



LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TOPONYMIC UNITS
IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Kobilova Aziza Baxriddinovna

PhD, associate professor of Bukhara State University;

e-mail: a.b.kobilova@buxdu.uz

Rakhmatova Aziza

The 1st year of master`s student at Bukhara state university

e-mail: raxmatovaaziza856@gmail.com

Abstract. *The study of toponymic units in Uzbek language reveals significant insights into the linguistic, historical, and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. This thesis examines the structural, semantic, and etymological features of Uzbek toponyms, considering their origins, transformations, and the sociocultural context of their use. Additionally, the research explores the role of Uzbek toponyms in reflecting regional identity and historical narratives.*

Key words: *structural, etymological features, toponyms, sociocultural context, regional identity*

Introduction. This thesis sets the foundation, outlining the significance of studying toponyms in Uzbek language. It emphasizes their role in understanding linguistic patterns and cultural history. It provides definitions and classifications of toponyms. Moreover, how linguistic theories like structuralism and sociolinguistics apply to toponymic studies are also discussed. This paper analyzes the unique phonological patterns (e.g., vowel harmony), morphological structures (e.g., affixation), and lexical semantics (e.g., descriptive names related to physical geography).

Linguistic Features of Uzbek Toponyms.

1. Phonological Features. Phonology plays a significant role in shaping the unique identity of Uzbek toponyms. The phonological characteristics of Uzbek place names reflect both the Turkic roots of the language and external linguistic influences. One of the most prominent phonological features in Uzbek is vowel harmony, which governs the choice of vowels within a word. For example: Tashkent (Тошкент): Derived from Turkic roots, maintaining a harmonious vowel pattern typical of Turkic languages. Karshi: An indigenous name that adheres to Turkic vowel harmony patterns. 1.2 Consonant Clusters and Simplifications Uzbek toponyms tend to avoid complex consonant clusters, often simplifying foreign names: Samarkand (Самарканд): While Persian in origin, it has been phonologically adapted to Uzbek speech patterns. 1.3 Influence of Stress Patterns. Stress in Uzbek toponyms often falls on the final syllable, a feature common in Turkic languages. For instance: Nukus: The stress on the final syllable reflects typical Uzbek phonological patterns. 2. Morphological Structure. The morphological composition of Uzbek toponyms is



rich, involving various affixes, compounding, and descriptive elements. Derivational Affixes Toponyms in Uzbek frequently include derivational affixes that provide additional meaning or indicate specific features. Common suffixes include: -kent (city): Seen in names like Tashkent (Stone City), -obod (settlement or flourishing place): Found in Andijonobod (Andijan settlement). Compound Words. Many Uzbek toponyms are compounds that describe geographic or cultural attributes: Oltinsoy: Oltin (gold) + soy (stream), meaning "Golden Stream." Ko'kon: A compound meaning "high place," reflecting its topographical feature. Some toponyms involve reduplication for emphasis or rhythmic effect: Boysun-Boysun: Repeated to signify abundance or a notable place. 3. Lexical and Semantic Characteristics. The lexical elements of Uzbek toponyms provide insight into the history, geography, and culture of the region. A large number of Uzbek toponyms are directly tied to natural features: Chirchik: Derived from the river flowing through the region. Buxoro (Bukhara): Possibly linked to an oasis, reflecting its historical role as a vital settlement. Many place names reflect the cultural and religious influences in Uzbekistan: Madinai Sharif: A historical name reflecting Islamic reverence for Medina. Namangan: Possibly derived from Persian, meaning "place of salt." Commemorative Names. Toponyms often commemorate historical figures or events: Amir Temur Ko'chasi (Street of Amir Timur): A homage to the historical leader Amir Timur (Tamerlane). Navoi: Named after Alisher Navoi, a prominent poet and cultural figure in Uzbek history. Toponyms may evolve semantically over time, reflecting changes in societal or linguistic preferences: Shahrisabz (Green City): Originally a descriptive name, now also associated with its cultural significance. To further illustrate the linguistic features discussed, a selection of Uzbek toponyms is analyzed below:

Toponyms	Original meaning	Linguistic feature	Notes
Korako'l	B lack lake	Compound with geographic reference	Reflects local geography
Tashkent	S tone city	Compound with Turkic suffix -kent	Blend of Persian and Turkic influence
Shahrisabz	Green city	Persian- Turkic	Cultural and historical significance
Buxoro	lace of learning	Derived from Sogdian	Centre of Islamic education

Conclusion. The study of Uzbek toponyms reveals the intricate interplay of linguistic, cultural, and historical factors shaping the names of places in Uzbekistan. Through a detailed analysis of phonological, morphological, and semantic features, this research highlights the following key findings:





1. Linguistic Diversity: Uzbek toponyms are a product of multiple linguistic influences, including Turkic, Persian, Arabic, and Russian, reflecting Uzbekistan's complex history of cultural interaction.
2. Cultural Significance: Many place names encapsulate stories, traditions, and historical narratives, serving as markers of cultural identity.
3. Geographical Representation: Toponyms vividly describe natural features, showcasing the importance of geography in the naming process.
4. Etymological Evolution: The etymology of Uzbek toponyms demonstrates both continuity and change, with some names preserving ancient roots while others adapt to contemporary contexts.

REFERENCES:

1. Aksyonov, I. V. *Toponymy of Central Asia: Linguistic and Historical Perspectives*. Moscow: Nauka Press, 1995.
2. Bregel, Yuri. *Historical Atlas of Central Asia*. Leiden: Brill, 2003.
3. Devon, Stephen. *The Silk Road and Central Asian History*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
4. Ganieva, Sh. *Uzbekistan Toponymy: Historical and Linguistic Studies*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, 2010.
5. Houtsma, M. Th. *Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Toponyms*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1986.
6. Muminov, A. M. *Cultural Narratives in Uzbek Place Names*. Tashkent University Press, 2012.
7. Pulatov, K. *Post-Soviet Renaming in Uzbekistan: A Linguistic Approach*. Tashkent: Mir Press, 2021.
8. Sinor, Denis. *The Turkic Peoples and Languages of Central Asia*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990.
9. Vambéry, Arminius. *Travels in Central Asia: Historical Insights into Toponymy*. London: Harper, 1864.
10. Zekiye, N. *Persian Influence on Turkic Toponymy*. Istanbul: Marmara Publications, 2008.
11. Kobilova, A. (2023). LINGUACULTURAL ANALYSIS OF PERIPHRASES USED IN JOURNALISTIC TEXTS. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 43(43).
12. Baxriddinova, K. A., & Makhtob, A. (2024). SEMANTIC GROUPS OF POLITICAL PERIPHRASES. *INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM*, 347.
13. Kobilova, A., & BURIYEVA, G. (2024). PRAGMATICS AS ONE OF THE MAIN ASPECTS OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH. *News of UzMU journal*, 1(1.1. 1.), 276-279.





14. NASULLAEV, A., & KOBILOVA, A. (2024). MEDICAL METAPHORS USED IN JOURNALISTIC TEXTS. *News of UzMU journal*, 1(1.1. 1.), 295-298.
15. Kobilova, A. (2023). LANGUAGE FEATURES OF ADVERTISING SLOGANS. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 44(44).
16. Kobilova, A. (2024). MEDICAL METAPHORS USED IN JOURNALISTIC TEXTS. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 46(46).
17. Baxriddinovna, K. A. (2023). The formation of medical periphrases in english and uzbek languages. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education. *Social Science & Humanities*, 11(2), 569-573.
18. Baxriddinovna, K. A., & Guzaloy, B. (2022, January). The role of motivation in second language acquisition. In *Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes* (pp. 74-76).
19. Ro'ziyeva, D. (2024). INGLIZ VA OZBEK TILI LINGVOMADANIY REKLAMALARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 50(50).
20. Kobilova, A. (2024). POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND PERIPHRASES USED IN THIS FIELD. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 46(46).
21. Baxriddinovna, K. A. (2022, January). Voqelik obyektini perifrastik sinonimlar orqali ifodalash. In *Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes* (pp. 71-73).