## VIEWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOPONYMS

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**ANNOTATSIYA:** "Joy nomlarining paydo bo'lishi to'g'risida mulohazalar" deb nomlangan ushbu maqolada joy nomlarining paydo bo'lishi va ulardagi kamchiliklar, konversiya hodisasi haqida bir qator fikrlar misollar asosida keltirilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada yoritilgan mulohazalar geografik obyektlarni nomlashda yordam beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Onomastik birlik, konversiya, toponimik konversiya, toponimik tizim.

**ABSTRACT:** This article, entitled "Views on the development of toponyms" provides examples of the origins of place names and their shortcomings, as well as a number of ideas about the conversion phenomenon. The considerations covered in this article also help in naming geographical objects.

**Keywords:** Onomastic unit, conversion, toponymic conversion, toponymic system.

Every language's vocabulary is the result of several historical periods. A word's linguistic structure evolves, forms, and eventually becomes fixed along with its presence in the language. In the language, some words are kept in root position; some words that were originally made up are now perceived as root words; formed words are generated from root words; some compound words are in the form of a simple word, and some word combinations are in the form of a compound word. These and similar phenomena are the result of historical change and development.

Any language's toponymic system is not just an outcome of its historical context and social and political ideologies. The linguistic onomastic unit evolved over ages, giving rise to the toponymic system. As a result, the most ancient, historical, recent, modern, and entirely new toponyms coexist in the Uzbek toponymic system.

Inevitably, the precise emergence date of any name within the toponymic system is insurmountable to pinpoint, since it is unknown when and by whom numerous names were coined. Place name creators are considered as the nation and therefore, these are known as folk names or natural toponyms. The features of any toponym as a byproduct of language have survived, even when the origins and history of names have been forgotten. This is frequently ascertained by looking at the name's grammatical structure. Specifically, some linguistic principles are used to replace obsolete names and give new names to new objects. There are two obvious methods to do this:

1. Creation

2. Borrowing

These two approaches enhance and revitalize toponymy. Both approaches play an instrumental part in the evolution and improvement of the toponymic system. However, creating a new name relying on the language's own internal resources and capabilities, is considered preferable since it preserves the national spirit of the language. Toponymy depends on the language's preexisting lexical bases. Enhancement methods of toponymy also make advantage of the language's current capabilities. Nevertheless, it is different from ordinary lexicon in that proper nouns are formed

via one or more dominant methods. Certain toponyms are created primarily using the syntactic and morphological approach, while the conversion method is ineffective.

Nominative, i.e., functional transfer of words is a common phenomenon in the language, which involves the transfer of a lexeme belonging to one word group to the function of another word group. Yet, this is a new word formation, i.e., conversion, rather than merely a transfer.

Conversion (lat. Conversion - turning, change) is the transition of a word from one to another part of speeches without altering phonetically and morphologically, thereby forming a new word. In the works about word formation, conversion is seen as a lexical-semantic or a lexical-grammatical method of word formation.

Toponymic conversion refers to the use of existing nominative means in a new function for them, that is, a new nominative unit is formed utilizing preexisting language elements or internal resources of the language.

Many branches of science make use of the term "conversion." Still, this phrase appears as one of the word formation types in linguistics.

Toponyms are profoundly significant from a scientific, political, practical, and educational standpoint. They have been an excellent way for our educated people to communicate their thoughts for ages. Many geographical names in Uzbek nation are recognized to be intimately associated with the local climate, the economic activities of the local populace, and historical events.

Under the government of former USSR, there was a rise on using alien toponyms to places that were nationally and ideologically vital. As a result, some ancient names were completely lost, and there were many cases where mahallas and streets were named by foreign names instead. Examples include village names such as Leninabad (Lelobod), Markes, Pobeda, Kuybeshev, Varasherov, street names such as Chekhov, Chkalov, and Nabrezhny. Now such arbitrariness has been put an end to.

In fact, toponyms reflect the history and life manner of inhabitants. Particular evidence of this may be seen in the names of mahallas. As a symbol of our beliefs being resurrected by independence, several place names are being reconsidered and changed.

In the creation of new toponyms, it is appropriate to name them based on such features as the people's lifestyle, dreams, labor activity and character. Here, toponymic conversion plays an important role. Lexical units such as obod (prosperous), yangi tong (new dawn), istiqlol (independence), do'stlik (friendship), shodlik (joy) are used to name mahallas, streets, villages and cities. Some examples include, Obod village, Yangi tong street, Yangi diyor street, Do'stlik mahalla.

It is crucial to ascertain the naming conventions and the words that serve as the basis for toponyms when examining them in terms of their meaning. When examining a name, firstly one tends to observe externally, namely, paying attention to its name. Had the location names been deciphered from their names alone, absurd and occasionally incorrect inferences would have been occurred. For example, Bolg'ali (the name of the village) is not named after the "hammer", but it is based on the profession of village population. Sayot (village name) does not signify hunter, but is the name of one of the Uzbek tribes that resided in these places.

To recapitulate, it can be deduced that toponyms are not developed randomly. In the same way that every area has unique problems and solutions, onomastics owns many of the same issues with toponymy, including toponymic conversion.

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