

Study of Toponyms in World Linguistics

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Abstract:

The linguoculturalological aspects of toponymic study are addressed in this article. The etymology, origin, and history of place names in Great Britain are given particular consideration. Toponyms are analyzed structurally and semantically, the historical aspects of the English language's evolution that shaped geographical proper names are disclosed, and their etymology-based classification is provided.

Keywords: toponym, toponymy, linguacultural, language, layer, element, component, etymology, aspect, analysis.

Introduction

The relevance of the study of toponyms is due to the broad interest in the problem of the interaction of language and culture. When studying geographical names, it is impossible not to encounter the culture of peoples who are native speakers of this language. The language develops and is replenished thanks to the environment that surrounds it. The interrelation of culture in language and language in culture is the key that opens up difficulties in language acquisition. According to linguists, language labels and expresses all of culture's conceptions in addition to evolving and taking on new forms within it. As a result of these research, the field of linguocultureology was born. The field of linguoculture, which examines the cultural semantics of linguistic units in the interaction between language and culture, emerged in the 1990s of the 20th century. The statements made by American linguist E. Sapir that "language is a guide in "social reality"" and that "it is becoming increasingly important as a guiding principle in the scientific study of culture" reinforce this. The scientific study of linguistic traces of cultural expression is known as linguoculturalology. This new field of study emerged from the intersection of two academic disciplines, linguistics and cultural studies, merging them into a single entity. It is linguocultureology that has a close connection with toponymy. Toponymy (from other-Greek. topos "place" + nimia — "name,") is a section of onomastics that studies geographical names, their origin, semantics, development and their pronunciation. When researching and interpreting toponyms, we study the culture of peoples,

their language and geographical features of their locality. The toponyms that called the early settlements of Great Britain reflected the geographical objects on which they were formed. Over time, the languages in which they were created became obsolete or fell out of use, and many toponyms died out or lost their original meanings.

Analysis of literature on the topic.

The British Isles were home to several tribes and peoples, whose histories are abundant in the history of the English language. Furthermore, every country has influenced English culture in a unique way, which can be seen in a variety of ways, including language, culture, history, architecture, and more. The English language's lexicon is enhanced by borrowings that have had a notable influence on it, sometimes even replacing the original terms. According to linguists, there are 70% borrowed terms and 30% native English words in the language. Thus, Latin, Norman, French, and German influences may all be found in English. The geographical names of Great Britain also reflect the impact of other languages. Both toponyms and morphemes from other languages are used to describe the locations of these towns. Through an analysis of the semantics of current English toponyms, one may discern their meanings. For example, the toponym London denotes "the town that belonged to London". The translation of Cambridge means "bridge over the river Cam". Liverpool means "muddy pond". There are still many toponyms that have Old English linguistic parts and meaning attached to them, but there are also extremely old names whose exact connotations are unknown.

It is fairly difficult to ascertain the relative chronology of toponym origins based on the history of the conquest, but pinpointing the precise date of development for some toponyms is impossible. With every wave of immigrants and conquerors who brought their own dialects and languages with them, the language was refilled. Due to the new titles given to the acquired regions, it is now feasible to identify the original inhabitants who lived there. Several categories can be distinguished based on toponym origins, accounting for the historical dialects spoken in the British Isles.

1. Place names of Celtic origin include the first category, which may be further subdivided into many groupings based on a range of dialects:

1. Place names of Brittonic origin, such as Glasgow (Glasgow) and Leeds (river district);

2) Welsh toponyms, such as Cardiff (Cardiff) and Taf (fort on the river Taf); Toponyms consist mostly of components like l lan- (church), a ber- (river mouth), p en- (cape or hill), etc. Welsh place names are more closely linked to the region's natural characteristics than to its residents. As a result, the characteristics that identify and describe hills, valleys, rivers, and other features are what primarily distinguish them. Obviously, toponyms prefixed with l lan (church) are an exception. Frequently, the makeup of these toponyms include.

3) place names of Pictish origin (Their number is very small, and they are an indicator of the distribution of Pictish settlements that lived in the north of Scotland.) For example, Pitcastle – "the share belonging to the castle";

4) place names of Gaelic origin, which consist of Irish and Scottish names, for example, Douglas (Douglas) – "black creek".

2. The second group is toponyms of Latin origin. Latin names are rare, but sometimes found: , for example, chester/ caster, meaning "camp, fort". For example, take the city of Doncaster (Doncaster) – "Roman fort on the river".

3. AngloSaxon toponyms make up the third group. The Anglo-Saxon conquest of the British Isles had a profound impact on English culture, as seen by the names of some of the country's largest cities: Oxford is named after a cattle crossing, while Liverpool is named after a muddy pond. Anglo-Saxon toponymy is dominated by names formed from ethnic groups and proper names (35%)

indicating ownership: Sunningwell (the name of the tribe with the patronymic suffix -inga, wella) - "stream of the Sangashg tribe"; Abingdon - "Ebba hill".

In the names of this period, one can trace the transition from mythological and pagan views to the Christianization of the country (1% of the names): Drakenhord field - "dragon's treasure"; Elvendon - "a hill inhabited by elves"; Poppets Hill - "a pit inhabited by goblins"; Grimsbuty - "fortress of a supernatural deity", Berinsfield village - the name comes from the name of Bishop St. Birinius.

The toponymy of the county reflects the names of many woodlands from the Anglo-Saxon era, including Woodstock, which means "settlement near the forest," Grendon Underwood, which means "green hill near the forest," Ashlee Wood, which means "ash forest," Oakley, which means "oak forest," In ix, which means "boxwood forest," and Woodperry, which means "pear forest." But there aren't many toponyms derived from the abundant wild fauna: "Goose island" is Goosey, while "land of foxes" is Foscot. The use of natural resources, farming (Chawley: "pasture for calves"; Tackley: "a place where young sheep are kept"), agriculture (Wheatley: "a plot of land cleared for wheat cultivation"; Rycote: "a village where it grows rye"), and protection of the territory (Warborough: "observation post") are all recorded in the Anglo-Saxon geographical names. The fourth group is toponyms of Scandinavian origin, including names of Norman and Danish origin. These names reflect a broad Scandinavian contribution to the history of the settlement of the islands. To illustrate this group, you can take G.Darby (Darby) – "village of animals". The fifth group of place names of Norman-French origin, Ridgmont (Ridgmont) – "crest of the mountain". It should be noted that these names are few.

Research methodology

In addition to English itself, several linguistic influences contributed to the formation of modern English toponyms. The toponymy of the British Isles was heavily affected by the Celts, Romans, Vikings, and Normans in addition to their contributions to the development of culture and language. Many topopimic strata are stacked as a result of protracted and many conquests and settlements; hybrid names that combine parts of multiple languages from various historical epochs develop. As a rule, these names are assimilated and adapted to meet the norms of the English language.

Analysis and results

Toponyms may be viewed as a reservoir of information about the language and culture of the nation when their linguistic and cultural contexts are examined. Geographical names chronicle different eras of the growth and prosperity of the language and culture of a civilization, reflecting the history of the country. One of the most pressing issues in contemporary linguistics is the study of geographical names because, while toponyms have existed throughout history, their growth has been influenced by the idiosyncrasies of each society's unique layers of existence and vital activities. Toponyms contain significant cultural information, the national culture of the ethnos. A geographical name may appear as a result of any political or economic changes in society, and then store cultural and historical information about its epoch for a long time, passing it on to subsequent generations. Toponyms contain information about the life and beliefs of people, their historical contacts, information about the language, culture and history of the people is "encoded" in them. The ethnolinguistic approach presented in the works of A. S. Gerd, N. I. has become widespread. Tolstoy, E. L. Berezovich, and the linguoculturological approach, reflected primarily in the works of the founders of the linguistic theory of the word, E. M. Vereshchagin, V. G. Kostomarov and V. D. Bondaletov [7, p.320].

Conclusion

Understanding toponyms from the perspective of linguoculture as components of the toposystem enables us to ascertain their position within the language system as well as within the conceptual framework of a particular linguistic and cultural group. Toponyms are crucial to the development of

national consciousness and, by extension, language awareness. They correlate with the system of culturally marked concepts and values and act as a type of identification of a person's language culture affiliation.

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