



TOPONIMIC VARIATION AND FACTORS OF ITS OCCURANCE

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Abstract: toponymic variation and factors of its occurrence are analyzed and scientifically based in the article.

Key words: onomastics, historical and modern, phonetic, dialectal, orthoepic, graphic, stylistic variant, toponym, toponymic variant.

Although the toponymy of the Uzbek language has been formed as a scientific direction and has achieved achievements, the phenomenon of variation in the toponymic system has hardly been studied. To prove our point, the bibliographic index "Onomastika Uzbekistana" published in 1989 shows the names of 525 works devoted to Uzbek toponymy, among which there is not a single work devoted to toponymic variants. However, some materials included in this index indicate the existence of a phenomenon of variability in the toponymy system. For example, in some articles, which of the two-form names is correct, one place (object) is called by more than one name, or the existence of toponymic parallels in related languages can be evidence of this.

In the bibliographic index "Uzbek onomastics" compiled by E. Begmatov, N. Ulukov, there are 1254 works on toponymy. In some of them, the variants of this or that toponym have been considered.

In Russian linguistics, as well as in the works devoted to a number of other languages, we see that attention was paid to the problem of variation in proper nouns and a number of studies were made. In most of these works, options, options and synonymy, types of options, relation of option tools to the literary norm, and linguistic parallels in the system of proper nouns are considered.

Variants in names and toponyms and their relation to synonymy form the majority of the analyzed works. In some of these works, the concrete forms of the option have been analyzed. For example, shortened forms of names, variants of full and incorrect names, phonetic variants, word formation variants, etc. Toponymic parallels are mentioned in some of the works. Such parallels can be between different languages or regions.

In some works, we see that the concept of variant is also used in the meaning of the forms of the acquired name in the language that it first adopted. For example, one of the articles of the linguist S.V. Bromley is devoted to this issue.

The study of variants of popular nouns does not only serve the linguistic theory, but also provides for the adjustment of toponyms and anthroponyms to certain norms in terms of the requirements of the literary language. Just as the problem of norms arises where there are options, when it comes to norms, the question of evaluating options is certainly a cross-sectional one. This is clearly seen in the analysis of works devoted to the issues of normalization of toponymy.

A. M. Selishev first paid attention to the issue of toponymic variability in Russian toponymy and conducted scientific research. Later, A. V. Superanskaya, Ye. V. Ukhmilina, G. V. Glinskikh, I. A. Vorob'yova, L. I. Marsheva, Z. M. Bogoslovskaya, O. L. Rubliyova, Yu. A. Karpenko and others created research on this issue.

Z.V.Rubtsova studied the variants of Belarusian and Russian toponymy and their standardization, L.I.Marsheva studied the dialectal variability specific to the toponymy of the region as part of the study of the structure and naming types of the dialectal toponymy of the Lipetsk region, I.A.Dambuev studied the variability in the toponymy of Buryatia and its causes.

L.M. Gorodilova studied toponym variants in Siberian pre-Yenisei work papers of the 17th-18th centuries.

L.P. Matey studied monographically the issue of perfection and variation of Sverdlov region oikonims.

G.V.Svishev, S.V.Sleptsova studied toponymic periphrasis with stylistic negative coloring in the language of French written sources and neutral stylistic coloring in the language of modern French journalism.

Ya.A. Dudareva analyzes Kuzbass and Kemerova as synonyms representing one region.

R. Khudoyberganov clarified the concept of variantness on the example of anthroponyms and tried to determine the relation of these variants to synonymy and onomastic parallels. He determined the lexical-dialectal variants of anthroponyms, shortened variants of names, petrified-diminutive variants of names, and spelling variants of anthroponyms and thoroughly researched them based on rich evidence.

Yu. Nematova commented on the historical and phonetic variation of oikonyms of Namangan region and noted that this is characteristic only of some oikonyms and is very limited in quantity.

From the analysis of the above works, it can be seen that the problem of onomastic variants has been analyzed to a certain extent in the linguistics of Russian and other nations. Despite this, there are no comprehensive and deep scientific analyzes and monographic studies on this complex problem. The problem of variability is much better studied in the field of simple words.

According to the theory of orthology, variability is characteristic for all phenomena and means of language. Variability is observed in toponymy as well as in the appellative lexical level of the language.

He thought about the toponymy of the Belarusian language

According to V.P. Lemtyugova, variants in the toponymy of this language arose due to 4 reasons:

1) due to the fact that Belarusian toponyms were written and recorded in Polish and Russian for a long time;

2) due to the loss of the original meaning of the toponym and the popular and etymological interpretation of the name;

3) due to the renaming of the place;

4) due to the mutual cooperation of the Belarusian and Russian languages. According to this author, variation in toponyms is not a positive phenomenon, because the first form of the name is broken, the nominative function is weakened.

Speaking about variants of toponyms and ethnonyms found on the territory of the USA, V.A. Skroznikova considers the second nickname (Arizona (state) The Grand Canyon - State Bolshogo Kanona) to be a variant of the official name of the place. Such secondary or additional names are also found in the names of some streets, districts, and quarters.

Considering the above names as variants, as the author of the article notes, is extremely conditional, because they are not a form of one name, but "different,

independent names belonging to the same object". These are actually close to parallel events.

As examples of variants of toponyms, H. Hasanov lists their full and abbreviated forms (England - Great Britain), Mexico (United States of Mexico), USA (United States of America), MAR (Arab Republic of Egypt), Amu and Amudarya, Brings like Sir and Syrdarya, Peter and St. Petersburg.

The above-mentioned forms of toponyms can be called toponymic variants, because they are different forms of one toponym.

T. Nafasov correctly evaluates the toponymic options as different forms of the same name and exemplifies the toponyms Jiydali // Jiydalik, Nyong'ogli // Nyongogli, Duob // Duoba // Dug'aba // Dug'ab brings as According to him, the toponyms Rabat - Kurgan, Oqrabot - Aqkurgan, Karasuv - Karadarya, Aksuv - Aqdarya, Kyzilsuv - Suhrob are synonyms.

There are some uncertainties in the following interpretation. First, in what cases are the given toponyms synonymous? In a functional (textual) state or in a non-functional (language unit) state? Oqrabot and Aqqorgan are not used interchangeably in the case of the proper noun of a concrete object. Secondly, although the names Aqdarya and Aksuv or Karadarya or Karasuv are synonymous when they are the names of rivers, it is not appropriate to equate them and call them synonyms when they become Karadarya (the name of a river) and Karasuv (the name of a stream). . Although the mentioned types of names are synonymous means in the toponymic fund of the language as a toponymic reserve, when they become the name of a concrete place, i.e., in a functional state, they lose their synonymous properties. For example, Karadarya (a river in Andijan region) cannot be replaced with Karasuv (a stream in Kosonsoy district of Namangan region).

T. Nafasov as an example of polynomial Fakhira - Fakhira; Vihara Bukhara – Bukhara; Names such as Nakhshab-Karshi were mentioned. These are essentially historical and modern forms of the same name, and consist of historical and synchronic variants of the name of the object. But Nahshad and Karshi are exceptions. Since one of them is an archaic, non-functional form, it does not enter into a toponymic parallel, and different forms do not constitute a phenomenon of variation as independent names. One of the reasons for spelling variants of toponyms is the different spelling of toponyms in Uzbek and Russian. It has the following manifestations:

- *one toponym is written in different forms: such as Tyankhozdaryo, Tangasdaryo, Tangqasdaryo, Tankhasdaryo, Tankhosdaryo;*

- *the Uzbek and Russian forms of the name differ: Kitab - Kitab, Zangiron - Zangiran, Sangohir - Sangahir, Tashchinor - Tashchinar, Arabon - Aravan, Mominabad - Muminabad, etc.*
- *In 1993, some lectures given at the scientific-practical conference held in Navoi city talked about variants of names and toponyms. For example, the team of authors noted that some toponyms are written in more than one form: Navoi - Navai;, Konimax - Kanimix - Kenimix; Kiziltepa – Kyzyltepa – Kizil-tepa; Beruni - Beruni - Biruni.*
- *Thoughts on anthroponymic and toponymic options can be found in the research of A.V. Superanskaya. He writes in one of his articles: "Official and informal forms of famous nouns have different characteristics in each national language and in each period.*
- *The fifth chapter of A.V. Superanskaya's thought-provoking book is called "Variantization of proper nouns", in which the reason for variation of proper nouns is explained as follows: "Variantization exists in the essence of proper nouns. Since proper nouns have a weak connection with the concept compared to appellatives, they have the opportunity to express the same event or relationship in different ways.*
- *In order for the name to vary, it should be widely used and widely known to the community. "Variants can be related to the same period and different periods, stylistic and situational, within different language groups, within a dialect or between different dialects, as well as between literary and formal, proper names and proper names."*
- *In general, different methods are used to divide linguistic units, including linguistic variants, into specific groups. This issue is summarized in the following points: "Linguists have used different symbols to classify linguistic units into certain groups, that is, to combine variants into invariants, and it can be divided into four groups:*
 - *1) combine into groups based only on their formal features;*
 - *2) classification based only on meaning;*
 - *3) classification according to the task;*
 - *4) grouping according to form, meaning and function.*
- *In our opinion, combining linguistic units into certain classes according to their form, meaning and function will give a good result." Because "the sign common to all linguistic units is the sound (form), the meaning side and the task side."*
- *The above criteria for grouping options can be applied to the onomastic system. This is clearly visible in the following groups:*

- 1. *Form variants of toponyms. This can include spelling, abbreviated, and literary and dialectal variants of place names.*
- 2. *Meaningful variants of toponyms. In this case, a place name in one form means more than one meaning, that is, it has more than one motive.*
- 3. *Functional variants of toponyms. In this case, toponyms of several forms mean one meaning, motive.*
- *Our observations show that the Uzbek toponymic system is characterized by more form variants.*
- *The emergence of toponymic options depends on many external and internal factors.*
- *The following factors can be mentioned under the influence of the internal capabilities of the language:*
 - *the variation characteristic of appellatives, which are the lexical basis of a toponym, causes the birth of toponymic variation;*

toponymic options are born as a result of the adaptation of the adopted appellatives, which are the lexical basis of toponyms, to the internal laws of the Uzbek language;

- phonetic features of dialects and dialects: they arise on the basis of the phenomena of sound exchange, sound change, sound reduction, sound increase;
- it is formed on the basis of simplification (speech economy) of the pronunciation of toponyms based on language laws;
- it is formed as a result of writing toponyms in different alphabets;
- the historical development of the language: historical variants of toponyms appeared as a result of the past linguistic environment, situation, language connection, contact, the use of lexical and morphemic tools belonging to different languages in naming objects, the same toponym being given differently in ancient sources;
- the use of toponyms in artistic, especially poetic speech for stylistic purposes such as expressing the historical and national color, giving attractiveness, impressive spirit;
- application of the law of analogy;
- the existence of the law of formal-semantic asymmetry in the language;
- "flexibility" (flexibility) of the language;
- individuality of speech;
- the possibility of choosing a language.

The following can be counted as external factors for the emergence of options:

- the influence of other languages: the pronunciation of place names in another foreign language, in particular, Russian, and its implementation through various sources;
- social differentiation of language;
- social changes in the life of society;
- spelling reform.

CONCLUSION

1. Variability in the toponymic system, including nouns, is the fact that one name has different forms. Variants of place names are found within a dialect and dialect, a language, a literary language and dialects.

2. Toponymic options are divided into: historical-etymological options, phonetic options, morphological options, graphic-orthographic options, according to the method of formation and linguistic material.

3. Toponym options for different areas are not interchangeable, they are independent units of each area. Similarly, dialect and inter-dialect variants are not used interchangeably, each dialect or dialect is an independent entity.

4. There are toponymic options between dialects and dialects, which are not evaluated and eliminated from the point of view of the literary norm in the system of that dialect and dialect. Normative assessment of them can happen only when these names are transferred to the literary language. Therefore, the manifestations of toponymic options within the framework of the literary language can be evaluated and standardized from the point of view of the literary standard.

One of the factors that create toponymic variants is that place names have local forms in different dialects and dialects. The dialectal form of a toponym is considered a mutual toponymic variant in relation to the literary form of a name or interdialectal forms of the same toponym.

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