

Toponyme, die aus zusammengesetzten Substantiven mit der Farbkomponente bestehen

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Zusammenfassung: Dieser Artikel analysiert Toponyme, die zusammengesetzte Substantive mit „Farb“-Komponenten enthalten. Das große Interesse an der Erforschung geographischer Namen lässt sich damit erklären, dass Namen wertvolles Material sind, um die Geschichte im Allgemeinen und die Sprachgeschichte im Besonderen zu beleuchten. Toponyme spiegeln in der Regel die ältesten Zustände sprachlicher Einheiten, phonetischer und morphologischer Phänomene wider, die aus der Sphäre der Gattungsnamen verschwinden könnten.

Schlüsselwörter: Toponyme, geografisches Objekt, zusammengesetzte Substantive, Kultur, Morphologie, Semantik

Toponyms constructed by compound nouns with the color component

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Abstract: This article analyzes toponyms containing compound nouns with “color” components. The great interest in studying geographical names can be explained by the fact that names are valuable material for highlighting history in general and the history of languages in particular. As a rule, toponyms reflect the most ancient states of linguistic units, phonetic and morphological phenomena that could disappear from the sphere of common nouns.

Keywords: toponyms, geographical object, compound nouns, culture, morphology, semantics

Introduction

Toponymy, one of the areas of onomastics, is an important source for the study of the history of a language (the history of lexicology, dialectology, etymology), since some toponyms (especially hydronyms) steadily preserve archaisms and dialectisms, often go back to the substratum languages of the peoples who lived in this territory. Toponymy helps to restore the features of the historical past of peoples, determine the boundaries of their settlement, outline the areas of the former distribution of languages, the geography of cultural and economic centers, trade routes, etc.

Toponym - a proper name, the name of any geographical object: rivers, lakes, seas, cities, villages, mountains, islands, streets and squares in cities and villages, etc. [Smolitskaya 1990:3].

Geographical names, toponyms carry not only location, but also a lot of information - historical, geographical, linguistic information. Any geographical name has a specific meaning, it is not a meaningless name. But the meaning of many place names has been lost, more precisely, it has become incomprehensible to modern people. In some toponyms of English and Uzbek languages, it can be observed that many compound nouns have color component.

Methods and literature review.

The word-formation system of the English language is a single whole, the individual elements of which, depending on the need, are more or less actively and differentiated used to create new lexical units.

“The main word-formation processes include affixation (prefixation, suffixation), root formation, borrowing, word formation, stable word combinations, semantic word formation, the formation of proper names from common nouns, abbreviations, conversion.” [Learning English online [Electronic resource].

According to the structural (morphological) classification, toponyms are divided into 4 types: a) simple, b) derivatives, c) complex, d) compound.

The number of simple toponyms is significantly inferior to the number of complex and compound ones, and their etymologization is largely impossible, because many names are passed from other languages and are perceived as a pure basis. Simple non-derivative names consist only of the root word without any auxiliary formants: *Comb, Barrow, Down, Stall, Moor*, etc.

Derived toponyms are more common. They are formed by adding a morphological affix to the root: *Stanton, Kingston, Birmingham, Scarborough*, etc.

The third type includes complex toponyms. They consist of two morphemes that act as the basis of the toponym: *Blackpool, Brentside, Wallingwells, Whitbarrow*, etc.

Compound toponyms are a phrase consisting of two or more parts of speech: *Cold Harbour, Standing Stone, Barton under Needwood, Black Notley*, etc.

Color naming, i.e. adjective with meaning color reflects not only the color itself, but also other characteristics of the geographical object (social, emotional, etc.), “representing the conceptual picture of the world” [1]. It has aesthetic value and is often used as a symbol. Associations to colors are often the same for people of the same nationality, but when analyzing a foreign language, a different characteristic of color and its association in the mentality of a person from another country can be revealed, because each language perceives the world in its own way, i.e. has its own way of conceptualizing.

Results

The problem of color naming attracts the attention of many linguists, but still remains a topic that has not been studied enough. Currently, color is one of the most important parameters of perception of reality, which determines both the language and, in particular, geographical names [1, p. 125].

The ability of color designations to have a symbolic meaning is due to the fact that in the meaning of any word the image present in the human mind is fixed. In a broader sense, the words can be defined as “similarity (correspondence) of the

structure and state of the psyche to the structure and state of objects as the results of their reflection in practical transformative interaction with them and a means of practical orientation in them” [3, p. 21].

In English toponyms, the most common color designation is the lexeme green (green) - 25%, which is most often used in its direct meaning within the geographical name. Another frequency color designation in English toponyms is white (white) - 12% and black (black) - 16%. These colors most often reflect the color characteristics of the geographical place denoted by the toponym.

For example, the white color (white) in English toponyms often conveys the color and brilliance of a geographical feature or its special composition: Whitburn is the name of a stream, white is associated with the brilliance of water; Whittle-le-Woods - the name of the hill, white is used in the meaning of "chalky"; Whitewood - the name of the forest, white - the color of the bark of trees; Whitwick is the name of a dairy farm, white is associated with the color of milk.

Since ancient times, Britain has been called Albion: the name, presumably, goes back to the Celtic word for "mountains" (compare Alps), but may be related to the Latin word "albus" (white). The first thing travelers see when they cross the English Channel are the white chalk cliffs around Dover. It is no coincidence that the English lovingly pronounce the phrase "the white cliffs of Dover" (the white cliffs of Dover), symbolizing the joy of returning home. [13, p. 581]

In the 90s years of the XIX century. in the UK, "red-brick universities" (red-brick universities) appeared - new higher education institutions built of red brick (unlike the stone buildings of the oldest universities of Oxford and Cambridge), focused more on teaching applied than classical sciences, which was due to the need training of specialists for the rapidly developing British industry.

Discussions

While we observe Uzbek or other Turkic languages, it should be mentioned that academician A.N. Kononov and Kazakh toponymist Yt. Koychubaev have researched that words such as white, black, blue, yellow, red do not always mean color. This idea was developed by scientists such as H. Hasanov, G. Konkashpaev, T. Nafasov, S. Koraev. For example, the well-known toponymist scientist T. Nafasov, comparing the words white and black in the names of residential areas, wrote: "When comparing the direction of sunlight or the sides of the world, the word white is kunchikar (east), It is known that the word "black" means sunny (west). These two criteria are related to the names Aqqishlaq, Karaqishlaq, Aqovul, Karaovul. Aqqishloq, Aqovul - a village (ovul) on the east side; Karakishloq, Karaovul is a village (ovul) in the sun".

According to experts, the colors used in the names of hydro-objects can represent different meanings. For example, toponymist scientist N. Okhunov writes that it is white compared to water that flows constantly, is saturated with snow water from mountains and glaciers, flows in its natural bed, does not dry up in summer, has a pale color, and is suitable for drinking. the word was used and they were called - Aksuv, Aksoy.

According to the sources, the names indicating the destination by color were used in ancient times in many nations, for example, the names of the Red and Black

seas. For the inhabitants of ancient Mesopotamia, all the western part of the Indian Ocean was considered south. According to their principles of determining the directions of the world, the color red represented the south. For this reason, the authors of the ancient world called the current Red Sea Eritrea or mare Rubrum (in Latin and Greek) - "red sea".

For the Mesopotamians, black meant north. One of the oldest names of the Black Sea is Akhshaena, which means "black" in the ancient Iranian language. The ancient Greeks also called this sea pontos Melos which meant the Black (Northern) Sea.

Conclusion. The results of the investigation show that “white” and “black” and other colors are highly productive elements of the English and Uzbek toponyms. They represent not only characteristic, but also evaluative features. The meaning of the coloronym determines the motivational specificity of the toponymic unit, and the existence of the evaluative component in some colorants gives the emotional-evaluating connotation to the toponymic unit itself.

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