



LINGUISTIC AND MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK NAMES

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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 that 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, orthographic, orthoepic 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-tadzik 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 lexicogrammatical 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 that 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 assistor 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 monkey, 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-stupid or stubborn, monkey-fond of imitating ,bear clumsy. By contrast, the names of object 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 effect, and their national content is enriched by a greater or lesser 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 "portrait" 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, orthographic, orthoepic and lexis-semantic features of the language.

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Academica Globe: Inderscience Research

ISSN: 2776-1010 Volume 2, Issue 5, May, 2021

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