

PROPER NAMES AND THEIR SIMILARITIES IN BOTH UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract

This article delves into the intriguing realm of proper names, examining their similarities across the Uzbek and English languages. Proper names serve as linguistic signifiers for individuals, places, organizations, and more, encapsulating cultural, historical, and social significance within their phonetic and semantic structures. Through a comparative analysis, this study aims to unveil patterns and resemblances between Uzbek and English proper names, shedding light on linguistic connections and cultural exchanges between these diverse linguistic systems. Drawing upon linguistic theories and methodologies, including contrastive analysis and etymology, the research investigates various aspects of proper names, such as their formation, phonological characteristics, and semantic attributes. Additionally, it explores the historical and sociocultural factors influencing the adoption, adaptation, and evolution of proper names within both languages.

Key words

proper names, linguistic system, toponyms, component, historical place names, present place names, bound 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.

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. 1. Morphologic features of toponomic words are expressed mutual relation of root and affixal morphemes sometimes more than one roots are connected with each other.

Toponyms are classified following according to them morphological features:

1. Simple toponyms.
2. Bound names.
 1. 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.

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 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, communicationally 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.

Although all substantives (common nouns) may in theory be either the subject or the predicate of a sentence, some of them show a preference for an identifying, others for a predicative role.

The process that we are considering may go no farther than to transfer the name of a well-known personage to someone 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 every day 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).

Most of the words just noted are obviously place-names and still recognizable as such. But there are many other similar terms whose origin is seldom thought of. Thus spaniel is a Spanish dog (O. Fr. Espagnol); pistol is from Pistoja (Pistola, through Fr pistole); milliner is Milaner, one who important fallals from Milan; jet is from Gagas, an ancient town in Asia Minor, pheasant is from the river Phasis in Pontus; copper (L. Cuprum) was aes Cyprium, bronze from Cyprus'.

Thus, all this is perfectly natural: in language man as quiresa mass of different designates. He can be named in accordance with is social functions, views, normal fibre, tastes and inclinations, actions, and, behavior, family status, appearance, participation in some particular event, the stealcer's attitude to him and many other attributes.

The general difference we have been described leads to the emergence of differences between the somatic properties of common roars in the class of names of persons and the names of things. The use of majority of names of names of things for the purposes of naming (denotation), farther than designating (signification) brings them closer semantically to proper names.

Figurative descriptions of persons such as bear, 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-stupidor stubborn, monkey-fond of imitating, bear clumsy. By contrast, the names of objects generated by a completely analogous metaphor -Ex. "Buqalar", "bulls"-for the peers of abridge, "kuchukcha", "little dog"-for a firearm, "turna"- "crane'-for a well, "koshka", "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 lesson 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-koshka) (from - "cat"), kukushka (from 'kuckoo') or the class of referents (the common nouns koshka, kukuska).

One of the sciences which study the names is toponomy. "Toponomy" in greek "topos" and "anoma" means "place names".

The word "toponym" means the place. Toponomy has two meanings. First

case, we understand all the geographic names which are situated in the same territory.

Toponyms can be both place names, real or imaginary, as well as names derived from places or regions. Toponyms are found in many different arenas of industry, enterprise, culture, and current events. It is not unusual to find toponyms used for places that recall other places, as well as wars, treaties and agreements, bands, food, and fabric, among other items.

Second case, we understand a part of the linguistics which studies the geographic names.

The names of the cities, villages, stations, countries, districts, regions and names of seas, lakes, canals, wells, springs, bridges, valleys, deserts, woods, jungles, mountains, hills, roads and such names includes place names. Each of these names is toponyms.

Geographic toponyms are divided into two:

1. Proper Geographic names.
2. Common Geographic names.

Proper geographic names contain the names of concrete places. For example:

Turkiston, Washington (city), Qorachiq, Oulton (village)

Takakul, Loch Ness (lake).

It is known that proper nouns are used to refer to the singular things in the world.

Proper Geographic names contain one part of proper nouns and they are divided into several groups.

The names of springs: Moybuloq, the names of wells: Khudzakuduk, Qizquduq, the names of books: Onamsoy, Oqsoy, Dark Hollow Brook the names of lakes: Tuqaykul, Obkul, Great lakes, Loch Ness, the names of sands. Bayrumqum, Qoraqum, Qizilqum, the names of mountains: Oqboshtog', Yettitog', Mout de vedio, the names of hills: Bektepa, Kultepa, Oltintepa, Big Hill, Beverley Hills, the names of water: Buzsuv, Oqsuv, Takasuv, Niagara Falls, administrative-areal names: Central Asia, North English, South Kazakhstan. The main part of nouns consists of common geographic names. These are the names of thing which belong into the same genus, such as river, water, lake, mountain, and desert. In most cases common geographic names are used to make proper names as a material. For example Shurbuloq (there the first component is and adjective which means the taste (salty), the second component is spring a common noun, means the spring with salty water.

Studying place names have scientific and practical importance. In recent days

toponymics can be distinguished as an independent science as biochemistry, biophysics, astrobotany. Most of scientists E.M.Murzayev, V.A Niconov and Chechian toponymist V. Shmilaures are pointing toponymy as an Independent science.

The science of toponymy is a branch of linguistics which studies the history of language, materials of present languages and dialects.

Checking toponymy helps us to solve the historic, linguistic, geographic problems of place names, while learning toponymy we can learn the origin of place names.

Place names are part of Uzbek lexical language. It's of great importance to learn toponymy for the sake of linguistics, geography, history, ethnography, hydrology, biology and geography. For example, IN some places in the Central Asia which are named with words gold was found gold mines. There are such place like Moylisuv, Gazli, Ko`mirtosh` Achchiqtosh in Uzbekistan. Their names Shows that there are mines there.

So, geographic names service not only for linguistic science, they service for geology, historical geography, ethnography, archeology as a valuable source.

Despite of the fact the place names appear in a different ways, they pass from century to century, from one generation to another one.

So, the development of place names depends on the development of society and the development of language.

We can see the importance of place names in mapgraphy without help of toponymists there were a lot of mistakes giving the right place names.

Present days a lot of republics Ya. M. Endzelin, in Tomsk A. P. Dulzon, in Armenian academic G. A. Kapanasyan, Moskov E. M. Murzaev, V. A. Niconov, in Kazakhstan A. A. Abdurahimov, G. K. Konkashpaev, in Uzbekistan H. Hasanov, S. Qoraev and many others are working on toponymics. In Uzbekistan toponyms are not studied linguistically, some aspects of toponyms have been discovered by several scientists, such as L. N. Veselev, P. P. Ivanov, V. L. Vyatkin, M. E. Masson.

There works were the initial scientific researches about toponymy. Then there was long pause on studying toponymy, the real researches on toponymy began only in 60 years.

S. Zufarov wrote on article about history of Sayram. He discussed the book "Risola" about the history and people of Sayram and came to conclusion that this book belongs to a poet and scientific scientists Yusuf Sayramiy. Interest on the scientific of toponymies also increased among the Uzbek scientists, linguistics. F. A. Abdullaev wrote about Khorazm dialects, A. G. Gulomov about word formation, S.

I. Ibragimov about Uzbek toponyms.

Binomial names have the advantage that at least the generic name is consistent. This not only reduces the effort of learning the names, but is likely to convey information about relationships and attributes. Common names are less consistent in such respects, except when they are systematically coined, and when they are consistent it often is because they take the form of pointless translations of the binomials. When they do not reflect the literal meaning of the binomial, but are coined to be systematic in their own right, possibly reflecting guild membership for example, they simply amount to an arbitrary polynomial nomenclature in partial parallel to the binomial system; an added complication rather than a simplification.

As in most questions of imposition of rules of lexicography there is no general reason either to waste effort in opposing initiatives to create global standardised lists of common names, or to support them. The most practical and economical approach is to let developments take their course according to the long-established principle enunciated by Gamaliel.

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