

THE STUDY OF TOPONIMIC WORDS REPRESENTING COLORS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

Toponymy and linguistics are connected to each other as they fulfill each other. Toponymy studies names of places their history and origin. As for talking about linguistics, we can say that linguistics studies these names of places, their features and meaning. Moreover, linguistics studies the meaning of the words as some words have variety types of meanings.

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INTRODUCTION

Humanity has appeared on earth and tries to create a comfortable space for itself, a homeland, to give it a name, to develop it, to make it flourish, and to protect every corner of this homeland. In addition, the features, people, nationality and customs of the place given this name correspond to the given toponymic name.

It is mentioned by a great number of scholars that toponyms or place names represent language units denoting elements of topographic environment. The relevance of the study is caused by the need to develop the theory of toponymy and to systematize all the existing toponymic classifications. Place names have a complicated that is multidimensional nature, which should be taken into account while classifying them. Classifying helps scholar to learn the names of places effectively.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The cognitive importance of toponyms is that they are a means of storing, sending and processing information. After all, toponyms reflect a certain part of human experience and its understanding. Based on this, in relation to M. According to Gorbanevsky's interpretation, a toponym is "a unique collective text consisting of several informational blocks, relevant in different situations and in different volumes".[1.7] Each toponym is formed under the influence of both linguistic and non-linguistic information and reflects information related to historical and social phenomena, cultural, natural and physical-geographical factors, religious-mythological views of a particular language and culture. After all, any toponym can provide information about the time and environment in which it exists, for example, toponyms are influential on changes in society and have a historical explanation as a reflection of the past and present.

From the point of view of linguistic culture and the theory of the national landscape of the world, a toponym is a unique linguistic culture, i.e. "an interlevel unit that combines form and content (linguistic meaning and cultural background, aureole) and manifests the dialectical integrity of linguistic and non-

linguistic content." An important constituent of Lingvokulturema is the cultural information contained in it, which includes the national culture and unique worldview of a particular language speaker.[2.45]

The purpose of the science of toponymy is to study geographical terms and names, to determine their characteristics, to analyze the origin and essence of terms and names. The task of the science is to collect geographical names in a specific language, to study their development, to determine their areas, to clarify the lexical-semantic, grammatical features of names, to create toponymic dictionaries, to deal with problems such as transcription of place names. In general, toponymy is a branch of linguistics, one of the sciences belonging to the system of linguistic sciences. But place names are different from other words.

They are formed in a specific area, reflect geographical laws, concepts and terms (relief forms, river networks, lakes, glaciers, names of plants and animals, minerals). Therefore, toponymy is an integral part of geography, toponyms live long. Various historical events and names of historical figures will be reflected in them. Therefore, this science is also related to the science of history. In this way, toponymy was born between the sciences of linguistics, history and geography. Terms and names are the language of geography.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned above, place names are determined based on various characteristics of these places. However, in some cases, place names are also associated with color names. And the color names have their own history to reflect these places. In this article, we will focus not on the history of toponymic names, but on their linguistic analysis. Because in the territory of Uzbekistan, we can witness that many place names are given color names or color names are added. For example some names of places in Uzbekistan as following:

Name of place	Translation and definition
Qiziltepa	Kyzyltepa (Red Hill)
Oqtepa	Oktepa (White hill)
Oqko'rg'on	Okkurgon (White fortress)
Yashil vodi	Yashilvodi (Green valley)
Ko'ksuv	Kuksuv (Bluewater)
Qorasuv	Korasu (Blackwater)
Qoraqamish	Karakamish (Blackcane)

However, we have mentioned only several names of places in the table since there are more toponyms in the country which are named under the colors. Place names are not only related to nouns, but also names of plants, flowers, and colors. The reason for giving the name of a plant or a flower is usually the fact that it is the homeland of this plant or that this plant is widely grown in the country where the name is given. But if you dwell on the colors, they have their own history. or a certain region will have a hill or place of that color.

CONCLUSION

Geography and geography-education cannot be imagined without terms and names, social life cannot be imagined without geographical names, they are found everywhere and accompany us in our thoughts from childhood. Everything on the globe has its own address, it starts at the place where a person was born, every village, city, country where a person lives has its own name. The development of daily newspaper, magazine, classic literature, culture and science leads to an increase in the stock of new geographical names in our language. Changes in the structure of society, that is, changes in the social structure, the national policy of the state, which countries the regions belong to, state policy, which nation has what position in the countries, geographical discovery, who belongs to the researches are expressed in geographical terms and names. After the independence of Uzbekistan, most of the

geographical names in its territory have changed and are changing. After the occupation by the Russian Empire, the names given to geographical objects in Uzbekistan in the former Soviet era are being revised and their ancient historical names are being returned to them. New names associated with independence are emerging.

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