O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
MINTAQAVIY BO‘LIMI
XORAZM MA’MUN AKADEMIYASI

XORAZM MA’MUN AKADEMIYASI AXBOROTNOMASI

Axborotnoma OAK Rayosatining 2016-yil 29-dekabrdagi 223/4-son qarori bilan biologiya, qishloq xo‘jaligi, tarix, iqtisodiyot, filologiya va arxitektura fanlari bo‘yicha doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan

2024-12/4
Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi
2006 yildan boshlab chop qilinadi

Xiva-2024

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the concept of "feat" on the material of the English language in terms of clarifying the expression of the content minimum of this concept. The linguist comes to the conclusion that the substantive minimum of the mentioned concept is expressed as "an extraordinary, exceptional, noble act associated with a moral choice and with great effort and risk." In English, the attitude to a feat is modeled as a characteristic of a person who performs such an act, or is incapable of a feat. For this concept, he identifies the following features: the presence of danger, the absence of fear, the method of performing the act.

V.I. Karasik in his work "Cultural Dominants in Language" notes in the analysis of the frame "feat" based on the English, German and Russian languages that this frame is constructed as a model of a situation associated with the need to save someone/something and a great risk to the life of the person committing such an act. A person performs a feat, regardless of danger, without fear, showing nobility, composure, strength, wisdom, enthusiasm, contempt for danger, swiftly, impulsively, for show. The linguist emphasizes that the ethnocultural specificity of the attitude to a feat in relation to the English, German and Russian languages is revealed in the feature of the method of performing this act. A feat in the eyes of the English and Germans is associated with nobility, grace, wisdom, skill, show-off action and glory. In Russian, a feat is not an art, but the defense of one's native land at the cost of one's life. When considering this frame, V. I. Karasik emphasizes that the idea of courage in the minds of the English is associated with the knightly code of conduct: "chivalrous - (esp. of men) marked by bravery, honor, generosity, and good manners." In England and Germany, the concept of "feat" is associated with the situation of a duel as a competition, where there is an opponent with whom one must measure one's strength and who must be defeated, and where there is an audience in front of whom one can gracefully demonstrate one's skills and capabilities [6; p 38].

As a result, the concept of "courage" has not been comprehensively studied as a standalone topic in linguistics. Instead, it has been partially explored by linguists who focus on gender issues. These studies have highlighted the expression of related concepts such as "power," "honor," "war," "risk," and "feat" in languages like English, German, Spanish, and Russian.

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UDC 81.373

LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF TOPONYMIC UNITS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola toponimik birliklarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlariga, shuningdek, til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarga, ularning toponimik birliklar bilan aloqasini tarixiy, an'anaviy va lingvomadaniy jihatlarga oydinlashtirishga bag'ishlangan. Toponimlar (joy nomlari) topografik muhit elementlarini belgilovchi lisoniy birliklardir. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi toponimikaning lingvomadaniy tahlilini ishlab chiqish zaruratidadir, chunki joy nomlari murakkab, ko'p qirrali xususiyatga ega.*

Kalit so'zlar: *tilshunoslik, til madaniyati, toponim, toponimika, til, o'zbek tili, madaniyati, an'analari.*

Аннотация. *Данная статья посвящена лингвокультурным особенностям топонимических единиц, а также взаимосвязи языка и культуры для уточнения их отношений с топонимическими единицами в историческом, традиционном и лингвокультурном аспектах. Топонимы (названия мест) представляют собой языковые единицы, обозначающие элементы топографической среды. Актуальность исследования заключается в необходимости разработки лингвокультурного анализа топонимии, так как названия мест имеют сложную, многомерную природу.*

Ключевые слова: *лингвистика, лингвокультура, топоним, топонимия, язык, узбекский язык, культура, традиции.*

Abstract. *This article is dedicated to the linguacultural features of toponymic units as well as the interrelated matters of language and culture to clarify their relationship with toponymic units historically, traditionally and linguaculturally. Toponyms (place names) embody language units denoting elements of topographic environment. The relevance of the study is a necessity to develop linguacultural analysis of toponymy as place names have a complex, multi-dimensial nature.*

Key words: *linguistics, linguaculture, toponym, toponymy, language, Uzbek language, culture, traditions.*

Introduction. Toponyms serve as symbols of regional culture and reflect the history, environment, and habitat of a location. The study of toponyms explores the origins and evolution of place names, shedding light on the history and development of ethnic groups. It can reveal crucial historical insights, such as the duration of an original language, patterns of settlement, and population movement. Place-name research can also uncover information about religious changes in an area, such as conversions to Christianity. Toponyms, a general term for any place or geographical entity, are a key focus of onomastics, a subfield of linguistics. Essentially, a toponym is a name given to a place. Every place name, from United States, North America, and California to Uzbekistan, as well as fictional names like Narnia or Atlantis, qualifies as a toponym. The etymology of a place name can offer valuable clues about its history and the people who have lived there over time. Religious toponyms, specifically, deal with the origins and meanings of names tied to religions. These names are significant in human geography as they often reflect the cultural and spiritual beliefs of the societies that created them.

Literature review. The study of toponyms, as a linguistic and cultural phenomenon, has attracted significant attention from scholars worldwide. This section reviews key contributions in the field of toponymy and linguoculturology, with a focus on works relevant to the analysis of Uzbek and English place names. Wilhelm von Humboldt laid the groundwork for understanding the relationship between language and culture, emphasizing that language is a medium through which cultural values are expressed. This idea has been further developed by scholars like A.Wierzbicka and R.M. Keesing, who highlighted how linguistic elements, including toponyms, reflect cultural and societal norms. V.Maslova and V.Karasik explored the intersection of language, culture, and identity, providing a framework for analyzing the cultural significance of place names. Researchers such as R.Langacker and J.Stepanov examined the etymology and semantics of place names, offering insights into their historical and linguistic evolution. Their studies emphasized how toponyms encapsulate the history, geography, and cultural memory of a region. In Uzbek linguistics, A.Nurmonov's "Linguoculturological Direction in the Uzbek Language" and N.Mahmudov's "In Search of Perfect Research Methods for Language" have contributed significantly to the understanding of the cultural and historical layers embedded in Uzbek toponyms. Sayidrahimova's articles, such as "Some Remarks on the Scientific Basis of Linguoculturology" and "Components of Linguoculturology", provide a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic and cultural dimensions of Uzbek place names. D.Khudoyberganova's work on the anthropocentric study of language, including toponyms, highlights their role in reflecting human interaction with the environment. A.S.Mamontov's "Language and Culture: A Comparative Aspect of the Study" serves as a valuable resource for understanding similarities and differences in how various cultures approach toponymy. This comparative lens is particularly relevant for analyzing Uzbek and English place names. Scholars like

V.Telia and F.Vorobiev have explored how toponyms act as markers of cultural and historical identity, reflecting traditions, migration patterns, and socio-political changes over time. Etymological studies, such as those by V.Zhayvoronok, reveal the deep linguistic roots of toponyms and their transformations across languages and cultures. By synthesizing these theoretical and applied perspectives, this study positions itself within the broader field of linguoculturology, while specifically addressing the unique features of Uzbek and English toponyms. The reviewed literature underscores the necessity of integrating linguistic, cultural, and historical analyses to fully understand the role and significance of place names.

Methods. The article relies on the qualitative data gained by the resources of written scientific works concerning to the topic. It is based on the several findings of previous and contemporary linguists regarding toponyms.

The study of cultural linguistics traces its origins to the ideas of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who argued that the creative nature of culture and the structure of language are deeply interconnected and mutually influential [1, 24]. Numerous scholars have significantly contributed to this field, including A.Wierzbicka, R.M.Keesing, R.Langacker, V.Maslova, V.Karasik, S.Vorobchev, V.Telia, V.Shaklein, F.Vorobiev, J.Stepanov, E.Levchenko, V.Kononenko, and V.Zhayvoronok. In Uzbek linguistics, considerable research has also been undertaken in the field of linguoculturology. Notable works include Cultural Linguistics by D.U.Ashurova and M.R.Galiyeva, Language and Culture: A Comparative Aspect of the Study by A.S.Mamontov, Linguoculturological Direction in the Uzbek Language by A. Nurmonov, In Search of Perfect Research Methods for Language by N. Mahmudov, as well as several articles by Sayidrahimova, such as Some Remarks on the Scientific Basis of Linguoculturology and Components of Linguoculturology. Additionally, D. Khudoyberganova's works, including Anthropocentric Study of the Text, provide valuable insights. These studies have explored the essence, scope, and objects of linguoculturology, offering significant contributions to this field of research. Used methods for this paper:

1. Descriptive Method

This method was used to document and describe the linguistic and cultural characteristics of Uzbek toponyms, including their origin, structure, and meaning.

2. Etymological Analysis

The origins and historical development of specific place names were traced to uncover their linguistic roots and cultural context.

3. Linguocultural Analysis

This method focused on exploring the relationship between language and culture as expressed through toponyms, revealing the cultural values, traditions, and beliefs embedded in place names.

4. Content Analysis

Literary, historical, and geographic texts were analyzed to extract data on the cultural and linguistic aspects of toponyms in Uzbek.

These methods collectively facilitated a thorough examination of how Uzbek toponyms reflect the cultural and linguistic identity of their respective regions.

Research findings. A toponymist depends not only on maps and local histories, but interviews with local residents to determine names with established local usage [2, 6]. The exact application of a toponym, its specific language, its pronunciation, and its origins and meaning are all important facts to be recorded during name surveys. When colonies become independent place names often change. Changes in power through coups and revolutions prompt name changes. People can choose to change a toponym to memorialize an important person or event. Place-names are an important part of our geographical and cultural environment [3, 22]. Toponyms identify various types of geographical entities and hold significant cultural value, contributing to people's sense of belonging and connection to a place. As such, they have considerable social importance. Place names often originate from a founder, a notable individual, or the heritage of the settlers, while others are inspired by physical environmental features. Toponyms are influenced by the characteristics of the inhabited area. For instance, in the United States, many place names can be traced back to their origins, often reflecting the names of founders or political figures of the time. Similarly, streets and avenues in major cities

worldwide are frequently named after influential local figures. The five themes of geography-location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region are integral to understanding toponyms. Location refers to the specific point where an object or place exists [4, 25]. A place's absolute location is its precise position on Earth, typically defined by latitude and longitude. For example, the Empire State Building is situated at 40.7 degrees north latitude and 74 degrees west longitude [5, 64].

Results and discussion. Place names are a result of how people interpret and make sense of the world, reflecting the daily life, culture, traditions, and lifestyle of a specific region. These names, born out of social necessity, capture humanity's understanding of events and features in their geographical surroundings. This process is deeply connected to various aspects of society, including social life, national and spiritual values, the ethnic composition of local communities, patterns of migration, the history of language, and the natural and geographical environment in which people live. Koshkar M.Khakimov in his article cited that well-known theorist of toponymy A.V.Superanska wrote about it: "By expressing geographical names with the word toponymy, we emphasize that they are close (compatible) with other famous names, for example, anthroponymy, ethnonymy, zoonymy, etc. Geographical names are extremely lively, long-lived. They can change their content and pronunciation not only in the region of origin, but also beyond the range of the language, assimilate into other languages and change depending on the local geographical features of the place" [6, 99]. Accurately spelling geographical names is a crucial yet challenging task. A single misspelled letter in a place name can lead to significant phonetic changes, potentially turning it into an entirely different toponym. The difficulty arises from the fact that place names are created in various languages and are originally written following the linguistic rules of those languages. When translated or adapted into other languages, changes in both pronunciation and spelling often occur, adding to the complexity. Toponym-forming affixes in place names were studied by T.Nafasov of toponymy of Kashkadarya region [7, 38]. In the Uzbek language there are suffixes of the type "-obod", "-iston", "-kent (kand, kat)", which always make place names. Therefore, it is appropriate to call such suffixes toponymic affixes (topoaffixes) [8, 41]. However, Kashkadarya region toponyms cannot be included here A well-known example in the Kashkadarya region is the place name Kitab. Originally, the name likely derived from the Persian word "Kutb," meaning "pole" or "axis," symbolizing a central or important place. Over time, the name "Kutb" was mispronounced or evolved linguistically into "Kitab," which coincidentally means "book" in Arabic. Although the name "Kitab" doesn't directly relate to books, this shift in pronunciation led to a new toponymic identity for the area. The city of Kitab remains an important location in Kashkadarya today, illustrating how slight linguistic changes over time can produce a distinct place name with an entirely different meaning. In Kashkadarya, the name Shahrisabz is an example of a place name that transformed through mispronunciation over time. Historically, Shahrisabz was originally called "Kesh" or "Qash" (sometimes written as "Kish"), which was a significant ancient city known for its role in Central Asian trade and culture. When the city gained prominence as the birthplace of Amir Timur (Tamerlane) in the 14th century, it became known by a new name. The Persian phrase "Shahr-e Sabz" (meaning "Green City") was used to honor its lush greenery and vibrant environment, a contrast to the arid landscapes nearby. However, over time, "Shahr-e Sabz" began to be pronounced as a single word, evolving into "Shahrisabz" in local speech. This gradual shift in pronunciation created the toponym "Shahrisabz" as it's known today, a unique blend of historical roots and linguistic adaptation that reflects the region's dynamic culture.

Conclusion. The analysis above highlights that toponyms are a complex and debated topic in linguistics, as each toponym reveals unique aspects of history, development, and regional culture. This underscores the need for further research on toponymy in Uzbek. By examining certain linguacultural characteristics of place names, the following conclusions can be drawn:

a) Names from different historical periods and groups are often transferred between neighboring regions.

b) The linguacultural characteristics of place names transcend administrative boundaries, indicating their formation over extended historical periods.

c) Investigating the linguacultural features of toponyms and advancing scientific ideas in this field holds significant scientific and practical value.

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UO'K 81-13

ERKIN A'ZAM NASRIDA IJODIY-USLUBIY INDUVIDUALLIK

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Annotatsiya. *Maqolada yozuvchining ijodiy uslubi, qahramonlar xarakterini gavdalantirishda biografik metoddan foydalanish yo'llari, yozuvchi nasrining shakliy-uslubiy izlanishlariga xos adabiy-estetik tajribalari tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *uslub, biografik metod, nuqtai nazar, yozuvchi hayoti, asar qahramonlari, xarakterdagi yaqinlik, personajlar tili*

Аннотация. *В статье анализируется творческий стиль писателя, способы использования биографического метода в изображении характеров героев, а также литературно-эстетические переживания, характерные для формально-стилистических исследований прозы писателя.*

Ключевые слова: *метод, биографический метод, точка зрения, жизнь писателя, герои произведения, сходство характеров, язык персонажей.*

Abstract. *The article analyzes the writer's creative style, the ways in which the biographical method is used to embody the characters of the characters, and the literary and aesthetic experiments inherent in the formal and stylistic research of the writer's prose.*

Key words: *method, biographical method, outlook, the writer's life, heroes of work, proximity of character, language of personages*

Uslub va uslubiy izlanishlarni teranroq tadqiq etish, adabiy jarayonni yangicha talqinda o'rganish hamisha adabiyotshunoslik oldida turgan muhim masalalardan deb qaraladi.