

Comparison Analysis of Oronymic Terms in US Toponymy with Oronymic Terms in Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the structural and semantic analysis of the studied units is carried out. As objects of toponymic units, it indicated settlements, geographical, political and administrative districts and buildings, and reflected the productivity of phytoelement use. The oronymic terms of the toponymy of the northwestern regions of the United States are many and varied, especially in the western part of the country. These can be explained by the natural conditions of the area. In addition, the toponymy of the western United States provides information on the multi-ethnic population composition of many oronymic terms, particularly the presence of speakers of English, Spanish, and Indian languages.

KEYWORDS: *Toponym, oikonym, city, village, settlement, state, place names.*

1. Introduction.

The study of cities, villages, villages and other settlements is called oikonim. There are small and large cities, large settlements and smaller economic, administrative and cultural centers. The meaning of the word "city" in Sanskrit is "state", "residence of the absolute ruler". In ancient times, any large settlement, especially the suburbs, was surrounded by a wall, even a two-story wall inside. This is why the inner city (Ichan Qala in Khorezm) is called inside the city, and the outer city (Dishan Qala in Khorezm) is called outside the city.

In his scientific research, A. Abdullaev included in his work "Boburnoma" of the king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, information on linguistic onomastics, in particular, toponymy, including place names in the Tashkent region, memories in the context of events in Babur's life. The reasons for naming the place names with these names, the historical and etymological meaning of the toponyms, the fact that the term of the place names given in "Boburnoma" in the Tashkent region today has undergone certain changes was explained on the basis of scientific sources [1.1-10 p].

C. Tursunov., I. Umarov., T. Pardaev., F. Kholmanova., A. Tursunov., N. Makhmadiyarova., N. In her scientific research, Narzullaeva solved the issues of studying the place names of the Surkhandarya region, which is considered the south of the country, their scientific analysis, how and in what way to place and organize the place names. He also made a scientific analysis of terms that entered the territory of Uzbekistan from outside. The contribution of historical figures to the development of society is studied on the basis of historical sources and is reflected in placing their names on places [2. 352 p]

C. Tursunov summarized and scientifically analyzed the historical and ethnological toponyms specific to the Surkhandarya region in his scientific research. He also scientifically analyzed the terms that entered the oasis from outside, studied the contribution of historical figures to the development of society based on historical sources, and illuminated the issue of placing their names in places [3. 152 p].

M. Yu Romaniuk etymologically considered the toponymy of the US state of Alaska in his research.

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On the example of the state of Alaska, specific features of toponyms introduced from French, German, Spanish, Russian, as well as the languages of the local population were identified and analyzed in the toponymy of the USA, statistical data on the frequency of their use were given. Accurate statistical data on the quantitative ratio of toponymic geographic names from different languages were considered [4, 83-87p].

A.V. Urazmetova., E.V. Zubreva studied the phytotoponymic vocabulary of the English language, that is, the names of the semantic fields of the US units "trees", "flowers", "herbs", "shrubs", "cereals". He carried out structural and semantic analysis of the studied units. As objects of the toponymic unit, it indicated settlements, geographical, political and administrative districts and buildings, and reflected the productivity of using phytoelements [5. 1-6 p].

In his research, A. Nikonov presented the basics of toponymy, including geographical names, their origin, meaning, development, current status, spelling and pronunciation. In his works, he proved to be "toponymy for non-toponymics", in the words of the author, not as a guide to toponymic studies. In other words, using vivid examples, he explained why toponymy is necessary, whether all geographical objects in the world have names, why some of them change their names over time, what laws govern toponymy, etc. He paid great attention to the process of word formation of toponyms, their language specificity [6,184 p].

In his studies, E.M. Murzaev noted that the study of popular geographical terms and their specific geographical names (inseparable from each other) at that time was incomparable. However, he gave brief information about the scope and content of the work being carried out in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, all republican centers and major cities of the USSR. The author sometimes does not understand the role of geographical names in human life, toponyms act as signs that are the basis for understanding the world, apart from the main direction in a local place, a person imagines one or another part of the world, he first of all pays attention to its name [7.193 p].

V. A. Maslova found out in his research that toponyms (geographical names) are important lexical components of any language belonging to the lexical-grammatical class of nouns, referring to their place in the linguo-socio, ethnic-cultural and historical language and culture. As a result, on the threshold of the millennium, a new scientific paradigm of modern linguistics was formed - anthropocentric, that is, "transferring the interests of the researcher from the objects of knowledge to the subject". He paid attention to the cognitive, cultural, pragmatic and social aspects expressed in the conditions of language, culture and communication, and linguoculturology arose at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies and studied the aging of the national culture reflected in the language and becoming stronger. It showed how culture forms and organizes the thinking of a language person, language categories and concepts, and how one of the main functions of language is implemented - to be a means of creating, developing, preserving and transmitting culture. [8, 6 p]

2. Oronymic terms in Uzbekiston toponymy

Orooykonims, that is, oikonims that mean the names of landforms, include adir, bel, dara, dahana, do'ng, jar - yor, kamar, kotal, tall, tepa, teva, tosh, tog' - tov, chosh, oy, kapchig'ay, qo'ton, qiya, qir, terms (indicators) such as sand are recorded. The term jar is repeated more than 60 times, and the term stone is repeated almost 100 times. In this regard, the top term has set a "record"; the main reason for this is that the term tepa- to'ba – to'pa in the meaning of urug' - aymoq has become top in the living language (for example, Dor'monto'pa, Naymanto'ba took the form Do'rmontepa, Naymanto'ba).

Places named after landforms: adir —Bolakadir, Adirmoq; bel —Beltov, Beltepa, Belariq; dara — Omondara, Palandara; dahana - Aqdahana, Karadahana; dong - Dong, Dongarik, Dongovul; gorge (yor) — Kokjar, Amborjar, Jomonjar, Koyganyar, Akyar, kamar — Zarkamar, Kamar (10), Kamarqishloq, Karakamar; kotal - Uzbek kotal, Tajik kotal; tal — Tallak, Tallashkhan; top -

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Boritepa, Oktepa, Zartepa; stone - Dovtosh, Qoratosh; mountain (tov) — Bobotog', Yetimtog', Qiziltov, Saritov; Choshtepa "artificial hill" – Oqqapchig'ay, Qapchug'a; qo'ton ("a deeper stream where the wind touches less") – Jarqo'ton, Qoraqo'ton; qiya - Ayriqiya, Qaraqiya; Qir — Jetimqir, Karaqir, etc[12. 32 p].

3. Oronymic terms in US toponymy

US oronymic terms are many and varied, especially in the western part of the country. This can be explained primarily by the natural conditions of the area. In addition, the reason for the appearance of many oronymic terms in the toponymy of the western part of the United States is the multi-ethnic composition of the population of this area, in particular, the presence of speakers of English, Spanish and Indian languages. All of them had their own conditions for the surrounding mountains, gorges, valleys. The most common terms are: bally, bluff, butte, sanada, canyon, cerro, crest, dome, finger, glen, gulch, knob, loma, mesa, mount, mountain, rincon, top, etc.

Bally, Bolly, Bully —"mountain, peak (usually without forest)" (ind.). The Indian geographical term is a rare phenomenon that has survived to this day. Found in 12 mountain and hill names in California alone: Shasta Bally, Shoemaker Bally, Winnibully, Trinity Bolly.

Bluff - "a steep, steep sea and river bank; the upper part of such coast": Gold Bluffs. Used in the names of the towns Red Bluff, Bluffton. The names Bluff Creek, Bluff Cove, Bluff Canyon are used attributively.

Butte - "small hill, hill; mountain, peak", (fr. "small isolated hill"). It was originally included in the toponymy of the northwestern regions of the United States by the French-Canadian trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company. Spreading to the south, this term begins to be used in the sense of "mountain, peak". California alone has more than 500 peak names. Many of them include mountain buttes with a height of more than 3000 meters: Shasta Butte, Lassen Butte. In city names: Butte City. It is used attributively in the names Butte County, Butte Creek, Butte Basin, Butte Meadows, Butte Slough.

Cabeza - "head" (Spanish). It is used in the same function as the English head (kanyon) - front (kanyon). In the name of the city of Cabeza de Santa Rosa.

Cajon - "box" (Spanish). Used to refer to enclosed canyons: "Cajon: A box canyon. Local in the Southwest" (DA, 1956). Cajon, El Cajon (California), Cajon Pass, Cajon Creek, El Cajon Mountain, El Cajon Valley.

Canada (canada) - "small canyon; narrow valley, hollow" (Spanish) one of the most common Spanish geographical terms used until the middle of the XIX century. It is now preserved in several names of settlements: Canada Verruga, La Canada, Canada Verde, Canada Larga o Verde.

Canyon (canyon, canyon) - "canyon, narrow deep gorge with steep slopes" (Spanish). In Mathews's dictionary we find: "The stream passed through a deep, narrow rock canyon from a huge mountain" (DA, 1956). The term Canyon, Canyondam, Canyon Park, Canyon Tank. used in the names of cities.

Cerrito - "hill" (Spanish). A hill in Contra Costa County (California) is called El Cerrito. It is found in the names of settlements: Cerritos, Potrero de los Cerritos. The name Cerrito Hill is tautological.

Cerro - "hill" (Spanish: Cerro Gordo).

Crag - "stone, rock". As a species term, it is Chaos Crags, Eagle Crags. used in names. It is also found in attribute feature: Crag Mountain.

Crater - "crater (usually an extinct volcano)": Black Crater, Crescent Crater, Crater Lake. In the Cascade Mountains we find the names Crater Peak, Crater Butte, Crater Mountains.

Crest - "mountain top". Widely used in the names of settlements: Crest, Creston, Crestmore,

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Crestview. The corresponding Spanish term *cresta* is also found in the names of settlements: *Cresta*, *Cresta Blanca*.

Dome - "dome-shaped peak": Lone Dome (Lone Dome). Yosemite National Park has dome and semi-dome peaks. The Sierra Nevada has more than 40 hill names with the term dome.

Finger - "finger, sharp stone; isolated columnar rock": Columbia Finger (rock in Yosemite National Park). etc.

Glen - "narrow valley, hollow." Most common attributive uses: Glenbrook, Glenburn, Glendale, Glenwood. This term appears in the names of settlements: Glen Alpine, Glen Arbor, Glen Una

Gulch - "gorge, narrow ravine". This term is especially common in California, where they refer to deep cavities rich in gold-rich rocks: Witche's Gulch. they started calling it.

Hollow - "hollow, low plain, hollow; narrow valley": Grizzly Hollow, Sheep Hollow, Cabin Hollow. It is found in the names of towns and villages in the north-east of the country.

Knob - "independent hill or mountain peak". Because the term usually refers to a distinct hill or peak that differs sharply in height from the surrounding mountains, a button is often used in conjunction with a pilot, thus a good sign in a prominent area emphasizes the feature.

Loma - "small hill; hill" (Spanish). As a nomenclature term, it is used in the names *lta Loma*, *Loma Pelona*, *Loma Verde*. City of *Loma* (Colorado, Arizona). *Loma Linda* is a post office in San Bernardino County, California. *Las Lomas Muerta* "hills of the dead" is a popular name for the barren treeless hills of the Spanish period (1760-1850).

Mesa - "table mountain; a free-standing hill or hill with a flat, table-like top and steep slopes" (Spanish): *Mesa Grande*, *Mesa Coyote*, *Mesa de Colorado*, *Mesa de la Punta*, *La Mesa*, *Mesa Grande*, *Mesaville done*

Mount - "mountain, hill". Among terms related to positive relief forms, it is characterized by the highest frequency of use. This term has no regional limitations and is the most universal unit with a broad meaning of "mountain". As a rule, it stands in the preposition: *Mount Royal*, *Mount Rainier*.

Mountain - "mountain, peak". Often used attributively: *Mountain Lake*, *Mountain Pass*, *Mountain Springs* (*Mountain Lake*, *Mountain Pass*, *Mountain Springs*). The term is also included in the names of settlements: *Mountain View*.

Rincon- "gorge, narrow valley; rocky place" (Spanish). The term is mostly used attributively: *Rincon Point*, *Rincon Creek*. City of *Rincon Mountain*.

Top - "a peak, usually round, other peaks in a mountain chain distinguished by their height": *Round Top*, *Quail Top*, *Long Top*, *Lava Tor*. (*Round top*, *Quail top*, *Long top*, *Lava top*).

Notch - "gorge, gorge, deep crack in the mountains"; *Parker Notch*, *Sunset Notch*.

Gully - "deep ravine, gap, girder, narrow gorge": *Watkins Gully*.

Coulee (*coulie*, *couley*) - "a deep depression formed by rain or melting snow; deep ravine" (fr.): *Coulee Malagaie*.

Pass is an extension of meaning in the operation of the term compared to English place names. In American toponymy, a pass is a gorge, a pass, a mountain pass, a gorge; the term is used as a synonym for the common English gap (in English toponymy Pass is a narrow passage in the mountains)[11. 132 p]

4. Conclusion.

The historical and geographical information of toponyms, which play a role in the nominative

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process, was compared on the example of both languages, and it was proved that the names of cities, villages, villages and other places in English and Uzbek are historically and socially and culturally important.

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