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CHARACTERISTICS OF TOPONYMS FUNCTIONONG AS ATTRIBUTES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the features of some toponyms(place names) according to their synatactic function as an attribute in Uzbek. In particular, we will limit ourselves to determining the function of toponyms in a sentence, without focusing on controversial issues in linguistics. In the analysis of examples collected from works of art, we observed that toponyms appear in the function of all three types of attributes, and we will analyze them based on examples.

KEYWORDS: *Toponyms, Toponymy, Attribute, Attributive, Qualifying, Adjectival.*

INTRODUCTION

In the Uzbek language, attributes are mainly divided into qualifying attributes and qualitative attributes. Some linguists also distinguish expository attributes as a type of attribute.

In this section, we will limit ourselves to determining the function of toponyms in a sentence, without focusing on controversial issues in linguistics. In the analysis of examples collected from works of art, we observed that toponyms appear in the function of all three types of attributes, and we will analyze them based on examples.

1. U borguncha Turkistonning husni ochilmaydi. [1, 450]

2. Shahar Turkiya tasarrufida qolgan ekan. [2, 162]

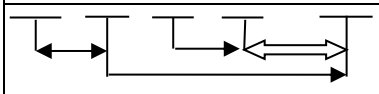
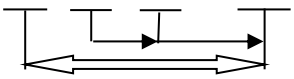
In Uzbek, the accusative definite article is formed with the suffix -, in which the component being defined is called каралмиш and it accepts the possessive suffix. The accusative definite article can be omitted, that is, used without a marker, but the possessive suffix is not omitted, of course, there are exceptions: like our street, our yard. The accusative definite article expresses the meaning of possessiveness.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the first sentence, the toponym Turkistan, which functions as the possessor, determines the component husni and is connected based on a coordinate connection. Since Turkistan is a third person singular, the definite article has received the possessive affix -i. The components ega (husni) and eksemi (oksılmıy) are connected based on a core predicative connection. In this sentence, there is also a non-core predicative connection, which expresses the predicative relationship between the components U and varguncha, which are not the main parts of the sentence. R. Asadov notes, “A syntactic unit expressed by a verb entering a non-nuclear predicative relation is always bivalent” [3, 18]. In this sentence, the component is bivalent: the non-nuclear predicative relation is the first valence, and the subordinate relation to the component is the second valence.

In the second sentence, the toponym of Turkey, in the form of a markerless participle, is a focussed attribute in relation to the syntactic unit that has remained in its possession, and denotes the place of control of the component of the city in the possessive function.

The component and conjunction models of the sentences are as follows:

1) U borguncha Turkistonning husni ochilmaydi			
	Yu.M.11	$\underline{ÑP_1}$. $\underline{ÑDP_2}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$ Pnp Vp_2 Sps S Vfng	K.M.11
2) Shahar Turkiya tasarrufida qolgan ekan			
	Yu.M.12	$\underline{ÑP_1}$. $\underline{ÑDP_2}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$ Pnp Vp_2 Sps S Vfng	K.M.12

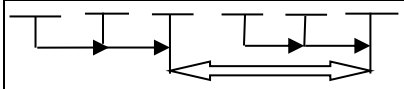
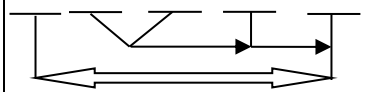
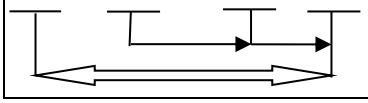
In the following sentences, we will explore additional meanings of the unmarked directional attribute.3. Qadimgi Rim xaritasi doskaga osilganicha qolib ketdi [4, 73].

4. Poezd Axalkalaki va Tbilisi shohbekatlariga boradi [2, 173].

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5. Dushman Moskva bo‘sag‘asida manglayidan zarba oldi [1, 502].

In the third sentence, the toponym Roman does not express the owner of the map component, but rather its belonging to that place. In the following sentences, the toponyms Akhalkalaki and Tbilisi (4), Moscow (5) indicate that the objects represented by the components shohbekatlari (4), bısagasıda (5) are located in a part of that territory. All toponyms in the sentences are connected to the core predicate (3) and the location case (4, 5) components based on a coordinate connection. The function and component models of the sentences are as follows:

3) Qadimgi Rim xaritasi doskaga osilganicha qolib ketdi			
	Yu.M.13	ÑD. ÑD. NP_1 ÑD . ÑD. NP_2 Adj S S S Vp_1 Vaux	K.M.13
4) Poezd Axalkalaki va Tbilisi shohbekatlariga boradi			
	Yu.M.14	NP_1 . IHÑD . IIHÑD . ÑD . NP_2 S S S S Vf	K.M.14
5) Dushman Moskva bo‘sag‘asida ... zarba oldi.			
	Yu.M.15	NP_1 . ÑD . ÑD . NP_2 S S S SVf	K.M.15

Toponyms can also come with several other suffixes and/or auxiliaries as attributes.

6. U Namanganday joydan bu yerga o‘qiyman deb kelgan [4, 19].

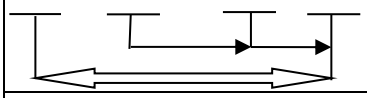
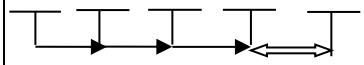
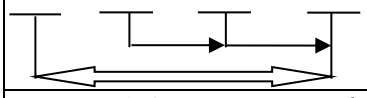
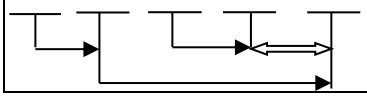
7. Istanbuldagi qamoqxonada xayrlashayotgan chehra gavdalanardi [2, 178].

8. Laylo Istanbul haqidagi ta’riflarni esladi [2, 23].

9. Armaniston tomondagi ufqda oq bulutlar ko‘zga tashlanardi [2, 162].

In the sixth sentence, the toponym Namanganday is connected to the component of the case of place by a subordinate relationship. A. Qalandarov, in his study of the syntactic and semantic features of comparatives in English and Uzbek, noted that “... in the Uzbek language, the suffixes -day(-dek) are considered means of forming comparatives. The word that receives this suffix is a model object and is compared and likened to the syntactic unit connected to it” [6, 62]. In this sentence, the toponym Namanganday is a model object to the place to which it is given.

In the seventh sentence, the toponym Istanbul is a attribute of the component of the case of place by means of the affix in and is connected by a subordinate relationship. In the eighth sentence, the toponym Istanbul is activated by means of the auxiliary and the affix in, clarifying the component of the definitions without a means. In the ninth sentence, the syntactic unity of the Armenian toponym is determined by the affix + -dagi in the horizon. The functional and component models of the sentences are as follows:

6) U Namanganday joydan ... kelgan.			
	Yu.M.16	NP_1 . ÑD . ÑD . NP_2 Pnp S S Vf	K.M.16
7) Istanbuldagi qamoqxonada xayrlashayotgan chehra gavdalanardi			
	Yu.M.17	ÑD . ÑD . ÑD . NP_1. NP_2 S S Vp_1 S Vf	K.M.17
8) Laylo Istanbul haqidagi ta’riflarni esladi			
	Yu.M.18	NP_1 . ÑD . ÑD . NP_2 S Spr S Vf	K.M.18
9) Armaniston tomondagi ufqda oq bulutlar ko‘zga tashlanardi			
	Yu.M.19	ÑD . ÑD . ÑD . NP_1 . NP_2 Spr S Adj S Vf	K.M.19

It is observed that toponyms also become attributes in the genitive case. In this regard, we will analyze the following sentences:10. Ular o‘g‘limni ... Odessa-Moskva poezdida olib ketishgan [4, 129].

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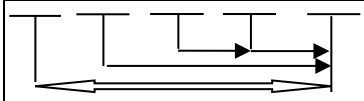
11. Yosh musofirni Rossiya, Ukraina sarguzashtlari kutmoqda [2, 203].

12. Allaqayerdan u Istanbul dokasini topibdi [1, 445]. In the tenth sentence, the toponyms in the combination Odessa-Moscow train in the function of attributes indicate the direction of movement of the train, that is, it is equivalent to the combination train from Odessa to Moscow. In the eleventh sentence, the combination Russia, Ukraine adventures indicates the place of occurrence and connection of the determined, that is, it undergoes the following transformation:

11) Yosh musofirni Rossiya, Ukraina sarguzashtlari kutmoqda →Yosh musofir Rossiyada va Ukrainada sarguzashtlarni boshidan kechiradi.

In the twelfth sentence, the combination Istanbul gauze means a type of Istanbul gauze. We cannot replace this combination with the combinations Istanbul gauze, gauze in Istanbul, and gauze produced in Istanbul. The function and component models of the sentences are as follows:

10) Ular o‘g‘limni ... Odessa-Moskva poezdida olib ketishgan.

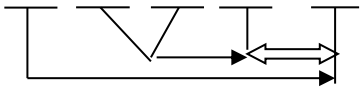


Yu.M.20

$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_2}$ K.M.20

Pnp S S S Vf

11) ... musofirni Rossiya, Ukraina sarguzashtlari kutmoqda.

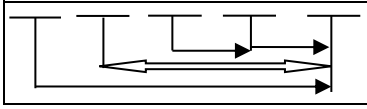


Yu.M.18

$\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{IHÑD}$. $\underline{IIHÑD}$. $\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$ K.M.18

S S S S Vf

12) Allaqayerdan u Istanbul dokasini topibdi.



Yu.M.19

$\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_2}$ K.M.19

Pn_{ind} Pnp S S Vf

CONCLUSION

Thus, in the Uzbek language, toponyms that function as attributes occur in the main and accumulative forms, taking the affixes -dagi, -day(dek), and combined with functional auxiliaries with the affix -dagi.

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