

INSULONYMS AND CHRONYMS IN TOPONYMICS

Turdigulov Sherzod Duminovich,

Termiz State University

Doctoral student of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics

E-mail: turdiqulovsh@tersu.uz

The article analyzes the original scientific interpretation of toponymic objects, including multi-story buildings and structures located in the city. The author of the article refers to some analyzes regarding the compatibility of existing views in this regard with scientific reality.

Keywords: toponymy, urbanonyms, choronyms, insulonyms.

In science, insulonyms are considered a toponymic element, and there are different interpretations regarding these onomastic units representing the name of the islands (Zulkifl mausoleum - Prophet's island - Surkh. vil.). Insulonyms were interpreted by Professor E. Begmatov as "names of islands"[1].

Although the researcher N. Dyakova understood and studied insulonym (from Latin insula "island" and Greek ónoma "name") as the name of a multi-story building, structure [2], in our opinion, insulonym is "island" according to its origin. means "name". Professor E. Begmatov also interprets insulonyms as island names, therefore, like a number of linguists[3,4], we consider it reasonable to understand this onomastic unit in relation to the name of the island. Returning to the views of N. Dyakova, we will analyze the proposal of the researcher to name structures and buildings in the city territory as insulonyms. According to him, the name of the building and structure performs the function of naming and distinguishing, since distinguishing the corresponding building from among the constructions of its type is initially carried out in order to "recognize" its different sign from similar objects. In addition, says N. Dyakova, insulonyms as a unit that also shows a unique pragmatic feature are characteristic of the speaker's task of influencing the listener. N. Dyakova also puts forward some correct comments about the pragmatic nature of insulonyms: "names given to real estate somewhat increase the advertising effect of large construction companies and organizations," the researcher believes. The name of the researcher construction facility after the building was put into use,

The researcher justifies the choice of the term insulonym for the name of buildings and structures as follows. That is, the approach to this term is not traditional Greek, but on the contrary, it is based on the Latin word meaning "island", it indicates that the first insulas (high-rise buildings) were built in Ancient Rome, and in general, the onomastic units naming high-rise buildings were called insulonyms. In fact, the sources available in the science state that in Ancient Rome, insula was defined as a separate area of land surrounded by a street, and after

a period of time, when a building was erected here, its corresponding floors began to be rented out [5].

Urbanonym (name of objects within the city), agoronym (squares within the city), godonym (name of a street, main streets within the city), horonym (a certain part of the city territory: for example, the 5th small daha, the 9th small daha in the city of Termiz, Baiqishloq, On the one hand, the researcher N. Dyakova, who considers the name of multi-storey buildings as a toponymic element among toponymic objects such as Tsentr, Severnyy, Manguzar, Yubileyniy, etc., is right. After all, some buildings and structures in the city serve as a target for the corresponding horonym. For example, the Indenim shopping center, Green World Farmers' Market, Jubilee shopping center in Termiz can be cited as an example. However, not all structures and buildings have the same toponymic significance. For example, the regional government building in the city center, the city hall, the regional tax office,

Although N. Dyakova did not make a mistake by interpreting insulonyms as a name attached to a separate building or structure in the area, or as a given name, she makes mistakes in her examples of insulonyms. That is, the researcher who bases the formation of the insulonym on three factors: a) the relationship of the object to another object; b) according to the qualitative features of the object; v) emphasizes that it occurs according to the attitude of a person to an object and mentions the objects that he mentions as insulonyms with the choronym in which they are located. In our opinion, insulonym is an onomastic element that clearly prepares the ground for the formation of choronymic objects. In other words, we refer to a separate building or building object by the name of the street where it is located - godonyms together. But as time passes and the role of the building in social and cultural life is strengthened,

Let's pay attention to the following example for analysis: the Registan area in Samarkand is a choronymic element, but it was Registan that caused it to become an important toponymic area. Or let's take the North railway station in Tashkent. During its existence, this structure represented an important toponymic area of the capital and served as a destination for many buildings and structures located around it (such as Samarkand Gate, NEXT shopping centers, former Ganga, Labzak, etc.).

Therefore, the issue of distinguishing between insulonyms and choronyms can be a source of research for a number of important and relevant studies in linguistics.

Literature

1. Begmatov E. Uzbek anthroponymics. - Tashkent: Science, 2013.
2. Dyakova N.S. Onomasiological analysis of naimenoanii zhilyx domov i zhilishchnyx kompleksov Cherepovtsa // Vestnik Cherepovetskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta 2016. №6. - S. 87-90.

3. Androsov S.S. Analyz lingvokulturologicheskix osobennostey geograficheskix nominatsii Sakhalinskoy oblasti i prefecture Hokkaido.<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42639721>.
4. Samsonova M.V., Pestereva K.A., Filippova V.V. Mikrotoponymika ostrovov Sredney Leny kak otrazhenie osobennostey ukleda jizni naseleniya.<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=41110131>.
5. <https://tsyrya.livejournal.com/50748.html>.