VOLUME 03 ISSUE 06 Pages: 57-64

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 376) (2022: 5. 561) (2023: 6. 895)

OCLC - 1276789625











**Publisher: Frontline Journals** 



Website: Journal https://frontlinejournal s.org/journals/index.ph p/fsshj

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**Research Article** 

#### CONVERSION IN TOPONYMY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Submission Date: June 19, 2023, Accepted Date: June 24, 2023,

Published Date: June 29, 2023

Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/social-fsshj-03-06-09

#### Sativodieva Dildora

Independent Researcher At NAMSU, Uzbekistan





The article describes the derivational differentiation of proper nouns (onomastic units) from the appellative lexicon, their specific features, the conversion (lexical-semantic) method of word formation and formation within the appellative lexicon, and the scientific interpretation of this method, onomastic conversion and its simple conversion method different aspects, formation of toponyms in the Uzbek language by the method of conversion, toponymization (toponymization) of appellatives are highlighted on the basis of evidence.

# Keywords

Proper noun, onomastic unit, appellative lexicon, conversion (lexical-semantic) method, onomastic conversion, word formation, toponym, toponym formation, toponymization.

# NTRODUCTION

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The lexicon of the language, including the appellative lexicon and the onomastic lexicon, constantly develops and progresses under the influence of socio-political, economic, cultural, national-linguistic factors. Word formation is the most active process. Of course, the formation process applies to the appellative lexicon and onomastic lexicon, but these types of lexicon have common and different features in terms of derivation. This article discusses one of these aspects - the active conversion method within the appellative and onomastic lexicon.

#### LITERATURE ANALYSIS

This concept expressed by the term conversion in linguistics is a morphological-syntactic method of word formation (V.V. Vinogradov), transposition (Sh. Balli, H. Ne'matov, O. Kim), implicit word formation (V. Fleiner), transilation (L. Tener), morpheme derivation (G. Morchand), unspecific (nesobstvennaya) derivation (N.A. Arutyunova), transformation (V.G. Migrin) are variously named. This issue was thoroughly analyzed by T. H. Turdibekov [1:11]. Conversion, in the broadest sense, is the transfer of a symbol from one category to another category [2:64]. In the conversion method, the creation of onomastic units from appellatives is also observed. It is called onomastic conversion because it serves to create onomastic units. One of its types is toponymic conversion, which has been studied in depth in Russian linguistics [3:108-110].

#### ANALYZES AND RESULTS

In the language, the transition of words from one category to another is non-stop, because word categories themselves are not a phenomenon separated by a strict boundary, as a result of the constant movement of the language, words from one lexical-grammatical category to another lexical - moving towards the grammatical category and tends to fulfill their function [4:20]. Within the framework of appellative lexicon, i.e. word groups, a new word is created as a result of the transfer of a word belonging to one group to another group, and this is called the conversion method.

The term conversion is used in various fields, but in linguistics this term is interpreted as one of the types of word formation. Conversion is still referred to as a lexical-semantic method or a lexical-grammatical method of word formation in the literature on word formation.

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and etymologically, the Historically word conversion is derived from the Latin word conversio, which means to convert; means change. This term is explained in the terminological dictionary of the field as follows: "Conversion (lat. conversio - rotation, change). The transition of a word from one word group to another word group without changing phonetically and morphologically, thus forming a new word" [5:45]. Conversion is also interpreted as the transition of words from category to category.

In scientific sources, the lexical-semantic method is called conversion. In fact, the conversion method essentially corresponds to the lexicalsemantic method of word formation.

Every language also has possessive nouns that contrast with cognate nouns. Such units are called appellative lexicon and onomastic lexicon or onomastic units from the point of view of lexicology. Proper nouns (onomastic units) differ from the appellative lexicon according to their lexical-semantic, nominative-motivational, grammatical, constructional and stylistic and functional characteristics. One of such different linguistic features is that the appellative lexicon has its own linguistic material, while onomastic

units do not have such material. This different linguistic sign is also emphasized in the scientific literature on onomastics.

Famous horses have the following characteristics in terms of construction:

- 1. Pronouns do not have their own independent linguistic material.
- 2. Pronouns are created mainly on the basis of the linguistic material available in the language, that is, the appellative lexicon.
- 3. Only a certain part of the language material is used in making proper nouns.

In this regard, the opinion of linguists is justified that most of the common nouns appear on the basis of related nouns, and a certain part of them are based on words belonging to another category.

In the scientific literature, there are views that popular nouns, including toponyms, are not created, but created. Of course, there is some basis in this opinion. Some onomastic units, including toponymic units, are formed from ready-made appellatives in the language, simple words belonging to the own and acquired layers

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in the language lexicon, and other onomastic units. This method is also a conversion, but it is an onomastic conversion because onomastic units are created.

The transition of the appellative lexicon to the function of a proper noun without any formative agent is called onomastic conversion or onomastic conversion method [7:61].

The term onomastic conversion was first proposed by A.V. Superanskaya [5: 92-93]. According to the scientist, onomastic conversion is the transfer of existing lexemes in the language to the function of nouns without any changes or noticeable changes [5: 92-93].

It is necessary to distinguish the method of onomastic conversion from simple conversion in language. In the simple conversion method, appellatives are appellatives, i.e., a new word belonging to another category is created from a word belonging to one category, while in onomastic conversion, a proper noun is created from an appellative lexical unit, that is, an onomastic unit. For example. beautiful. prosperous (adjective) - such as Beautiful (more, Namangan city), Prosperous (neighborhood name, Andijan v. And. t.). pillakash (same noun,

name of profession) - Pillakash (And. v. And. t.). tor'gay (same noun, name of a bird) - Tor'gay (village, Far. v. Furgat t. .), dasht (same noun, ) as Dasht (neighbourhood, And. v. Izboskan t.).

Some literature on onomastics also uses the term transonymization [6:152] instead of the term conversion. The formation of a proper noun from a proper noun is indicated as conversion and transonymization in dictionaries of onomastic terminology. It seems that two different terms are used for the same linguistic phenomenon. According to N.Ulukov, proper nouns from related nouns without any change: conversion to formation of toponyms, including hydronyms, anthroponyms, zoonyms, phytonyms; It is appropriate to use the term transonymization. Therefore, transonymization is the transfer of one type of noun to another type of noun [10,205]. Of course, these considerations are justified, these two events should be distinguished from the point of view of their essence, object, and function. Depending on how the onomastic conversion method serves to create an onomastic unit in the language, such types as anthroponymic conversion, toponymic conversion. and hydronymic conversion are observed.

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Toponyms are made and created by methods of conversion (lexical-semantic), affixation and composition, but onomastic conversion plays an important role in the formation of toponyms and is actively used.

Toponymic conversion is the method of transition of a topoisos (appellative) to a place name without the help of any word-forming suffixes [7: 79]. This, i.e., changing the function of the appellative to the proper noun system, becoming place name, is also referred as toponymization. The time taken to turn an appellative into a noun, or more precisely, into a toponym, and the linguistic changes that occur in it are toponymic or toponymization process [7: 82].

Two types of oikonyms formed on the basis of toponymic conversion can be distinguished:

- 1. Toponyms formed by the method of conversion from simple appellatives - village names: Ravot, Sahil, Haqiqat, Bog' (Yangi. t.), Istiqlal, Guzar (Chust t.), Bakht, Dasht (Tora. t.) such as.
- Toponyms formed by conversion from artificial words - names of villages neighborhoods: Toshloq, Sohibkor (Tora. t.),

Dostlik (Nor. t.), Yoshlik, O'rikzor (Koson. t. .), Bunyodkor, Nurchi, Oromgoh (Nam. sh.), Anjirzor, Bodomzor (Nam. sh.), Almazor (Pop t.), Bogistan (Chor., Yangi. sh.), Gulistan (Nam. sh. ., Pop, Uychi, Uchqor., Chust, New. etc.).

Toponyms formed by conversion from compound words: Egartoshi, Novsiya (hill - Nam. v. Chust t. Gova village), Chorgumbaz (river - Nam. v. Kosonsov t. ), Okterak (river - Nam. v. Chortog t. Peshqor'gan village), Aksuv (river - Nam. v. Chortog t. Peshgur'gan q.), such as.

It can be seen from the examples that toponyms can be formed from simple root, artificial and compound words by the toponymic conversion method.

According to A.L. Khromov, topoformants are additions that make place names - toponyms from the appellative lexicon. Topoformants are adjuncts or auxiliary morphemes equivalent to them used as a means of toponymic word formation [8: 3-4]. So, topoformants are additions used to form toponyms. Toponyms are created by means of affixation. In the toponymy of the Uzbek language, topoformants such as -ak, , -gan, - g'on, -mon, -cha are observed: Hisorak (Chust t.), Hovuzak, Rezak, Navzak (Pop t.), Bo'lanak (Chor.

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t.), Poromon (Yangi.t.), Porosmon (Tora.t.), Pungon (Pop t.), Kandig'on (Tora.t.), Navmancha (Tora.t.) such as. Such toponyms are the product of the affixation method.

As Z. Dosimov emphasized, when a toponym is created by the method of onomastic conversion, the lexeme changes its function and syntactic environment, as well as its paradigm. It is important to take into account these aspects when determining the formation of toponyms, and at the same time to determine their morphological structure.

In the toponymy of the Uzbek language, the naming of places is based on the location, natural fauna conditions. appearance. and flora. underground wealth, occupation of the local population, ethnic origin, economy and other factors..

In the Uzbek language, toponymic conversion mainly occurs when appellatives such as nouns, adjectives, and verbs are transferred to place names.

1. Toponyms formed by the method of conversion from noun appellatives: Charkhpalak (Namangan Sh. Five-year anniversary of independence MFY); Pump (Namangan Sh. Friendship of Peoples MFY); Fountain (Chortog t. Internalminal MFY); (Pop t. Street MFY); Vatan Bogu Vadi (Yangikurgan MFY; Pop t. Vadiy MFY; Koson t. Soycha MFY; Namangan Sh. Aksikent MFY; Namangan Sh. Diyor MFY);

- 2. Toponyms formed by the method of conversion from adjectives: Obad (Pop t., Yakkatut MFY), Abadon (Torgonagor t., MFY), Ozoda (Chortog t., Karamurt MFY); Gozal (Namangan district, MFY), Solim (Chust district, Upper MFY), Korkam (Uychi district, Istiglal MFY), Khushmanzara (Namangan district, Shishak MFY);
- 3. Toponyms with verb appellatives as a lexical basis: United (Pop district, MFY), Ergashgan (Namangan t., Guzar MFY), Change (Mingbulog t., MFY), Yuksalish (Chortog t., Alikhan MFY), Growth (Namangan t., Farovon MFY), Renewal (Mingbulok t., Mulkobad MFY).

In the transition of verb appellatives to place names in the conversion method, the -gan adjective and -sh/-ish verb forms of the verb serve as the basis. The appellations united, change, rise, growth, and renewal have been named after the years of independence. In the meanings of these words, there is a call to the

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improvement, innovation, and elevation of the place.

In toponymy, place names made by onomastic conversion, like other made-up words, have a relationship between the unit that is the basis for making and the unit that is formed as a result of For example, farovon (attributive making. adjective) - maker Farovon > (toponym - Chortog t., Oraarig MFY) - made: pahlavon (attributive adjective) - maker > Pahlavon (toponym -Namangan t., Urganch MFY) - maker; united (action) - maker United > (toponym - Uychi t., MFY) – maker.

Mixing the conversion method in toponymy with the affixation method in many cases leads to misinterpretation of the motives of toponyms. This situation can be observed in Turkology, including the research of toponyms in Uzbek linguistics. For example, Q. Abdimuratov, who investigated the toponyms of Karakalpakstan, used Ashamayli, Balgali, Kazayaqli, Cho'michli as toponyms formed by adding -li // -l, and S. Ataniyazov, who studied the toponyms of Turkmenistan -chi, -li among the names formed through the addition, he cites the toponyms Arabachi, Avchi, Yilanli, Sayatli. As Z. Dosimov rightly stated, the words bolga, chomich, kazayak,

araba, vilan are not motivating words in these toponyms, but the motives of the toponyms are the ethnonyms of bolga, kazayak, chomichli, and snake. [9: 42-43]. So, these toponyms are the product of onomastic conversion.

It is observed that only certain words in the language are involved in the formation of names in the toponymic conversion method. In the conversion method, more hydronymic indicators and appellatives representing the names of plants and trees are transferred to the name of the water body without any grammatical means [10]. For example, Damba (ditch - Nam. v. Uchkurgan t. Yangier village), Zakan (ditch - Nam. v. Uchkurgan t. Kogav village), Bulog (Nam. v. Pop t.), Ook (Far. v. Far.t.), Jo'ga (ditch - And. v. Asaka t.), Kanda (ditch - And. v. Izboskan t.), such as.

## Conclusion

It can be seen from the analysis that onomastic units, including toponyms, are created and created mainly on the basis of appellative lexical units of the language and their specific creative tools, methods, and models. A toponym and its types are mainly formed from nouns, adjectives, verb appellatives in the toponymization

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method of (toponymization) onomastic conversion. This is explained by the systematicity of the language, the organic connection and connection of the appellative and onomastic lexicon, and the onomastic units having their own derivational properties.

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