

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 10 Volume: 102

Published: 30.10.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Abdimurat Esemuratovich Esemuratov

Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities, researcher.

abdi1970-70@mail.ru

CONCEPT OF WORD AND TOPONYM (On the example of toponyms of Khojeli district)

Abstract: In this article, the author discussed about one of the most topical problems of modern onomastics - the phenomenon of words and toponyms. The word has a lexical meaning. The similarity of the meaning of the word with historical changes is present in all languages, because it depends on changes in human society.

Key words: lexicology, onomastics, toponymy, toponym, word, indicator, topobasis, topoformant.

Language: English

Citation: Esemuratov, A. E. (2021). Concept of word and toponym (On the example of toponyms of Khojeli district). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (102), 716-718.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-102-72> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.10.102.72>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

The word is studied from a scientific and practical point of view in the lexicology section of the subject of linguistics. They have lexical meaning. Toponyms are in onomastics, including in the content of toponymic vocabulary, and it's a term which differs a natural geographical object from other similar objects. It is formed by word or words, regardless of the terms of any objects. However, it differs from ordinary words by the fact that it has a certain toponymic meaning, is motivated in the process of naming, all the topobase, topoformants and indicators, as well as the ability to name objects under the influence of the phenomenon of toponymization. Thus, if these processes of differentiation can reflect the peculiarities of the problem of words and toponyms, they will automatically open the way for their linguistic analysis. It is inappropriate to talk about the norms of their linguistic study without knowing and taking into account the natural and social properties inherent in toponyms. It is expedient to consider their characteristic features in the context of the following special issues: 1) the relationship of words and toponyms; 2) toponym and its lexical basis; 3) concepts of topobase, topoformant and indicator; 4) the phenomenon of toponymization; 5) motivation of the lexical basis of the toponym.

The relationship between a word and a toponym. Although a toponym is formed from words, it is different from words. The word is studied in the lexicology department of linguistics. Toponyms are studied in the onomastics department of linguistics. Also, the disciplines of history, geology and geography analyze and study the toponymy. In research, toponyms, like other onomastic units, differ from words by the following properties:

1. The word has a lexical meaning. The fact that the meaning of a word undergoes historical changes is present in all languages, because it depends on the changes in the life of human society [1:31]. From a historical point of view, words are used in two different ways: 1) in their main (literal) sense; 2) As a term i.e. a toponym.

A toponym is peculiar, it's a proper noun which has toponymic meaning, which has a special descriptive feature, describing the names of natural and geographical objects. Here the term toponymic meaning is used encyclopedically and in the sense that it means the nationality of the people to whom the name is given, and the geographical and ethnographic features. This is because there are no meaningless and senseless terms in nature.

2. The word is a product of the naming of something in the broadest sense, and toponyms are a type of proper nouns, which are formed due to the

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

phenomenon of toponymization and mean a toponymic meaning. For example, Atketken is a syntactic unit – sentence. Due to the phenomenon of toponymic derivation, it changed from a syntactic unit to a single word and moved to the toponym: at + ket + -ken> atketken> atketken> Atketken.

Bay> terek>bayterek is a combination of two words and form a word combination. Bay> terek>bayterek> bayterek> Bayterek - here two words are combined, formed a word combination, later a compound word. Later, this compound word moved to the rows of onomastic lexicon and formed a toponym due to the type of toponymic conversion of onomastic conversion. Therefore, the above two toponyms differ from the defined word combinations with their formation in the processes of toponymic derivation and onomastic conversion of the phenomenon of toponymization.

Professor A. Hodzhiev writes, "It should also be noted that when it comes to the formation of a word (lexeme), of course, special attention is paid to the issue of its formation and the opinion on its unity is also expressed. " [16:38]. However, given that toponyms consist of words, we need to talk about its origin. This is because, although the toponyms used from ancient times have become a word today, before they used to consist of several words. Examples of such toponyms are Kumzhikkyn and Begzhap.

Just as the subject of linguistics is an entire system, onomastics is also considered to be a special system. Therefore, the boundary between a word and a toponym is basically related. At this point, it should be taken into account that the linguistic analysis of the word is a basis to the linguistic analysis of the toponym in a certain sense. Just as the emergence of toponyms from the word due to the need to naming the objects, as a result of socio-cultural, political and economic needs, the emergence of words from toponyms, that is, lexical basis is a natural phenomenon. For example, Khojeli> khojelishi and so on.

We will study the appeals in two groups:

1. Words that exist in the language, but are not selected for naming objects and do not have a toponymic meaning.

2. Lexical basis selected and loaded with toponymic meanings due to the need to name the objects.

Our main goal is to create a linguistic study of place names formed from the second group of words, that is, lexical basis selected and loaded with toponymic meaning due to the need to name the objects. Therefore, there is a strong relationship between the word and the toponym. When this relationship is limited, it occurs in the series of appellate and onomastic vocabulary. This is because "the term is the reflection of truth (matter, sign, etc.) in the language" [16:38]. A word which is a basis for a toponym, that is, a lexical basis is distinguished from

the simple words by the description of certain toponymic meanings due to onomastic conversion.

Toponym and its lexical bases. If the lexical basis of a toponym is not taken into account, it cannot be analyzed linguistically by any means, and we can only say a word about it: "a toponym is the name of a certain object." This indicates that the taken analysis is incomplete. Taking these into account, it was agreed that the use of the term and the concept of lexical basis (appellation) is necessary to clarify the concept of linguistic study of toponyms. In order to study this issue, a number of publications published in recent years have been studied [9: 188; 11:33; 12: 366; 13: 256; 14:11].

If the reason for the formation of toponyms was the need to name objects, their naming is the result. It needs a word to produce this result. However, not all words are used to name objects. Words selected and loaded with toponymic meanings are usually used in naming objects. As a result of the combination of these two processes, a toponym is formed from a lexical basis. This situation was mentioned by I.G. Dobrodomov in his work [2: 165]. When the formation of the toponym in the process of "so'z (word) + sebep (cause)> toponym" and the accumulated place names are studied, not all words in the language can be a basis to the place name. It should be noted that there are studies that give a brief overview of the selection of words for objects and the loading of specific meanings to them [6:78]. This idea is a sign of the existence of lexical bases, which are chosen to name objects and are loaded with special toponymic meanings.

T. Nafasov used various examples to prove the formation of toponyms from words of parts of speech such as noun, adjective and adverb, but he did not distinguish them from ordinary words [7: 117].

In K. Konkobaev's research, the lexical basis (appellation) is discussed in the sense of the root common word: "... toponym-appellation: Tangi, Tagap, Gaz, Guzar" [4:17]. However, when it comes to compound toponyms, this fact is not taken into account.

V.P. Yaylenko also used the term lexical basis in the sense of a common word that was a basis to the formation of toponyms [18:39]. E.M. Murzaev, on the other hand, learned lexical basis on the example of Central Asian toponyms [5: 211] and gave examples to toponyms formed from them. Taking into account the importance of this term in the discussion of toponymic research, A. Otajonova called it lexical basis of ethnotoponyms, i.e. translated the term appellation into Uzbek [8: 128].

The place names include words related to the common nouns as well as other words of parts of speech. Here the topolexems in the toponym, i.e. the word (s) are taken into account. Hence, the term appellate is defined not only as a common word and a lexical basis, but also as its equivalent to a word.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

However, in addition to words in the composition of the toponym, there are also topoformants that play a main role in its formation. A toponym does not consist of only one word. What should we call its topoformants? In our opinion, it is appropriate to call topoformants as appellate-topoformant, not forgetting their role in the formation of toponyms. Then, along with the common nouns, which played a main role in the formation of the name of the place, the role of topoformants will be taken into account. In short, what should we pay attention to when we say the lexical basis of a toponym? We see this in the example of toponyms in the Khojeli region:

1. Lexical bases (common nouns): abat> Abat (village), arziw> Arziw (street), culture> Culture, parwaz> Parwaz (Mahalla), etc.

1. Lexical basis + topoformant: - i (Avtomobil joli (Motorway)), (Kunnuri - MPJ), - ger (Zerger,

village), - zar (Tutzar - MPJ, Juzimzar - MPJ), - liq (Mehribanliq (Mercy)), - shi (Arbashi village, Malakayshi, land), - li (Terekli, village, Suwenli, canal), - kesh (Tuyekesh, village), - shan (Gulshan), - men (Isbilermen (businessman)), - ment (O'nerment (craftsman)) and so on.

In short, words do not automatically become place names. They move from the appellate lexicon to the onomastic lexicon as a result of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, as a lexical bases due to the phenomenon of toponymization, as well as as a result of natural selection for the naming of topoobjects [17]. Words in the appellation lexicon may have different suffixes, but when they are transferred to the onomastic lexicon, they become an entire word. Here, the toponymical meaning can be loaded only in the word that has become part of the onomastic vocabulary.

References:

1. Berdimuratov, E. (1994). *Hazirgi karakalpak tili. Leksikologiya.* (p.31). Nukus: Bilim.
2. Dobrodomov, I. G. (1974). *Geografiya I etimologiya. Toponymy tsentral'noy Rossii. Voprosi geografii.* (p.165). Moscow: Mysl'.
3. Konkobaev, K. (1980). *Toponymiya yujnoy Kirgizii.* (p.17). Frunze: Ilim.
4. Murzaev, E. M. (1980). *Apellyativ v toponimakh Sredney Azii.* (p.211). OSA, Frunze: Ilim.
5. Muhammadjonov, A. (2002). *Kadimgi Toshkent.* (p.78). Tashkent: Sharq.
6. Nafasov, T. (1968). *Kashkadaryo oblast' toponimlari.* (p.117). FFKD, Tashkent.
7. Otajonova, A. (1997). *Khorazm ethnotoponimlari.* (p.128). Tashkent: Fan.
8. Sultanev, O. A. (1978). *Printsipy nominatsii v kazakskoy toponimike Kokchetavskoy oblasti.* (p.188). VT, Sverdlovsk.
9. Superanskaya, A. V. (1978). *Apellyativ - onoma. Imya naritsatelnoe i sobstvennoe.* (p.42). Moscow: Nauka.
10. Superanskaya, A. V. (1976). *Lingvisticheskiy aspekt onomasticheskikh issledovaniy.* (p.33). VO. Sh. Samarkand: SamSU.
11. Superanskaya, A. V. (1969). *Struktura imeni sobstvennogo. Fonologiya i morfologiya.* (p.366). Moscow: Nauka.
12. Superanskaya, A. V. (1985). *Teoreticheskie problemy regionalnykh toponimicheskikh issledovaniy.* Materialy konferentsii po onomastike Uzbekistana. (p.256). Djizak.
13. Superanskaya, A. V. (1985). *Chto takoe toponimika?* (p.11). Moscow: Nauka.
14. Superanskaya, A. V., Stal'tmane, V. E., Podolskaya, N. V., & Sultanov, A. Kh. (1986). *Teoriya i metodika onomasticheskikh issledovaniy.* (p.79). Moscow: Nauka.
15. Hojiev, A. (2004). *Til kurilishining asosiy birlklari tomonidan mulohazalar.* (p.38). OTA, Tashkent: Fan. Iss. 5.
16. Enazarov, T., Esemuratov, A., & Husanova, M. (2015). *Uzbek nomshunosligi* (monograph). (p.224). Tashkent: «Navruz».
17. Yaylenko, V. P. (1990). *Eniseytsy-kety v etnicheskoy istorii drevney Sredney Azii.* Problemy ethnogeneza I etnicheskoy istorii narodov Sredney Azii I Kazakhstana. Ed. 1, (p.39). Moscow.