



LINGUISTIC AND MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK NAMES

Sharopova Shakhlo Kakhrmonovna

Teacher of Tashkent Institute Irrigation and
Agricultural Mechanization Engineers of Bukhara Branch

Annotation

The words and phrases which express the place names differs from the other words and phrases which form the dictionary of a language. This feature seems to be connected with the influence of some historical events, several historic persons and natural laws on the appearance of toponomys. Studying and defining these features of such words as toponyms is one of the principal tasks of checking in linguistic aspect.

Key words: words, phrases, historical events, toponomys, dictionary, language, names.

Their own special features of studying of names in linguistic aspect, characterizing and defining specific sides of names have a great importance for every language. The words and phrases which express the place names differs from the other words and phrases which form the dictionary of a language. This feature seems to be connected with the influence of some historical events, several historic persons and natural laws on the appearance of toponomys. Studying and defining these features of such words as toponyms is one of the principal tasks of checking in linguistic aspect.

It is much more difficult to define the words expressing place names than simple words in the dictionary. Because, the particular word of dictionary stuff is used in this language for everyday use. But, the using of place names is limited much more than simple words and they are used in the speech of people who live in the particular territory. Because of belonging of place names to the historical lexis of the language, such words are not so understandable from the point of the recent language. Only etymological analysis gives us the result which we expected. Because the sensitivity of morphological staff of historic words is too low.

The morphemes containing them are completely forgotten. For example: such names as Chimkent, Tashkent, Mankent and Burg in Suffolk, Castor in Cambridgeshire, Chester in Cheshire are understood as a single word.

The reason of difficulties of linguistic explaining of place names is their belonging to slang and dialects. Their structure didn't coincide to the phonetic and morphologic structure of recent language completely.

The characteristic features of place names made us to divide them into two groups.

1. Historical place names.
2. Present place names.

Historical place names are the names which haven't changed yet. And we use them as they were some ages before.



The characteristic features of present place names are:

- a) These place names express new and social progressive meanings.
- b) Formation of words and phrases expressing place names coincides formation of words at present days.
- c) The component of toponyms didn't require etymologic analysis, it is easy to define them morphologically.
- d) The word and element of new toponym has an active use in the lexis of present language.

Toponomic words genetically consist of the elements of several languages. We can see this feature in the toponyms of Northern Uzbek dialects.

As a conclusion we can say that studying place names in linguistic aspect is one of the most difficult methods. In this case it is paid a special attention to the morphologic, syntactic, orphographic, orphoepic and lexis-semantic features of the language.

While analyzing place names morphologically one must pay attention to the structure of them. Morphological structure is a formation of words. Every word has its own particular form and structure. This structure consists of structural element such as phoneme, phoneme combinations roots and others structural element of words are characterized with free, bound, simple and compound root: structural elements take an importance place on defining meaningful features of words, because lexical and grammatical meanings are expressed in structural elements such as morphemes. The real semantics of some changed words are defined by defining their meaning of structural elements.

Analysis structural elements helps to create the real etymology of words, to determine their relation to any language or dialect. For example:

Navobod, Qizilobod, Nizomobod, Eastwood, Richmond, Nav, qizil, east, rich and obod, wood, mond contain structural elements. These elements are considered as a lexic element of persian-tadzhik language: nav (persian) – new, nizom (arabic) – measure, obod (persian) mean a place where people live.

Using of structural elements of on defining the meanings of words are said by several linguistic scientists. Morphologic features of toponomic words are expressed mutual relation of root and affixes morphemes sometimes more than one roots are connected with each other.

Toponyms are classified following according to them morphological features:

1. Simple toponyms.

a) Free names

b) Bound names

2. Compound toponyms.

a) Two stem toponyms

b) Compound toponyms.

Simple toponyms contains with single rooted words. A simple word is a part of speech which has lexico-grammatical meaning. Simple words, as usual, are characterized with existence of single root in the word. Every root expresses a particular lexical meaning. In the development of Language we met



transformation of compound words to the simple words.

In Uzbek Language the most parts of simple words historically characterized by the appearance from one root. For example: *tepa-* hill, *quduq-* well, *adir-* plain, *yer-* earth, *suv-* water, *buloq-* spring, *ariq-* brook, *ko'l-* lake, *tog'-* mountain and so on.

There are free and bound features of words in the toponomic names. There are bound toponyms in the toponyms of Northern Uzbek dialects, such as, *mehnat-* labour, *o'rtoq-* friend, *hayot-* life, *Hamza*, *Chigatoy* (Arabic, Persian languages) and *Uchqun*, *Tasti*, *Birlik* and so on.

As a conclusion, we can say that the free words consist of root only, there are not word formative affixes in the component of word. Free word will be basic to the bound words formation of words services to increase the dictionary in Turkish Languages. Free words have a character of unity. For Example: *tog'*- mountain, *tov*, *suv*, *qir*, *ko'l*, *soy*, *buloq*, *tepa*, *adir* and etc. the toponomic word, which is met in the dialect of Northern Uzbeks, are considered as a free words. For example: *Buloq*, (spring), *Bo'sag'a*, *Bozor*, *Darboza*, *Dzulduz Chanoq*, *Chayon*, *Sharq*.

There are bound toponyms in Uzbek dialects. Bound toponyms are constructed by adding affixes to the root.

Compound toponyms are divided into two by its structure.

- a) Two rooted toponyms
- b) Complex toponyms

Compound word consists of combine of two are many roots. There will not be more than two independent roots in the compound word. There will be met compound toponyms in Northern Uzbek dialect lexic.

Their second component divides into several groups by their meaning:

- I. The second component with the hydronym character. Ex: *Uchquduq*, *uch+quduq*
- II. The second component with the oronym character.
- III. The second component with the name of plants (trees) .Ex *Qatortol*
- IV. The second component with the names of place. Where people live.

Ex: *Yangiobod*, *Tashkent*.

V. The second component with the names of place where people don't live.

Ex: *Qizilqum*, *Qoraqum*.

3. The semantic feature of English place names.

The semantic characteristics given in the previous section belong to already determined, formed, communicational versatile word classes (above all, nouns and qualitative adjectives). However, the connection between the meaning of the word and its customary role in communication, and consequently the distinctive semantic feature or nature of words with a different "specialty" can also be observed amongst member of the same lexico- grammatical class capable of performing both communicative forms or functions. The noun is the obvious example of such a class.

The process that we are considering may go no farther than to transfer the name of a well known



personage to some one who resembles him. Thus , we may call a great orator a Demosthenes' or 'a Burke' or ' Webster' , ' a great general' 'a wellington' or ' ' marlborough ' , a cruel tyrant 'a Nero' , the assister of his countries liberties ' a Washington'. This happens everyday and calls for no remark. A further step is taken when the name of such a character is used for all who resemble him. It is then a pure common noun, and if our coinage passes current, the language has gained a word. Perhaps the most impressive example is Caesar which, originally the name of a Roman family of no great distinction, has become a synonym for 'emperor' in languages so widely different as German (Kaiser) and Russian (Tsar).

Figurative descriptions of persons such as monlay, bear, ass, tend, like classical predicates, towards monosemantic. When transferred to persons these animal names usually retain only one qualitative-evaluative feature in their meanings: hare-cowardly, ass-stupidor stubborn, monkey-fond of imitating ,bear clumsy. By contrast, the names of abject generated by a completely analogous metaphor –Ex. byki "bulls"-for the peers of abridge, sobacka "little dog"-for a firearm, zuravl-“crane”-for a well, kukuska cocko-for a train, toska 'cat-for a type of anchor or spiked shoes, etc. swiftly lose their figurative effete, and their national content is enriched by a greater or less amount of features that proceed from the denotatum and are essential to the denotatum and are essential to the identification of the corresponding objects. Features of one class of realia are replaced by the features of another class. Thus, in terms of their semantic tape common names of concrete objects are close to proper names. Both the former and the latter often issue from a metaphor based on a single identificatory feature, but they soon commit the original image to oblivion replacing it with a “portraint” of the referent (the proper names–koska) (from – “cat”), kukushka (from ‘kuckoo’) or the class of referents (the common nouns koska, kukuska).

As a conclusion we can say that studying place names in linguistic aspect is one of the most difficult methods. In this case it is paid a special attention to the morphologic, syntactic, orphographic, orphoepic and lexis-semantic features of the language.

List of Literature:

1. Mamatov.A.E. "Problems of lexical and phraseological norms in modern Uzbek literary language". T., 2001.
2. Muhammedjanova G. "Some issues of the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language" Tashkent. Fan, 1982.
3. Rahmatullayev Sh. Basic types of meaning of phraseological units "Tashkent. 1955.
4. Typology of genres and diversity of styles in Uzbek literature. Tashkent. Fan, 1983.
5. Kilichev E. Lexical means of artistic image. Tashkent 1982
6. NabiyaIdrisovna, A., Maqsudovna, A. M., Abduraxmonova, S. D., &Raxmatovna, F. Z. (2020).
7. Abilities to Express Lexical Units in Translation. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(1).
8. Abdullayeva N.I. (2020).Students portrait and its features in English literature. *Journal/X. Multidisciplinary Peer reviewed journal.6.Issue 4*



8. Abdullayeva, N. I. (2019). DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL VIEW OF STUDENTS'CHARACTER IN THE WORLD LITERATURTE. In *EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY* (pp. 29-31).
9. Abdullayeva, N. I. (2019). METHOD OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES. *Internationalscientificreview*, (LXIV).
10. Idrisovna, A. N. (2020). STUDENTS'CHARACTER AND PORTRAIT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. *InternationalEngineeringJournalForResearch&Development*, 5(8), 5-5
11. Shirinova, N., & Abdullayeva, N. (2014). English for You. Study-book for the intermediate students of irrigation and melioration.
12. Abdullayeva, N. I. (2019). DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL VIEW OF STUDENTS'CHARACTER IN THE WORLD LITERATURTE. In *EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY* (pp. 29-31).
13. Abdullayeva, N. I., Sulaymonova, D. H., & Fattoyeva, Z. R. (2019). Methods of teaching in foreign and nonspecific directions. *European Journal of Business & Social Sciences*, (7), 610-611.
14. Idrisovna, AbdullayevaNabiya (2021) *PSYCHOLOGY OF STUDENTS'CHARACTER IN THE WORLD LITERATURE*. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, Volume 2, Issue 5, P. 551-556
15. Abdullayeva, N.I. ORGANIZING AND WORKING WITH SPECIAL TEXTS WITH STUDENTS OF LAND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT DURING ENGLISH LESSONS. *Teoriya u praktike современной науки*, 4, P.3-6
16. Abdullaeva, N.I. (2017). ROLE OF FILMS IN LEARNING ENGLISH AND VIDEO LESSON PLANNING. *Scientist of the XXI century*, 44.
17. Abdullaeva, N.I., & Akhtamov, U. U. (2016). TEACHING ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF DIRECTIONS OF WATER USE. *Scientist of the XXI century*,
18. Sulaymonova, D. H. (2019). Using music and song in teaching foreign languages. *Internationalscientificreview*, (LXIV).
19. Sulaymonova, D. H. (2020). Music and songs as an effective means of teaching foreign languages in ESP classes. *InternationalJournalofInnovationinEngineeringresearchandtechnology*.
20. Sulaymonova, D. H. (2019). INNOVATIVE AND INTENSIVE TEACHING METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES. In *EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY* (pp. 68-70).
21. Xamzayevna, SulaymanovaDilnoza (2021) *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, Volume 2, Issue 5, P531-534
22. SULAYMONOVA, DilnozaHamzayevna (2021). WAYS OF USING INNOVATIVE METHODS IN TEACHING ENGLISH. *E-Conference Globe*, P 179-183
23. Fattayeva, Z. R. (2019). MUSIC AND PRONUNCIATION. International scientific review, (LXIV).
24. Фаттоева, З. Р. (2017). THE ROLE OF MUSIC IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. *Интернаука*, (9-3), 13-15.



25. 19. Fattoeva, Z.R. (2016). ROLE OF MUSIC IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Scientist of the XXI century, 20.
26. 20. Fattoeva, Z.R. (2017). PROBLEMS OF PHONOSEMANTICS IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Scientist of the XXI century, (2-2).
27. 21. Fattayeva, Z.R. (2016). ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES. Scientist of the XXI century, (2-2).
28. 22. Fattoeva, Z.R. (2016). PHONETICS AS A PART OF LINGUISTICS. Scientist of the XXI century, 50.
29. Fattoeva, Z. R. (2016). PHONETICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTIC. Ученый XXI века, (6-1), 48-50.
30. Фаттоева, З. Р. (2015). Problems of phonosemantics in modern English. Молодой учёный, (11), 1699-1701.
31. 26. Fattoeva, Z.R. (2017). PHONOSEMANTICS IN MODERN ENGLISH. Internauka, (9-2), 32-34.
32. 27. Fattayeva, Z.R. (2016). SUGGESTED COMBINATIONS IN MODERN ENGLISH. Scientist of the XXI century, 64.
33. Фаттоева, З. Р. (2015). Problems of phonosemantics in modern English. Молодой учёный, (11), 1699-1701.
34. Sulaimanova, D.A. (2019). Basic aspects of the formation of lexical skills of students of technical universities. International scientific review, (LXIV).
35. Sulaimanova, D.A. (2019). The structure and content of lexical competence in teaching Russian to students of technical universities. In EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY (pp. 71-74).
36. Uraev.D.S. (2020). EXPRESSION OF FAITH IN FIRE AND ASH IN MAGIC HEALING ON FOLK SONGS European Scientific Conference, 2020
37. Z.T Safarova, D.S Urayeva. (2020) THE SIMILAR FEATURES IN DEPICTION OF ORPHANS' LIFE IN CHILDREN'S ADVENTURE NOVELS.- Theoretical & Applied Science, 2020
38. O'raeva, D. S. (2014). Renewal of artistic movements in modern poetry. Founder: Bukhara State University EDITORIAL: Editors: MQ Abuzalova MA Bokareva NN Voxidova, 50.Urayeva, D. S., Kaharova, I. S., &Kahhorova, G. S. (2019). MEANING OF EMOTIONAL WORDS IN THE FORMATION OF EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. Scientific reports of Bukhara State University, 2(2), 57-66.
39. Davlatova M.H.(2020).International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Linguistic-Cognitive And Semantic Features Of Effective Constructions Of English And Uzbek Languages Vol. 29, No. 8, (2020), pp.3572-3576
40. Davlatova M.H.5.LEXICO SEMANTIC STRUCTURE AND ITS ANALYSIS ON THE EXAMPLE OF VERBS -JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, Volume6, ISSUE 6, Apr.-2020Page No.: 189-192
41. M.H.Davlatova Bux.D.U Pedagogical skills №1 issue 01.01.2020 STRUCTURAL-SEMANTICAL MODEL OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.



42. М.Н.DavlatovaBux.D.UIlmiyAkhboroti №№2 04.02.2020 Features of aspectual and lexical-semantic classification of verbs. М.Х.ДавлатоваЎзбекистонда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар мавзусидаги Республика 16-кўп тармоқли илмий конференсияда фаол иштирок этиб Typology of Expressive Emotional Lexical Units (In English and Uzbek Languages)
43. M.H.Davlatova Functional variability of performance of verbs in the Great Silk Road.
44. M.H.Davlatova Etapy raboty s videotekstami na zanyatiyakh Angliyskogo yazyka INTERNAUKA nauchnyy zhurnal 9 (13) - Moskva 2017g.-C.16-17-18М.Х.Давлатова Working on videotexts in English language tasks Теория и практика современной науки №4(34), апрель, 2018.-C.142-143-144-145-146
45. M.X.Давлатова The easy way of learning English with help of songs Теория и практика современной науки №4(34), апрель, 2018.-C.578-579-580
46. M.X.Давлатова Каузативэмоционалбирикмалартипологияси (инглизваўзбектилларимисолида) Бух.Д.УИлмийАхбороти № 4(72) 2018.Б-108-109-110-111
47. M.X.Davlatova.The role of Songs in learning English.-Journal.MolodoyUchyonniy, 10(90).2015.P.1145-1147
48. Davlatova M.H. Aspectual variability of information culture in the history of the English language.- International Journal of Integrated Education, Volume3, Issue III, March 2020.-P.34-38
49. Davlatova M.H. Variability of Aspectual Meanings in English.-European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Science, Volume.7 No.12.2019.-P.778-780
50. Davlatova M.H. An Integrative history of Aspectual meanings.-JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, Volume6, ISSUE 4, Apr.-2020.-P.17-22
51. Qahramonovna, S. S. (2020). TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(8), 5-5.
52. Sharopova, S. K. (2018). PECULIARITIES OF ARTICLE OMISSION IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (4), 594-596.
53. Sharopova, S. Q. (2017). ANALYSIS OF THE WORDS OMON AND SYNONYM IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Internauka*, (9-3), 50-52. Sharopova, S. K. (2016). ANALYSIS OF SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Ученый XXI века*, (6-1), 60-62.
54. Sharopova, Sh.K. (2018). Development of a system of professionally oriented teaching of foreign languages in a technical university based on subject-language integration. *School of the Future*, (4), 123-129.
55. Shahlo, S. (2020). PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF TRUE AUTHORITY OF THE TEACHER. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 1(3), 21-26.
56. Sharopova, Sh.K. (2018). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. *ACADEMIC LETTER*. BBK 1 P76, 119.
57. Sharopova, Sh. WORK WITH PROFESSIONAL TEXTS WHEN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF TECHNICAL AREAS AS A MEANS OF



FORMING A COMPETITIVE SPECIALIST. Problems and prospects for the development of modern science in the lands of Europe and Asia, 43.Sharopova, S. K. (2018).

58. THE ROLE OF GAMES IN TEACHING ENGLISH. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (4), 596-598.

52. Шаропова, Ш. К. (2016). СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СИНОНИМОВ. *Ученый XXI века*, 70.

53. Sharopova, S. Q. SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF SYNONYMS. *УЧЕНЫЙ XXI ВЕКА*, 69.

54. Sharopova, Sh.K. (2016). CONNECTION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LITERATURE. *Scientist of the XXI century*, (2-2).

55. Sharopova, Sh.K. (2016). ANALYSIS OF SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Scientist of the XXI century*, 62.