SPELLING FEATURES OF PLACE NAMES ABOUT LEARNING

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Abstract

Literacy is one of the main signs of culture - writing words correctly according to the norms of the literary language. Spelling rules are developed based on certain principles. It is based on phonetic, morphological, historical - traditional, differentiation, etymological principles. These principles are also followed in the writing of place names. In this article, we will express our opinions about the writing of place names.

Keywords: Toponym, combined toponym, spelling, literacy, principle, phonetic principle, morphological principle, historical-traditional principle, etymological principle.

Аннотация

Грамотность - один из главных признаков культуры - правильное написание слов по нормам литературного языка. Орфографические правила разрабатываются на основе определенных принципов. Он основан на фонетическом, морфологическом, историко-традиционном, дифференциационном, этимологическом принципах. Этим принципам следуют и при написании топонимов. В этой статье мы выскажем свое мнение о написании топонимов.

Ключевые слова: Топоним, комбинированный топоним, орфография, грамотность, принцип, фонетический принцип, морфологический принцип, историко-традиционный принцип, этимологический принцип

Spelling is one of the important issues of speech culture. Literacy is one of the main signs of culture - writing words correctly according to the norms of the literary language. Spelling rules are developed based on certain principles. It is based on phonetic, morphological, historical - traditional, differentiation, etymological principles. These principles are also followed in the writing of place names. We present our opinions on the spelling of place names below.

It should be noted that a certain part of the toponyms in the territory of our republic is recorded on the basis of the phonetic principle. There is a reason for that, of course. The Uzbek language is a multi-dialect language. Therefore, toponyms reflect the dialectal features of a certain region. Dialectal sound changes, shortening, and brevity often occur in names. These require that most place names be written on a phonetic basis.

According to the phonetic principle, geographical names are written as they are pronounced in spoken speech. An example of this is the toponym of Sovurtepa in Beshariq district. This term is recorded in historical sources, in particular, in the documents of the archive of the

Kokan Khanate of the 19th century, in the form of Sobirtepa. The name was created by adding the word tepa to the anthroponym Sabir, one of the personal names. Later, this toponym became "Sovurtepa" as a result of sound changes - the transition of the sound "b" to "v", the phoneme "i" to "u", and this form was transferred to the spelling as well. The name of Buvaida district in Fergana region is also written on the phonetic principle. Buwayda is a phonetic variation of Bibi Ubayda. In this case, first one of the similar syllables (bi+bi=bi), then the vowel "i" was dropped from the adjacent narrow vowels (i+u), and the phoneme "b" changed to the sound "v" in the intervocal position. As a result, Bibi Ubayda came to appear > Buvayda. The spelling is based on the pronunciation of the name.

The place names that are written depending on whether they are spoken or heard are Boytako'prik, Avgonbog, Ghaziyogliq, Boybucha in Dangara district, Aravon, Chombagish in Uchkoprik district, Bessari in Pop district, Uirat in Rishton district, Chuvalanchi in Baghdad district, Oftobachek in Oltinkol district, Qayilma in Koshtepa district, Jomonjar in Uzbekistan district, Toqsava, Charvoqtorangi in Beshariq district, Mashat in Margilon, Juz in Samarkand region, Jetiuruv in Samarkand region, Siyob, Payshanbi, Shanbi, Desurkh, Deshkon, Buzravat, Achchiquduq, Achchidarya, Chuchchibuloq, Debodom, Debolo in Surkhandarya region are examples. According to the origin of these toponyms, initially Boybo'takoprik, Afganbog, Gozoyogli, Boybuvicha, Arabon, Chongbagish, Beshsari, Uyrot, Chubalanchi, Oftobachichek, Kairma, Yomonjar, Toksoba, Chorbogtorangi, Mashad, Yuz, Ettiurug', Siyohab, Peshan, Shanba, Dehisurkh, Dehishaikhan, It is formed in the form of Buzrugravot, Achchiqkuduq, Achchiqdarya, Chuchukbuloq, Chuchukkuduq, Karakushchi, Dehibodom, Dehibolo. Later, bora - bora underwent various phonetic changes in oral speech and became pronounced in the above cases. This pronunciation served as the basis for their writing.

So, it can be understood from the above that when place names are written on the phonetic principle, their pronunciation features are taken into consideration. In this case, a certain degree of commonality is maintained in the pronunciation and writing of toponyms.

The morphological principle occupies one of the important places in the writing of toponyms. Most of the place names are written on this basis. According to this principle, toponyms are written not according to pronunciation, but according to the original. For example, the name of the village of Kushchi in Furqat district is spoken as Kuchchi. The fact that the sound "ch" in the word affects the sound "sh" before it, making it exactly like itself, led to the pronunciation of the name in this way. Although this toponym is pronounced in the form of Kuchchi, it is actually written in the form of Kushchi. The toponym of Sardoba in the city of Namangan is pronounced as Saddova after changing the sound in the form of rd>dd, b>v in the speech of the rural population. But in the spelling, its status as Sardoba is preserved. The name of the village of Degrezlik in the city of Ko'kan is spoken in the Derezli style, but based on the morphological principle it is written as Degrezlik.

Also, Daminboychek toponym in Izboskan district - Damboychek, Topobjuvoz toponym in Pakhtaabad district - Topajuvoz, Yondama toponym in Torakorgan district - Yandama, Turgoq

toponym in Uchkoprik district - Turvoq, Shoberdi toponym in Beshariq district - Shovardi, Shotora toponym in Furqat district - Shotira, Shungar toponym - Shumkor, Dangara Boybota toponym-Boyta, Ashurqulmergan toponym-Ashqulmergan in Uzbekistan district, Shahrikhonchek-Sharkhonchek in Jalalquduq district, Yayilma toponym in Andijan district-Yayilma, Sutlibuloq toponym in Yangigorgan district-Suttibuloq, Jarqoton toponym in Pop district-Jharkotan, Kashqaryon toponym in Rishton district-Kashkairon, Toraqorgan district Khojand toponym - Khojant, Ponsod toponym of Buvaida district - although it is pronounced like Ponsot, it is written according to the original based on the morphological principle.

It is necessary to say that many place names are mostly not written correctly on the pages of newspapers and magazines, in official documents. However, there are some disadvantages in this regard. For example, some place names are written in different ways on road signs, signs on the streets and stations, and on signs on the front of the bus, so the culture of written speech cannot be achieved. Begovot, Begovat, Jaloyir toponym Jalaer, Jaloer, Jalayil, Karabakhish toponym Karabogish, Karabogich are written as proof of our opinion.

It is known that some words in our language are spelled in two different ways: barobar-baravar, gadoy-gado, grandchild-grandchild, king-king, etc. Orthographic variation is also characteristic of place names. Spelling variants of toponyms often occur as a result of sound changes that occur in the composition of the name. In fact, the variation in names requires that the same toponym be written in two different forms between regions. One of the options is based on the origin of the name (morphological principle), while the second one is based on its pronunciation in the speech of the local population (phonetic principle). A clear example of this is the writing of the toponym Arabon, which was created on the basis of the Arab ethnonym. Those of this toponym related to the territory of Vobkent, Qiziltepa, Shahrisabz districts are written in the Arabon style, and those belonging to the Dangara district are written in the Aravon style.

The following are examples of place names written in two different forms: Rabat (Boysun, Sayhunabad districts) - Ravot (Andijan, Markhamat, Kosonsoy, Uychi, Shahrikhan, Ishtikhan, Farish districts), Karaboyin (Beshariq, Shahrikhan, Chirakchi, Boysun, Shahrisabz districts) – Karamo'yin (Jomboi, Pastdargom districts), Chorbog (Narpay, Forish, Olot, Boysun, Uchkoprik, Toraqorgan districts) – Chorvoq (Asaka, Bostonliq, Shahrisabz, Khatirchi districts), Chubalanchi (Yangibozor district) – Chuvalanchi (Baghdad district) . districts) - Olot (Bukhara region), Arg'un (Navoi, Denov districts) - Arg'in (Asaka, Qibray, Orta Chirchik districts), Yov (Uchko'prik district) - Jov (Buvayda district), Afganbog (Guzor district) - Avgonbog (Kokan city)), Yom (Zomin district) - Jom (Samarkand region) and others.

When it comes time, it should be noted that there are many confusions in the writing of joint toponyms. It is known that joint toponyms consist of the combination of two or more words, express one concept, and are pronounced with one head accent: Jiydaqishloq, Yangiariq, Aqsoy, Oktepa, Qoshk'prik, Koratog', Qazokovul,

Like Shahimardonsoy, Karako'rpasoy, Dehkonto'dasoy. Parts of joint place names are added or separated. In the current rules, the second part of the toponyms composed of similar nouns (words such as daryo, soy, arik, kurgan, village, tepa, ovol, bridge, guzar) is recommended to be written together: Syrdaryo, Aqdaryo, Kuvasoy, Dahanasoy, Beshariq, Ucharikh, Yanyikurgan, Torakurgan, Jiidaqishloq, Gulqishloq, Oktepa,

Such as Karatepa, Beshovul, Tumanovul, Toshko'prik, Gishtko'prik, Sumalakguzar, Isfaraguzar.

But in some press releases, this rule is not given enough importance. Some of the toponyms created in the above format are New Kurgan, New Village, Kum Village, Galla Arol, Aq Bulak, Ali Ovul, To'i Tepa, To'kai Tepa, Khirmon Tepa, Karovul Bazaar, Chosh Tepa, Bori Jar, Big Village, Chuqur Village, Kayragoch Ovul. written is an example of this. However, parts of the recorded place names had to be added.

It is interesting to note that in newspapers and magazines joint place names are written separated by dashes in some cases. The proof of our opinion is that the toponyms Arpa-poya, Kara-kamysh, Guruch-arik, Kuygan-yor, Besh-karagoch were written in this way. This is completely against the rules of spelling. As mentioned above, the components of these names should be written together.

In addition, it is not noticeable that the names of joint places are sometimes written as Labi Hovuz, Orta Ovul, Kizil Tepa, Kotir Buloq, Kizil Kiya, Takiyon Tepa, Kyz Mazar. According to the rule, it is appropriate to write these names in the form of Labihovuz, Ortaovul, Qiziltepa, Kotirbuloq, Qizilqiya, Takiyontepa, Kyzmozor.

In our spelling, it is regulated that place names formed from adjectives and proper nouns should be written separately. According to this rule, parts of the toponyms of Old Ghazalkent, Old Melon, Old Yaipan, Katta Koshtepa, Kichik Koshtepa, Upper Shahrikhan, Upper Novkent, Lower Novkent are written separately, and the second part is numbered with a capital letter. But on the pages of the press, we sometimes come across the situation where the names of the places formed in such a pattern are added together. The fact that the toponyms of Ortashahrikhan, Eskihakkulabad, Kuyibozsuv, Kattatashbulok, Eskitoshkent, Kuyichirchik, Ortachirchik are written in this form is a proof of this.

It is understood from the above that there are some shortcomings and defects in the writing of joint toponyms. We think that it is necessary to put an end to such situations.

Therefore, it is extremely necessary to standardize the spelling of toponyms, to define their orthographic standards in order to eliminate existing confusions, and to create a spelling dictionary of place names based on these. This is one of the important tasks facing our linguistics.

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