, place names are entwined with intricate creation mythology, ancestor tales, and important events in many indigenous Australian tribes. These names, which were frequently transmitted orally, functioned as live historical documents that linked the current community to its history. Instead of just referring to a mountain or river, the name may conjure up a particular creation myth, a pivotal conflict, or the voyage of a notable ancestor.

Even in its earliest iterations, historical linguistics frequently established the foundation for comprehending the relationships among language, culture, and social contexts—albeit not necessarily by overtly utilizing the "functional-discursive" analysis framework. Even if they weren't explicitly using a discourse analysis methodology, researchers may occasionally draw conclusions about historical social and cultural dynamics by tracking the etymological roots of place names. For instance,

[2] Alderman, D.H. (2008) Place, naming and the interpretation of cultural landscapes.

analyzing how a geographical name changes over time and between languages may indicate changes in authority or influence. Place names that contain loanwords may be a sign of cross-cultural contact and perhaps group domination or interaction. Alterations in place names` linguistic forms may indicate changes in religious beliefs, societal values, or even the actual topography. By tracing these transformations, researchers could piece together a broader picture of the evolving social and cultural landscape of a region.

While lacking the systematic analysis of discourse now commonly found in functional-discursive studies, seminal works in historical linguistics, such as those by scholars Jacob Grimm and Wilhelm von Humboldt. Grimm's work on Germanic linguistics, for example, examined the evolution of words, not just in terms of their form, but in terms of their association with cultural and societal values[3].

A lack of knowledge of the local languages and cultures may also make it more difficult to interpret place names in light of their surroundings. The actual meaning and significance of these names may be lost due to translation problems or a lack of knowledge about the original naming conventions. When examining early geographical and cartographical work on toponymy, it's important to appreciate these limits. Moreover, when interpreting historical place names within their larger socio-cultural contexts, a more complex and nuanced approach is required.

To sum up, the functional-discursive study of toponymy provides important new perspectives on the complex interplay of language, culture, and identity as it manifests itself in place names. We can learn more about the historical, social, and environmental influences on place naming by looking at the early phases of toponymic formation. In addition to improving our knowledge of linguistic evolution, this method emphasizes the importance of toponyms as cultural artifacts with meanings and stories associated with particular communities.

When toponymy is examined from a functional-discursive perspective, it becomes clear that place names have a variety of functions, ranging from territorial claims and navigation to the presentation of cultural legacy and collective memory.

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