

LINGUISTIC-GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF TOPONYMS, TOPONIMIC LEXICON

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to illustrate toponymy and its linguistic- grammatical structure. Moreover, the article discusses diachrony and synchrony in toponymy.

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INTRODUCTION

Linguistic typology (from the Greek *typos* - copy, example, form, trace and *logos* - word, teaching) is a field of linguistics that comparatively studies the structural and functional characteristics of languages, regardless of the genetic relationship between them. Scientifically, linguistic typology is a method of applying different and similar signs in languages by dividing them into groups, models and types. Functional (sociolinguistics) and structural (internal structure and composition of language) typology are distinguished according to the task. Morphological (typological) classification of languages distinguishes amorphous (without affixes), agglutinative, inflectional, polysynthetic languages on the basis of their grammatical form (type). Linguistic typology studies the symptoms of these groups of languages as categories or expressions of various structural signs at the lexical-semantic, phonological, grammatical and stylistic levels, and, therefore, the typology specific to each level of the language is different. The development of language types and the reconstruction of ancient languages is the task of historical typology. Within this typology (sometimes used synonymously) diachronic typology studies structural changes in languages. Comparison of the current state of languages belongs to synchronic typology. Linguistic typology is broadly related to the universals of languages.

Linguistic typology seeks to find structural patterns of features in languages, while language universals studies how these features are distributed in which languages of the world.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" belongs to linguistic typology, in which semantics and partially phonetics of genetically different languages are compared. Nowadays, comparative or hybrid linguistics, which studies two or more languages, is also based on linguistic typology. (Source: Abduazizov A. Linguistic typology - National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Vol. 5, Vol. 2003, p. 279).

Linguistic typology is a branch of linguistics that identifies and generalizes the important features of language construction in general, based on teaching the construction of some acquired languages and their comprehensive comparison. Typological methods are aimed at identifying similarities and differences in the phonology, morphology, syntax and lexis of different languages, defining linguistic universals, as well as types of languages - generalized, perfect concepts about the nature of language

construction. The types of languages are determined by the way concepts are expressed in grammar, the technique of expressing relationships, and the degree of connection.

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Typological studies in the field of linguistics began with the works of the German scientist F. Schlegel. Later, German scientists on language typology A.V. Schlegel, V. Humboldt, H. Steinthal, A. Schleicher, American E. Sepir, Czech V. Skalichka, French A. Martine, Russians F.F. Fortunatov, I.I. Meshchaninov, B. Uspensky, Yu. V. Rozhdestvensky, V. N. Yartseva, N. A. Baskakov, A. M. Shcherbak and others conducted research. In Uzbekistan, A. Abduazizov, J. Boronov, Q. Toymetov, M. I. Rasulova, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, O. Azizov and others dealt with issues of typology.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

It turned out that typology, on the one hand, includes general theories, rules and methods of language classification, and on the other hand, it deals with the classification of language system units based on their common features.

An important feature of the typology, which rapidly developed in the 19th century, is that it works within the framework of different languages - related and non-related languages. He studies these languages comparatively. In this process, typology identifies and explains the similarities and differences in the structure of the languages being compared.

Linguistic typology pays special attention to phenomena common to languages in the process of comparative research of languages, identifies these commonalities.

The common features common to all languages of the world are called universals. So, universals are determined by linguistic phenomena, units specific to the structure of the languages being compared. For example, single and multiple meanings of words, tense category, homonyms, word groups, vowels and consonants, terms, synonyms, accent, verbs of action and state, clauses. These mentioned linguistic phenomena are distinguished by the fact that they belong to dozens and hundreds of languages as universals.

At the same time, the languages that are the object of comparison have only their own unique personal aspects - phenomena, which are also determined in the process of typological research of languages - linguistic typology. For example, Uzbek vowels and consonants such as o', q', g', h are compared to the fact that in our language the stress falls mainly on the last syllable of the word (istiqlol, tadbirkor, moralism), and in Russian, the stress comes at the beginning, middle and end of the word.

Linguistic typology performs its task and activity in the analysis and research of comparative languages according to one of the important categories that serve as the methodological basis of dialectical philosophy - the category of generality and specificity. In this process, the system-structural nature of languages is also defined and characterized.

CONCLUSION

Thus, linguistic typology, which is an important field of general linguistics, serves to determine and determine the typological characteristics of languages with different structures, belonging to different language families, as well as the emergence and development of these languages, and provides a number of reasonable, reliable and truthful information about them. Diachronic typology - diachrony -

(dia. and Greek chronos - time, time) - historical development of language structure as a source of linguistic research, study of language development from the perspective of time.

In linguistics, the concept of diachrony is contrasted with synchrony. Diachronic linguistics has sometimes been viewed as the same thing as comparative-historical linguistics, since the 20th century historical phonetics. Later, the study of changes in the language, the reasons for these changes, and the period of their appearance was considered as the object of his research.

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