

IMPORTANCE OF DIALECTS IN PLACE NAMES

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Abstract: The article provides information related to the study of place names, their history of origin, form and their main various events. In the field of nomenclature, these place names include information about topographical objects (Oikonyms, Oronyms, Hydronyms), anthropotonyms (Antratonyms, Ethnotonyms), and commononyms. It is dedicated to the collection of scientific data for the protection of place names, observance of national traditions, and their modification through language rules established by laws.

Key words: Dialect, language skills, traditions, nomenclature, anthroponyms, oikonyms, place names.

The study of place names and their complex relationship to linguistic diversity and cultural heritage has been the subject of fascinating and scholarly research for centuries. In the ever-evolving tapestry of human civilization, the names we give to our surroundings contain echoes of history, nuances of local dialects, and traces of diverse cultural landscapes. In Uzbekistan, which has a rich tapestry of languages, dialects and cultural traditions, the role of dialects in the formation and interpretation of place names is an important subject of study. Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is known for its vibrant cultural mosaic, where many languages, dialects and ethnic groups intermingle to create a rich and diverse linguistic landscape. At the heart of this linguistic diversity lies Uzbek, a Turkic language that serves as the national language and a unifying force within the country's cultural plurality. In this linguistic environment, the influence of dialectal changes on place names is manifested as a wonderful aspect of the cultural and geographical history of Uzbekistan.

Toponymy (Greek topos-place, space, onima-name, name) is a branch of nomenclature (onomastics) that studies toponyms, their occurrence, the application of the laws of development, which in turn is Oykonom (Greek oikos-stay place, place, first name, name) - nouns of any place where people live; Oronim (Greek oros - mountain, onima - name) is the name of natural orographic objects such as mountain, hill, stream, hill, gorge and hill; Hydronym (from the Greek hydro - water, moisture and onim - name, name) - any natural or man-made water bodies, including oceans, seas, rivers, wells and reservoirs; Anthroponyms (Greek anthros - man) - place names named after their names; Ethnotonyms (from Greek ethnos - people) are divided into several types, such as place names named after different peoples, clans, clans, groups. Also, the Oykonyms themselves are a part of the study of Astionims - the names of urban settlements and Komonims - the names of rural settlements. The importance of place names or toponyms as a gateway to understanding the history, geography and linguistic heritage of a region cannot be denied. The landscape of Uzbekistan is distinguished by a series of place names that embody various cultural heritages, from ancient cities and towns to natural attractions and geographical objects. These toponyms contain traces of various dialectal influences, reflecting the multifaceted linguistic tapestry that defines the Uzbek nation with its rich diversity.

The interaction between dialects and place names in Uzbekistan provides a fascinating lens through which to unravel the complex layers of the country's linguistic and cultural heritage. The Uzbek language, with its many dialectal variations, plays a decisive role in the formation,

development and interpretation of place names, imbuing these toponyms with a unique linguistic flavor and regional identity that define the countries they represent. . When studying dialects and place names in Uzbekistan, we come across an interesting story of historical interdependence, cultural diversity, and linguistic diversity. The various dialectal changes that decorate the Uzbek language expand the palette of sounds, words and phrases that fill the toponymic lexicon, and give the naming of geographical objects a unique regional tone. Whether it is the melodious language of the north-western Khorezm dialect or the unique phonetic features of the Surkhandarya dialect in the south, the dialect tapestries of Uzbekistan give life to the place names that decorate its landscapes. In essence, the study of the dialects of place names serves as a tool to reveal the ancient past of Uzbekistan, to shed light on the eternal linguistic heritage that shaped the country's toponymic landscape. Intertwining threads of dialectal influences manifest in the phonetic, morphological, and semantic dimensions of place names, continuing a rich tapestry of linguistic heritage and geographic identity. Walking through the landscape of dialects and place names in the Uzbek language, we aspire to the realm of linguistic eclecticism, where each toponym becomes a storehouse of historical, cultural and linguistic narratives. A vibrant blend of dialectal influences envelops us and leads us to unravel the complex interrelationship between language and geography, the indelible bond between the spoken word and the physical land it inhabits. encourages communication. By carrying out this research, we seek to reveal the countless ways dialects have left an indelible mark on the toponymic tapestry of Uzbekistan, to shed light on the ways in which language and geography shape the cultural identity of the regions they cover. Within this multifaceted convergence lies a compelling story of linguistic stability, cultural continuity, and geographic identity. The uniqueness characterizing the toponymic mosaic of Uzbekistan has a comprehensive concept.

In the following pages, we will embark on a fascinating journey through the linguistic and geographical kaleidoscope of Uzbekistan, revealing the complex role of dialects in shaping the toponymic story of this colorful and vibrant Central Asian nation. Together, we chart the fascinating interplay between language and landscape, tracing the enduring legacy of dialectal influences on the place names that adorn Uzbekistan's geographical underbelly.

Language, as the main expression of human culture, acts as a bridge between the past and the present, connects the historical, geographical and cultural ties that determine the identity of the nation. Uzbekistan, with its rich linguistic diversity and cultural heritage, is an example of the inextricable connection between language and geography, where the multifaceted tapestry of dialects reflects the country's complex historical and cultural stories. In this article, we will begin to comprehensively study the role of dialects in the formation of place names in Uzbekistan, we will try to illuminate the deep interrelationship between language, geography and cultural heritage in the toponymic mosaic of the country.

For example, district, city and street names are named after Qamashi. Actually, this name was Qamaychi. Because there is a village called Qamay in the area, which is derived from the word "Qolmay", and in ancient times, they used to go to markets everywhere to trade. Later, this name changed to a clan name. So, the name of the village was created from the ethnonym. In this area, crafts, farming and animal husbandry are developed. Even today, the people who live here grow grass, Qamaykashta and its sorghums, and Qamay melons spread the name to the whole oasis. Over the years, the words Qamaychi and Qamaylik changed to Qamashi. Jombo'z is the name of the village, derived from the name of the palace on the uncultivated, uncultivated gray soil. In ancient times, Jom was Yom (in the 13th-17th centuries, in particular, during the rule of the Mongols and later, a station, a palace) and was pronounced in the form of Jom in the rural dialect

(jilovchiqipchoq), and the word Jombo'z was added to the name of the place. is broken. Oqdahana is the name of the village, and oqdaxna (white - stream, daxna - narrow gorge, river) means a gorge, a river where snow melts and flows. Over the years, the name of the place in the dialect has been preserved as Oqdahana by being pronounced as Oqdahana. Changak is the name of a village, and in the Tajik language sangoh (stony field, stony place) in Uzbek pronunciation, Changak became the name of a place. Qarangqul - the name of the village is described differently in folk legends. There was a lake in the territory of "Bog'obod" neighborhood in ancient times, and the sunlight was blocked by a high mountain, so the people called it Qorong'iko'l, and some sources say that a black-armed giant lived there. , pronounced Qoronqo'l. In the toponyms of Kashkadarya, it is stated that the combination Qarangqul - (galang - large stone, qul - pasture) was pronounced as Qarangqul in the dialect and was transferred to the name of the place. Now this name is normalized as Qoranqo'l in the state register, and it is also written as such in documents. In ancient times, the Uzbeks called the word "aziztepa" for the cemetery. It is known that the name of the village of Azlartepa in Qamashi is shortened from the word " azizlar tepaligi " and is pronounced as Azlartepa in the vernacular. The name Joybeknazar means a stream in the Tajik language. has become Dialects, as localized variations of a language, contain specific linguistic features, phonetic nuances, and lexical peculiarities that distinguish one region from another. In Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language, with its diverse dialectal variations, creates a linguistically vibrant and geographically oriented landscape where place names serve as linguistic markers of regional identity and cultural identity.

The influence of dialects on the formation of place names in Uzbekistan is multifaceted and wide-ranging, reflecting the historical, socio-cultural and geographical connection of the regions where these dialects are spoken. The different phonetic structures, lexical peculiarities and morphological features that define each dialect are embedded in the toponymic lexicon, imbuing place names with a rich tapestry of linguistic glosses that reflect the local vernacular and regional identity.

For example, the Khorezm dialect spoken in the northwestern part of Uzbekistan has a significant impact on the toponymic landscape of the region. Place names in Khorezm are distinguished by their melodious intonation and unique phonetic signs, embodying the unspoken influence of the dialect and acting as a linguistic beacon illuminating the historical and cultural heritage of the region. The phonetic echo of Khorezm names such as "Urganch" or "Khiva" embodies the peculiarities of the sound of the dialect and preserves the local language heritage in the toponymic fabric. Similarly, the Surkhandarya dialect spoken in the southern regions of Uzbekistan imbues the place names of the region with its own linguistic tone and regional identities. The phonetic cadence and morphological structure of the Surkhandarya dialect is expressed in toponyms such as "Termiz" and "Sherabad" and covers the unique linguistic features that distinguish this dialect and puts the socio-cultural and geographical tapestry of the region in the first place.

In conclusion, the role of dialects in the formation of place names in Uzbekistan is the toponymic landscape of the nation, which testifies to the continuous heritage of linguistic diversity, cultural continuity and geographical peculiarities. The interplay between dialects and place names in its multifaceted aspects serves as a living tool for uncovering the complex intersections of language, geography, and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan's toponymic mosaic with depth, resonance, and historical significance. As we attempt to explore this tapestry of linguistic eclecticism, Uzbekistan's toponymic landscape bears witness to the enduring fusion of language, culture, and

geography, establishing an indelible connection between the spoken word and the geographic habitat in which it resides.

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