

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC DIFFERENTIATION IN TOPONOMY

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**Abstract:** Toponymy, or the study of place names, is a field that intersects geography and linguistics. While both disciplines are concerned with the naming and mapping of locations, they approach the topic from different perspectives. Geographers focus on the physical characteristics of the place and the cultural context in which it is situated, while linguists examine the linguistic features of the place name and its historical and social significance. This article explores the differences between geographical and linguistic differentiation in toponymy and their respective contributions to our understanding of place names.

**Keywords:** Toponymy, Linguistic, Geographical, phonology, morphology, linguistic feature, resources.

**1.Introduction:** ” Every placename has a story behind it — the name was bestowed by someone, at a particular time and for a particular reason, and sometimes the name is changed for various reasons”.[1.67]

Place names are important markers of human geography, representing the intersection of physical, cultural, and social factors in the naming and mapping of locations. From city streets to mountain ranges, from rivers to deserts, place names play a crucial role in how we navigate our world and make sense of its complexity.

Toponymy is the study of place names, and the main research unit of this study is the toponym. A toponym can refer to any geographical location, whether it be a city, town, mountain, river, or any other feature of the land. In this article, the views of various scholars in the field of toponymy will be explored, with a focus on the importance of the toponym as a research unit.

**2. Analysis of literature on the topic.** Some scholars argue that the toponym is the most fundamental unit of toponymy, as it provides insight into the history, culture, and geography of a certain area. Others suggest that studying the names of places can also reveal information about the linguistic and social identity of the people who inhabit that area. One important aspect of the study of toponyms is their etymology, or their origin and meaning. Many place names have been influenced by the languages and cultures of the people who have lived in a certain area throughout history. For example, the name of the city of Los Angeles is derived from the Spanish language, reflecting the city's Hispanic heritage. Other scholars focus on the role of toponyms in shaping the perception of certain landscapes. The names of places can evoke certain emotions or images, making them an important part of cultural identity. In the study of toponymy, it is important to consider the historical, cultural, and linguistic context of a place name.

By examining the toponyms of a certain area, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the geography, history, and identity of the people who live there.

At the same time, place names are rich linguistic resources, providing insights into the historical, political, and cultural contexts in which they were created and used. In this article, we explore the differences between geographical and linguistic differentiation in toponymy, and how they contribute to our understanding of place names.

**3. Research methodology.** Geographical Differentiation: Geographers approach place names primarily from a physical and cultural perspective. They are interested in the physical characteristics of the landscape, such as the shape of the land, the climate, and the water sources, as well as the cultural context of the place, such as the history, traditions, and beliefs of the people who live there. If we pay attention to toponymy geographically, it certainly goes back to the history of our country and in the study of toponymy, my local written source is almost at the moment due to its absence, Greco-Roman written sources become important. The oldest about Central Asia and its geographical names information can be found in the works of Greek scientists in the VI-V centuries BC. The known names of Gekatai of Miletus (6th century BC) are ancient It is the oldest monument of writing. These are the few known nouns in this category Among them, certain names of Gekatei are of particular importance. Gecataei "the image of the Earth globe".[2.19] In the part dedicated to Asia, he wrote an excellent article about Khorezm. Geographers use place names to map and categorize regions, and to understand the processes by which places are named and renamed over time. They are interested in the distribution and density of place names, and how these patterns reflect different cultural, linguistic, and historical factors.

Linguistic Differentiation: Linguists, on the other hand, approach place names primarily from a linguistic perspective. They are interested in the linguistic features of place names, such as their etymology, phonology, morphology, and syntax, as well as their historical and social significance. Linguists use place names as linguistic evidence to reconstruct linguistic history and to understand the social and cultural contexts in which they were created and used. They are interested in the linguistic diversity of place names, and how these variations reflect different linguistic families, dialects, and linguistic borrowing.

The development of education, culture, and science as well as other significant activities going place in every sector of our country call for increased usage of geographic designations in daily life. Toponyms, often known as place names, are an element of a language's vocabulary. Place names, however, differ significantly from other lexical (word) layers of the language. This difference may be seen in the durability of toponyms, their polycomponent nature, or the fact that they are made up of many different parts, and the fact that, in accordance with the rules of each language, comparable nouns can contribute to the formation of toponyms.

Every physical location on our globe has a name, address, and a past. Place names have been used since antiquity. The shape and pronunciation of place names (toponyms) change with time.

The origin of the name of the city of Tashkent is probably of interest to all of us. In ancient writings, the city was called Choch, Khochistan, Shosh and Tashkent. His 10th-century Persian work "Hudud ul-Olam" ("The Boundaries of the World") of unknown author states: Arrows and darts are available there. Vinkat is the capital of Choch. It is a metropolis as well as the residence of the king" ..., the name 'Vinkat' means 'visible city'. The name of the Tarkhan-Shoshs, the original name Tashkent means a city built of stone. The names of other cities mentioned in this book also refer to our ancient history. For example, "Samarkand" in ancient times was called Samariana, Sakanna, Samangan, Samakiyan, Smarkhanka, Marokanda, etc. The idea that 'Samarkand'-'Semizkand', or 'fat' ('big'), means 'big city' is found in the works of Abu Rayhan Berni, Mahmud Kashgari, Zahriddin Muhammad Babur and Milhond. was given. City of Termez – 'Talmad', 'Termad', 'Tarmita' and finally 'Taramastka' – Bactrian 'Talmastka' – 'Other side goal', Bukhara – Sanskrit 'Vihara' – by Buddhist temple or Hafiz and tanish "bukor" - "science room". The place name "Khiva" comes from the name of an ancient well "Kheivak", the name of which "Kheivak" means "palace", "Andijan" - "salt mine" or "NomiYGON" - "loved and famous". I mean City ", "Fergana" - "Parkana" ("Closed Valley"), "Jizakh" - "Little Fortress", "Fortress", "Carmana" - "Carmana" ("Great Palace"), "Saifna Bard" - Arabic name derived from Syrdarya 'Sayhun', 'Nukus' - Karakalpaks, Kenegas, Kungirat tribes 'Nukus' clan Name derived The examples given are important to attract the reader. So every location has its own story.

Toponyms are part of a language's vocabulary. At the same time, place names are very different from other lexical layers of the language. This difference is reflected in the long existence of toponyms, their polycomponents, i.e. they are composed of many components, and according to the internal laws of each language, similar nouns (designations) can be used in the formation of toponyms. You can participate.

Linguistic tools (models) specific to this language are used to create toponyms. At the same time, each language has its own means of creating place names. That is, certain suffixes (affixes) and words are specialized only or mainly for the creation of place names. The study of toponymy is of great importance to the history and theory of language. Many place names are very old. By comparing place names recorded on primitive inscriptions with their later forms and current pronunciations, we can see changes that have occurred in the vocabulary and original form of the language. For example, the current name Nurota is said to be a combination of the Mongolian Nur and the Uzbek Tof, both of which mean "mountain". It was recorded over a thousand years ago. Bukhara historian Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Jafar Narshahi mentions the name Nour in his book History of Bukhara. In other regions Nuri he is called Bukhara,

Narshahi writes. Nuri Bukhara means there was a light other than Bukhara Nuri. For example, there was a village called Noor on the island of Mionkor, between the two tributaries of Zarafshan, Kaladarya and Akhdarya. To distinguish him from others, he was called Nuri Myunggol. Thus Nur later he became Nurota. The word nur (Arabic) means "light" and father means "the fate of the saints" in the context of the geographical name. There are several variations in the work of Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Koshgari, Zahridin Muhammad Babur, Mirkhand (15th century), Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo (15th century) and Semizkent, the Spanish ambassador to Amir Temur's court. Such as Semizugen in the Mongol tale about Genghis Khan. , All this indicates that the name Samarkand is very ancient and its origin (etymology) is not yet fully understood. Many such examples can be given.

All geographical names in the territory of Uzbekistan are spelled in the Uzbek language written based on the above rules. In the Uzbek language geographical names are consists of two or more words: cognate nouns and complex nouns. Here are some examples:

- Noun + noun. Abdiqishlaq, Qarovulbazar, Qum Gorg'on.
- Adjective+noun. Yomonjar, Mamaqishloq, Kyziljar, Qoratog', Uzunsoy, Solibulak, Torariq. Egrikol [2.57].

Geographical names are added in the following cases: In Uzbek, a compound word consisting of two or more words (complex) geographical names are written together.

- Name+noun: the first component is from the name (surname), the second component when the part consists of a geographical term: Abdiqishloq. Shofaizulq. Rahim abad, Ismoiltepa.
- Noun+noun: the first component is from an ethnonym, and the second component is from an ethnonym when it consists of a geographical term: Naym anqishloq. D'orm onariq. Kazakh. Yabu'gorgon, Arabband, Karpam ahalla.
- Noun+noun: when both components consist of terms - geographical and socio-economic terms: Q u m q org 'o n , Bazarjoy, Q orovulbazar. Toslibulok. Q um well. Sharloqsoy (waterfall. sharilloq-waterfall):
- Adjective+noun: the first component is from the adjective, the second part is from the geographical term when it consists of: B alandm achit, B alandravot, B'olaksuv, Kattabuloq, Kistrural, Yangibazar, Oqqorg'on, K'okbulok, Sarisuv. Eskikuduq, Tozayop, Kyziljar, Qoratog', Uzunsoy, Soldabulok, Torariq, Shorquduq, Yugariovul, Etakmahalla, Pastqishloq.
- Number+noun: the first component is from number, the second component is geographical when the term consists of a: Beshbuloq, Y olgizqum, Y akkasaroy, Q oshrabot, as Qo'shkoprik , Mingchukur, Toqsonkamar, Ottizadir [2.58].

Toponymy is the science that has as its subject the study of geographical names or toponymy [ 3.9]. As all other names, toponyms belong to languages. Names in general are only rarely randomly chosen, and this is especially true in the case of geographical

names. Languages are the subjects of the science called linguistics. Therefore, anyone handling geographical names needs to have some basic linguistic knowledge, both in general terms and specifically pertaining to the language situation of the area of survey.

“People from different professional backgrounds may be allured to some kind of study of geographical names. To linguists specializing either in the historical or genealogical aspects of specific languages, or in the taxonomy of languages in general, toponyms contain a treasure of ancient language elements which allows them to under build their theories or test their hypotheses”[4.5].

**4. Conclusion.** In the study of toponymy, it is important to consider the historical, cultural, and linguistic context of a place name. By examining the toponyms of a certain area, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the geography, history, and identity of the people who live there. Geographical and linguistic differentiation in toponymy are two complementary approaches to the study of place names. While geographers focus on the physical and cultural aspects of the landscape, linguists focus on the linguistic features and historical and social significance of place names. Toponyms are geographical maps and It is a component of planning. Together with this toponyms in legal documents. The government decisions, administrative management in the activities of the bodies. in transport, communication works, in various other official names, it is often found in scientific, educational, informational and other publications. Spelling geographic names correctly without errors is common orthography is an integral part of literacy. A geographical name is also called toponym. These approaches can deepen our understanding of place names as complex and dynamic cultural artifacts, and broaden our appreciation of the human geography of the world around us.

### Literature

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