SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TOPONYMS IN ENGLISH AS DETERMINERS

Jumatov Rashid Yangibaevich
Acting Associate Professor of Urgench State University, Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences,

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra21585
DOI No: 10.36713/epra21585

ABSTRACT
This article analyzes the features of some toponyms(place names) according to their synatactic function as an attribute(determiner) in English. In particular, it has been observed that in English, toponyms can be all parts of speech, namely possessive, participial, complement, determiner, and case determiner. Also, toponyms can form prepositional and prepositional combinations and participate as determiners. Also, they are studied using examples.
KEYWORDS: *Toponyms, toponymy, determiner, attribute, locative, adjectival.*

INGLIZ TILIDA TOPONIMLARNING ANIQLOVCHI SIFATIDAGI XUSUSIYATLARI

Jumatov Rashid Yangibaevich,
Kafedrasi Dotsenti v.b
Urganch Davlat Universiteti, Fanlar Doktori
Filologiya fanlarida falsafa,

ANNOTATSIYA
Ushbu maqolada ba'zi toponimlarning (joy nomlari) ingliz tilidagi atribut (aniqlovchi) sifatidagi sintaktik vazifasiga ko'ra xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, ingliz tilida toponimlar gapning barcha qismlari, ya'ni ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi, hol aniqlovchi bo'lishi mumkinligi kuzatilgan. Shuningdek, toponimlar bosh va bosh gap birikmalarini hosil qilib, aniqlovchi sifatida qatnashishi mumkin. Shuningdek, ular misollar yordamida o'rganiladi.
Tayanch so'zlar: Toponimlar, toponimika, aniqlovchi, atribut, o'rin, sifatdosh.

Джуматов Рашид Янгибаевич, и.о, доцент
Ургенчского государственного университета, доктор
философских наук по филологическим наукам,

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТОПОНИМОВ КАК ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЕЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ.

АННОТАЦИЯ
В данной статье анализируются особенности некоторых топонимов (местных названий) в английском языке в соответствии с их синтаксической функцией в качестве атрибутов (детерминантов). В частности, отмечается, что топонимы в английском языке могут быть всеми частями речи, а именно притяжательными, причастными, комплементарными, детерминантами, падежными детерминантами. Также топонимы могут образовывать предложные и предложные фразы и участвовать в качестве детерминантов. Они также изучаются с помощью примеров.
Ключевые слова: Топонимы, топонимы, детерминант, атрибут, место, прилагательное.

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

INTRODUCTION

A determiner (in Russian linguistics an attribute) is a secondary part of speech that determines nouns, pronouns, and other words with the character of nouns in a sentence [1, 162]. A. Qalandarov emphasized the distinction between two types of determiners in linguistics: locative determiners and adjectival determiners [2, 86]. Most linguists recognize the existence of three types of determiners, namely, they divide them into adjectival determiners, locative determiners, and explanatory determiners [3, 90; 4, 87; 5, 236].

When used as an adjective determiner in English, toponyms are relative adjectives, indicating the specificity and belonging of the determined to that place:

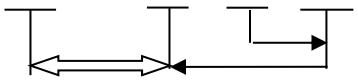
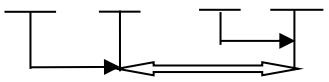
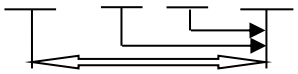
1. They … hoisted the Virginia flag [6, 177].
2. Boston terriers are not a hot item … [6, 173]
3. The moonlight – the soft Atlantic air [7, 58].

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the first sentence given, the toponym Virginia serves as a determiner and the flag component in the complement function indicates where the object it represents belongs. The question asked to this combination is not Whose flag? but What kind of flag? In the second sentence, the toponym Boston serves as a determiner of the terriers' component in the possessive function and indicates the breed of the object (terriers – dog) represented by this component and answers the question What type of? In the third sentence, the toponym Atlantic serves as a determiner of the air element in the nominative function and indicates its place of origin, which can be explained by the transformation method:

3) The moonlight – the soft Atlantic air → … soft air in the Atlantic indicates which region the air component belongs to.

The component and conjunction models of the discussed sentences look like this;

1) They … hoisted the Virginia flag. (attribute of object)	
 Yu.M.1	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{ÑD}$ K.M.1 Pnp Vf S S
2) Boston terriers are not a hot item … (attribute of subject)	
 Yu.M.2	$\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_2}$ K.M.2 S S Adj cngS
3. The moonlight – the soft Atlantic air (attribute of predicate)	
 Yu.M.3	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_2}$ K.M.3 S Adj S S

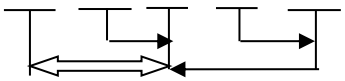
It was concluded that toponyms, as a qualifying determiner, are placed before the complement, possessor, and participle, and if there is another qualifying determiner, the toponym comes after it.

4. … despite the twenty length of the White House pool he had just completed [181, 7].

In the next sentence, the toponym that acts as a determiner has a possessive meaning and indicates where the determined thing belongs, which we can prove by means of a substitution transformation with the prepositional combination of. In the transformation, first of all, we drop the superfluous subordinate components without damaging the content of the sentence, and then we subject them to a substitution transformation:

4) … despite the twenty length of the White House pool he had just completed → he had just completed the White House pool → … the pool of the White House → … the pool in the White House.

As a result of the transformation, it becomes clear that the object represented by the pool component belongs to the White House space or is located in that space. We will demonstrate the syntactic and morphological features of the sentence structure in the following component and conjunction models:

4) he had just completed the White House pool (N_1+N_2 = N_2 + of N_1)	
 Yu.M.4	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{ÑD}$. $\underline{ÑD}$ K.M.4 Pnp Adv auxVp$_2$ S S

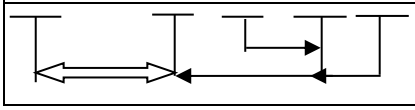
SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

Using the following examples, we will analyze the activation of toponyms in the function of determiners by means of prepositions. In this case, toponyms are not adjectives, but locative determiners.

5. The … limousine was parked … at the western exit of the Queens-Midtown Tunnel [8, 82].
6. Senator Robert Kennady had been in the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles [8, 28].
7. They drove through the sleepy streets of little Oakbridge… [6, 15].

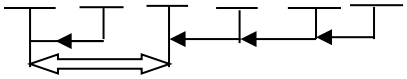
The most common preposition forming a determiner in English is the preposition of. This preposition in the structure N + of + N indicates that the previous noun belongs to the next noun, that is, it expresses possessiveness. In the fifth sentence, the toponym Queens-Midtown Tunnel is a determiner in relation to the syntactic unit at the western exit in the function of a case and is connected to it by means of a subordinating conjunction. In this sentence, the place case was activated by the preposition at and the passive verb in the category of the participle was parked, which means the place of implementation of the action. As a result, the toponymic compound has the structure at N + of N.

The functional and component model of the sentence is as follows:

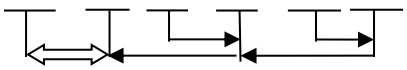
5) The ... limousine was parked ... at the western exit of the Queens-Midtown Tunnel (attribute of adverbial modifier of place)		
	Yu.M.5	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$ K.M.5 S auxVp$_2$ Adj S prS

In the sixth sentence, two toponyms act as determiners: the Ambassador Hotel is activated by the preposition of and is connected by a subordinating relation to the syntactic unit in the ballroom, which acts as a case of the core predicate component had been. The next toponym Los Angeles element, by means of the preposition in, is subordinate to the previous toponym Ambassador Hotel, performing the function of a determiner and expressing its place of existence. Thus, in this sentence, the syntactic units in the ballroom and of the Ambassador Hotel are subordinate to the preceding part and dominant to the following part. As a result, the structure … in N+of N + in N is formed.

The morphological and syntactic features of the sentence are reflected in the following juncture and component models.

6) Senator Robert Kennady had been in the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles			
	Yu.M.6	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}AP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$ S S auxVp$_2$ prS prS prS	K.M.6

In the seventh sentence, the toponym Oakbridge is defined by the adjective little and is connected to the component streets in the function of a case by means of the preposition of. The component streets is activated by means of the preposition through and enters into a subordinate relationship with the core predicative component drove, and is also defined by the adjective sleepy. As a result, the structure through Adj + N + of + Adj + N is formed. The sentence's conjunction and component model is as follows:

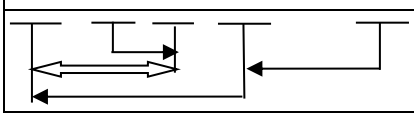
7) They drove through the sleepy streets of little Oakbridge			
	Yu.M.7	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$ Pnp Vf Adj prS Adj prS	K.M.7

In English, determiners expressed with place-name nouns are formed using other prepositions besides the preposition of.

8. There was an old fellow in the train from Plymouth yesterday [7, 98].
9. He died while returning from a trip to Alaska [8, 138].
10. Encyclopaedia Britannica offers a page on Jamestown [6, 96].

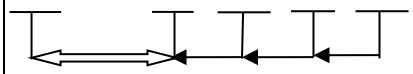
In the analyzed sentence 8, in the combination with the determiner the train from Plymouth, the place name Plymouth is located by means of the preposition from, clarifying the direction of movement of the train component; the train element, in turn, performs the function of a case by means of the preposition in, expressing the place of existence of the core predicated (owns) component an old fellow. As a result, the structure in N + from N is formed.

The syntactic and morphological properties of the components in the sentence are reflected in the following models:

8) There was an old fellow in the train from Plymouth.		
	Yu.M.8	$\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$ K.M.8 Adaux Adj S prS prS

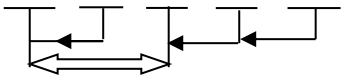
SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

In the ninth sentence, the toponym Alaska is combined with the preposition to and becomes the determiner of the a trip component activated by the preposition from. As a result, the determiner compound structure from N + to N is formed. We will describe the syntactic relations and word groups of the participants in the sentence using the following models:

9) He died while returning from a trip to Alaska			
	Yu.M.9	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$ Pnp Vf prVg prS prS	K.M.9

CONCLUSION

In the last tenth sentence, we turn our attention to the preposition on. The place name Jamestown has identified the component a page, which is the direct complement of the clause expressed by the transitive verb offers, and has entered into a subordinating relationship with it through the preposition on. The combination forms the structure N + on N. The functional and component models of the sentence look like this:

10) Encyclopaedia Britannica offers a page on Jamestown			
	Yu.M.10	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}AP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$. $\underline{\tilde{N}D}$ S S Vf S prS	K.M.10

It has been observed that in English, toponyms can be all parts of speech, namely possessive, participial, complement, determiner, and case determiner. Also, toponyms can form prepositional and prepositional combinations and participate as determiners in the following structures: Nt + N; Nt+N = N + of Nt ; at N + of Nt; in N+of Nt + in Nt; through Adj + N + of + Adj + Nt; in N + from Nt; from N + to Nt; N + on Nt.

REFERENCES/ADABIYOTLAR/ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. *Slobodkina N.A., Abduraimova B.Yu., Rustamova Z.N., Tukliyeva G.N. Practical English Grammar. – Tashkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi, 2007. – 296 p.*
2. *Qalandarov A.R. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida komparativlik kategoriyasi ifodalanishining sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlari: Fil. fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori ... diss. – Toshkent, 2019. – 154 b.*
3. *Abdurahmonov G'. O'zbek tili grammatikasi (Sintaksis). – Toshkent, 1996. – 248 b.*
4. *Muxamedova D., Nosirova D. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. – Toshkent, 2014. – 116 b.*
5. *Сравнительная грамматика тюркских языков. – Москва, 2001. – 822 с.*
6. *Patricia Cornwell. Isle of Dogs. – New York: The Berkley publishing group, 2001. – 413 p.*
7. *Agatha Christie. And then there were none. – New York: The Berkley publishing group, 1991. – 204 p.*
8. *Charles Templeton. The kidnapping of the President. – New York: First Avon Printing, 1975. – 276 p.*