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LEXICO-SEMANTIC STUDY OF TOPONYMS

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Abstract : Lexical-semantic of toponyms analysis of features is an important tool in solving many problems in the fields of linguistics, history, ethnography, cultural studies and geography, and allows obtaining a number of valuable information and scientific evidence.
One of the problems of the lexicology of the Uzbek language that needs to be researched is the study of the lexical-spiritual characteristics of toponyms and their thematic classification.

Key words: Language and thought, toponym , choronim , oikonim , astionim , formant , komonim , agionim , oronim , dromonim.

Language is not only a means of communication between people, but also a complex socio-cultural concept that provides information about their thinking, lifestyle, history, culture, dreams and hopes, and even determines their future.

That is why this rare phenomenon, a great symbol of humanity, has been the object of study not only of linguistics, but of many scientific fields since ancient times. Because of its cumulative function, language can act as a spiritual bridge between ancestors and descendants. It is possible to study, analyze and evaluate historical forms in the language. This makes it possible to create an idea about the past of the nation whose language is being studied, and therefore to assess its current situation and predict its future. According to this sign, the language becomes an extremely valuable spiritual asset in the life of society.

Toponyms, which make up a large group of issues of word formation, and their methods of formation are of great importance for the history and theory of language. Because many place names are considered to be very ancient in origin, and according to their linguistic structure, they express the characteristics of the language of a certain period and the current period.

The geographical names recorded in the oldest written sources shed light on a number of events related to the development of the language. These names can be interpreted in a completely different way in later periods. But in the composition of toponyms, they completely preserve their source and method of formation. The correct interpretation of the etymology of names is very important in the analysis of toponyms.

Toponymics, like many other disciplines, works in the integration of several disciplines. His research areas and conclusions are related to linguistics, geography, history and a number of social sciences. S. Qorayev, a scientist who studied the connection of toponyms with these disciplines, classifies the main formants, types and models of toponyms in the Uzbek language. In this *case* , the scientist emphasized the existence of toponyms, *-kant, -kent (-kand), -istan, -rabot/-raboz* formants formed using the word abad.

In the studies of toponyms, scientists pay special attention to the historical approach along with territorial specificity. The research carried out in toponymy has a general and specific character, and is also explained by the fact that the work was carried out on the general linguistic features of these units in the language or within the framework of isolated small political-social areas.

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Onomastic units are closely related to the geographical relief and its natural structure in a certain area. This is due to the fact that landscapes of the Earth have a different structure, and onomastic units name them primarily based on their natural features. For example, there are concepts such as mountain or desert, river and sea, which arose as a paradigm of names formed on the basis of natural and social features of the territory. It can be said that certain classifications have been created in world linguistics based on toponymy and their special terminological structure has been formed. In particular, the following groups related to toponyms are distinguished: a) toponyms - administrative territory: names of the country, state and regions; b) oikonims - residential area: names of settlements, places of residence; d) astionims - city names; e) common names - names of villages, hamlets; f) mountains - names of mountains, hills, ravines and hills; g) agronyms - names of fields and land areas; h) nicknames - names of holy places, graves , mausoleums and cemeteries; i) dromonyms - road names; j) dryonyms - names of groves, forest groves; k) agionyms - names of places considered sacred and known by famous names of famous persons, etc. It seems that there is a dominance of western terminology in the formation of these terms. Common linguistic terms of toponyms used in the Uzbek language have not been formed, that is, there are no alternative units naming the groups listed in the above classification in the Uzbek language. While these terms have a sign of commonality, as they mean the name of a place, they have the characteristic of differentiation by the geographical structure and administrative and social aspect of the regions.

Related to the archiseme of place names is the concept of ethnonyms, which refer to place names derived from ethnos, that is, the names of a people. The study of place names is directly related to the issues of areal linguistics in linguistics. Arealism is also a differentiation according to the region, and researches the peculiarities observed in the speech of the people of a certain region, while toponymy, which conducts research on the issue of place names, conducts scientific observations on the names of administrative and geographical regions. Linguistic analysis of toponyms achieves perfection based on the combination and complementarity of several disciplines. In this case, history, geography, political science, and social science issues are combined and reinforce each other.

Toponymic units related to the Ferghana Valley and studies devoted to their analysis are divided into two large groups. In this case, the works of the first group are devoted to the general theoretical issues of toponymy, while the researches of the second group take the exact place names of certain regions as an object, and they study such issues as the history, etymology, composition, and origin factors of toponyms. In contrast to the first type of research, in the second type of research, experts living in this area often work and try to scientifically justify the naming, history and other aspects of their regions, relying on the spirit of internal patriotism, and the representatives of the population living in this area. they use interpretations, concepts and explanations about names, whether justified or unjustified. In this sense, among the researchers, there are many scientists who are engaged in the study of the toponymy of the area where they live. In particular, the thesis of the linguist scientist N. Okhunov on the topic "Toponymy Kokandskoy gryppy rayonov" is devoted to toponyms of the districts of the Kokand region. In his subsequent work, the scientist expanded the research object and conducted research on the scale of Fergana region. His work published under the title "Features of naming of the icons of Fergana region" is a proof of this.

Ethnotoponyms are part of the hyperonym of toponyms. Ethnotoponymic toponyms occupy an important place in Uzbek toponymy. The reason for this is related to the periods

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of historical development, and the presence of tribal and clan names in ancient times and the transfer of these directly populated areas to toponyms caused their increase in our language.

In field studies, one can find classifications of toponyms according to different bases. In this case, semantic and structural approaches are given priority in the linguistic classification of toponyms. In particular, while analyzing ethnonyms of Samarkand region, A. Turobov bases their classification on semantic and structural approaches. In this case, it is semantically divided into the following types: ethnonyms with lexemes denoting color, ethnonyms formed with lexemes denoting quantity, ethnonyms denoting the place and characteristics of an object, and lexemes denoting volume and measurement. emphasizes the existence of groups of ethnonyms in the form of a compound word, word combination and artificial word. It explains the participation of formants *-li, -chi, -lik/-liq/-luq, -loq, -cha, -chak, -q, -qa, -lar in* the creation of artificial ethnonyms .

In general, most toponymy research conducted in the Uzbek language prioritized the regional approach, and these regions were conducted on the basis of administrative divisions or geographical groupings.

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