

**FORMATION OF TOPONYMS FROM VERBS AND ADJECTIVES BY THE LEXICO-  
SEMANTIC METHOD AND THEIR MOTIVATION-NOMINATION DESCRIPTION**

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**Annotation:** The article describes the lexical and grammatical characteristics of toponyms - conversion from adjectives and verb appellatives - place names made by the lexical-semantic method.

**Key words:** onomastics, toponymy, toponym, oykonim, horonim, conversion, transonymization.

Scientists have long been interested in naming things and events, including places, and the principles of naming. Philosophical views of Democritus, Plato, Heraclitus and Aristotle are proof of this. Later, this issue was studied by linguists such as A.A. Potebnya, I.A. Beaudoin de Courtenay, and F. de Saussure. Based on their theoretical views, the theoretical issues of onomasiology and onomastics were improved [7, 92-93].

Onomastic units are characterized by their own lexical-semantic, nominative-motivational, derivational features.

Conversion is the most active method in the formation of onomastic units. This method is also called onomastic conversion, onomastic conversion method, transposition in scientific literature.

Onomastic conversion - a lexical-semantic method - is the transfer of the appellative lexicon to the function of a proper noun without any formative means [2,61]. In scientific sources, transposition - (lot transposition - place change) "use of grammatical categories in a non-specific task", conversion (lat. conversio - rotation, change) "phonetic and morphological change of the word It is explained as "unchanged, passing from one word group to another word group, thus creating a new word" [5, 45].

In the book "Grammar of the Uzbek language" the term conversion is used, not transposition [5, 45]. It seems that in the dictionary, literature on grammar and other sources of linguistics, the type of migration within the vocabulary is called by such terms as transformation, migration, conversion and transposition. In linguistics, the terms conversion, transposition, and transonymization are used to express the phenomenon of intercategory migration.

In linguistics, there is also an encyclopedic-ethnographic meaning related to the reason for the formation of common nouns. Therefore, the transfer of any word to a noun is called semantic formation or onomastic conversion. A. Hajiyeu: "in the "methods" of word formation described as "lexical-semantic" and "morphological-syntactic" methods, there is a phenomenon of word formation due to some reason, but there is no phenomenon of word formation. " [6, 8], because these events are related to onomasiology.

In the toponymy of the Uzbek language, the location of the object, its natural conditions, appearance, fauna and flora, underground wealth, occupation of the local population, ethnic origin, economy and other aspects are the motives for the naming of places. is taken.

In the Uzbek language, in the toponymic conversion method of onomastic conversion, mainly nouns, adjectives, and verbs are toponymized. We want to focus our attention on place names that appear from adjectives and verb appellatives:

**1. Toponyms made by conversion method from adjectives. Toponyms formed from adjectives can be grouped as follows:**

a) the concepts of cleanliness, purity, neatness are the motifs and the words expressing such meanings are the names of the places where the lexical basis is: Abad (Pop t. Yakkatut MFY), Abadon (Torghonakor t. MFY) , Ozoda (Chortoq t. Karamurt MFY);

b) the concepts of beauty and sophistication are the lexical basis of the words expressing such meanings: Go'zal (Namangan district MFY), So'lim (Chust t. Upper MFY), Ko 'rkam (Uychi t. Istiklal MFY), Khushmanzara (Namangan gh. Shishak MFY);

c) the concepts of peace and tranquility are the motifs and the names of the places where words expressing such meanings are the lexical basis: Faravan (Mingbulok t. MFY), Sokin (Uychi t. Mirzarovot MFY), Osuda (Pop t. Pillakash MFY);

d) the concepts of light and brightness are motifs and the names of places where the words expressing such meanings are the lexical basis: Charog'on (Chust t. Serob MFY), Musaffo (Yangkorg' on t. Kyzilkiyoq MFY), Nurli (Chortoq district, Independence MFY), Aydin (Namangan district, Guncha MFY), Nurafshon (Koson district, Majnuntol MFY);

e) self-sacrifice, bravery, knowledge of the population are motives and words expressing such meanings are toponyms with a lexical basis: Fidoyi (Namangan Sh. Chust t. Kamarsada MFY), Ilgor (Pop t. Uyghur MFY);

f) the relief of the place, i.e., the location, size, motive, and toponyms that have a lexical basis for words expressing such meanings: Central (Torakorg' on t. Chorbog' MFY), Garbiy (Namangan district To'qiri MFY), Uzun (Torak'orgon t. Shahidon MFY), Yumaloq (Koson t. MFY), Yandama (Namangan district, Upper Girvan MFY), Ingichka (Mingbulok district, MFY), Middle (Yangkorg on, Dehkanabad MFY), Baland (Namangan district, Chag'ir MFY).

**2. Toponyms with verb appellatives as a lexical basis:** United (Pop t. MFY), Ergashgan (Namangan t. Guzar MFY), Change (Mingbulok t. MFY), Rise (Chortoq t. Alikhan MFY), Ulg'ayish (Namangan t. Farovon MFY), Renewal (Mingbulok t. Mulkobad MFY).

In conversion of verb appellatives to place names, the -gan adjective and -sh/-ish action noun forms of the verb act as the basis. The appellations of united, change, rise, growth, and renewal have been given to places after the years of independence. The meaning of these words hides a call to the 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 results from making. For example, Farovon (attributive adjective) - maker Farovon > (toponym - Chortoq t. Oraariq MFY) - maker; pahlavon (attributive adjective) - maker > Pahlavon (toponym - Namangan t. Urganch MFY) - maker; united (action) - maker United > (toponym - Uychi t. MFY) - maker.

Toponyms made on the basis of conversion from adjective and verb appellatives can be divided into the following types according to their morphemic composition, that is, their structure:

1. Toponyms formed by the method of conversion from basic adjectives: Ilgor (Chortoq t. Qayirma MFY), Obad (Uychi t. Pastguzar MFY), Musaffo (Chortoq t. Okterak MFY), Khumor (Namangan sh. Mingterak MFY), Zilol (Yangikurgan district Rovut MFY), Kahramon (Uychi district MFY), Gozal (Namangan district Furqat MFY), Mashhur (Namangan district MFY).

2. Toponyms formed by the conversion method from simple artificial adjectives and verbs: Renewal (Namangan t. Sohil MFY), Zarbdar (Uychi t. Guliston MFY), Ulgayish (Namangan t. Farovon MFY), Vatanparvar (Pop t. Hazrati Baba MFY), Fidokor (Uychi t. Independence MFY), Badavlat (Namangan gh. Gulshan MFY), Bunyodkor (Chust t. Istiqlal MFY), Qadrdon (Koson t. Gulabad MFY), Korkam (Uychi t. Istiqlal MFY), Porloq (Chortoq t. Alikhan MFY).

**3. Toponyms formed by the conversion method from compound adjectives:** Ishbilarmon (Pop t. Obihayot MFY), Jannatmakon (Pop t. Chorkesar MFY), Mehridaryo (Mingbulok t. Guliston MFY), Mehmondo'st (Koson t. Sa'diy Sherozi MFY).

In the toponymy of the Uzbek language, mixing the affixation method with the conversion method often leads to misinterpretation of the structural structure and motives of toponyms [4,61]. This situation can be observed in the following works related to the study of toponyms in Uzbek language onomastics: Toponyms such as Bolgaali, Ashamayli, Kazakayli, Cho'michli formed by

Q. Abdumuradov's suffix -li, S. Ataniyozov's suffix -chi, -li gives toponyms such as Arabachi, Yilanli, Avchi, Sayatli made through [1, 7]. And Z. Dosimov in his studies, words such as chomich, bolga, aroba, ilon are not the motivations of toponyms, but the motives of toponyms are the words chomichli, bolgali, arobachi, ilonli, i.e. that these words were formed by affixation before becoming a toponym, in which case they became a toponym. It is emphasized that toponyms of this type were made by onomastic conversion rather than affixation [3, 41].

Based on the above points, adjectives and verbs were formed by the affixation and composition method before the transfer of the appellatives to the place name, and became toponyms by the conversion method, that is, the appellatives mehomondost, mehridaryo, jannatmakon were not formed after the transfer to the place name. these words are made in a compound form in the adjective group and have been converted into a place name. Because these words are included in the group of adjectives. The epithets Zarbdar, Sahidok, Ulazhy, Davulat are also not considered toponyms made by the affixation method, because after these words change to the name of a place, the affixes -dor, -kor, -ay, ba- are not added, but this so 's are formed as appellatives in adjective and verb phrases. Therefore, these words are considered to have been transferred to the toponym by the method of onomastic conversion as an artificial adjective and an artificial verb.

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