



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International**  
**Multidisciplinary**  
**Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00885.5**

## THE RELATION BETWEEN NAMES AND LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*The reason for the spreading of elements of dialects is the influence of natural factors, the diversity of people's migration to regions their interregional connection and many other causes can be mentioned. The specificity of geographical names lies in the fact that along with naming and identifying objects they reflect, capture and retain social and historical facts in the development of the society, bringing ideological messages from the past to our daily lives. An important constituent of grammar is the syntax, determining the way words should be connected together into larger semantic conglomerates. Most names start their existence as such a semantic conglomerate.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Interregional, Conglomerates*

### INTRODUCTION

Various differences of language units in different regions, dialect of the region depend on a number of ethno linguistic factors. The reason for the spreading of elements of dialects is the influence of natural factors, the diversity of people's migration to regions their interregional connection and many other causes can be mentioned. As a consequence, firstly we need the naming of the area and origins of the place. As the geographical names, toponyms are the great scientific and practical importance, they play a great role in socio-educational, scientific function. So toponyms are studied for different purposes as they are learned in a number of spheres of life, for instance: geography, social sciences and philology.

A researcher of Central Asia's geographical names E. M. Mirzayev introduces seven ways of learning purposes of toponymy:

- What type the name or the geographical object belongs to;

- The origin of the geographic name;
- What language does it belong to?;
- Meaning and etymology;
- Compliance with grammatical rules and etymology;
- How to translate to other languages;
- Habitat and migration.

Toponyms are considered to be the product of a definite period and have become the property of the people. In the past, the people were nomadic or semi-sedentary, as a result they were scattered in different regions.

Scientists semantically divide toponyms into different types or several groups:

1. Names denoting a sign of a natural condition which they consist of a few words without an element. Some of them which are connected with the names forest-vegetation relief, names with land, water, soil etc. can be examples of some toponyms of Uzbekistan: Qiziltepa, Yakkatut, Beshterak, Uzunsoy, Kaltaqul, Yemanjir etc.
2. Names related to socio-economic events, ethnic composition of population, furthermore, some names related to labor skills, transportation, well-being of the population. For example: Dehqonobod, Qozoqqishloq, Charmgar, Kashtachi, to'qimachi, So'zangaron etc.
3. Location, number, type of geographical component of geographical object denoting names – Avstriya, Severo, Morsk city, southern Chinese sea, Ushkani Islands etc.<sup>1</sup>

Currently, a name is given to an object or a place, the language of the name-giver provides both the elements needed and the structure to join them together. The elements consist of semantic and morphologic units – units of meaning and form - called *words* and *morphemes*. The formers are the smallest units that can occur independently, even more smaller particles as suffixes and affixes forming part of them. The structure can be given in the form of a set of rules called *grammar* that defines the way the language can be used to understand and communicate the meaning. An important constituent of grammar is the *syntax*, determining the way words should be connected together into larger semantic conglomerates. Most names start their existence as such a semantic conglomerate. Moreover, most of the names are given according to the people or nations who survive there.

From a global point of view, obviously not all language families are as important, as far as numbers measure importance. More than 75% of all languages belong to only 10 of the 100 recognized families, while judged by the numbers of speakers; two-thirds of the world population speak languages belonging to only two families (Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan). To the topographic-cartographic toponymist, however, other numbers may be even more relevant: after all, the number of geographic names to be dealt with is not so much dependent on current numbers of speakers, as it is on the geographic extent of the area to be surveyed and the scale of mapping the survey is carried out for. Topographic map series of a certain scale use to cover a complete country, irrespective of differences in population density.

Just like in the context of toponymy numbers of speakers do have another weight than they have from a general linguistic point of view, the question whether or not a language is being officially recognized as such also has less importance in a toponymic sense. This so-called question of

linguistic status – is a specific system of common speech to be considered a real “independent” language or alternatively, “just a dialect” of a “real” language? – can be answered differently depending on the considerations of who is asked. Political considerations in this may prove to be dominant above any linguistic criteria.

In conclusion, there are a great number of place names in every language, all of them have their own importance and actuality in the nations. The specificity of geographical names lies in the fact that along with naming and identifying objects they reflect, capture and retain social and historical facts in the development of the society, bringing ideological messages from the past to our daily lives. Toponyms are regarded as a result of human cognitive activity, establishing relations between different entities in the world and expressing this relationship in the created name. Onomastic units represent the world the way we live in, the way it is seen, learnt, comprehended and reflected.

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