

## GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF TOPONYMS IN THIS ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUGES

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the grammatical features of the toponyms of the English and Uzbek languages.*

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The geographical name, which is the object of toponymic study - a set of multiple beings, phenomena and events, is also included in the field of study of some social and humanitarian sciences. Of course, each science has its own character and character, and any researcher, based on his specialty, explores and analyzes the geographical name . Toponymy first emerged under the influence of the practical needs of geography. Because the toponym, which is the object of his study, is a product of the geographical environment. it is used to distinguish geographical objects from each other. In addition, geographical names as an important element of the map and a source of information reflect the specifics of the geographical environment. it serves as a link between a person and a geographical object. Hence, the main function and main purpose of a geographical name is to accurately determine the location of a geographical object. There are also reasons to believe that toponymy is a social science, since a geographical name is also a word, and it obeys the laws of language. Also. the name of the place is also closely related to the history of the society in which certain historical events are embodied. How to name geographical objects is primarily determined by the needs of society at a certain stage. Therefore. it's safe to say. if the methodological basis of toponymy is geography. in it, history is a conditional sign of time, philology is a lexical expression of both. Thus,

the science of geographical names that have a complex character is called toponymy - after the names of these three states and nations. Toponymy has been developing rapidly since the second half of the last century. To this, of course, can be attributed the internal capabilities of science in combination with the "borderline" sciences. rational organization of research work. Various science laming interaction is a legitimate process. Similarly, R&D. effectively develops at the intersection of the interests of several disciplines. Among such disciplines is toponymy, which studies geographical names. Any geographical name is a product of the perception of danvo, the daily atmosphere of people in a certain area in iind. nightlife, culture. customs have found their expression. Consequently, the names that are the product of social necessity reflect the process of humanity's awareness of an objective phenomenon-an event in a geographical Nui. Of course, this is a process. people's social imagination. national and spiritual values, ethnic composition, migration of the indigenous population. language is closely connected with history, as well as the natural and geographical environment that surrounds them. As the theoretical foundations of any science improve, its object. subject. the purpose and circumstances also become clearer. Toponymy, recognized as a complex science of the origin of geographical names. the laws of creation, formation and development. types, transformation. territorial differences. migration, current state. meaning, which studies the content, pronunciation and spelling, is considered an independent science. Experts say that toponymy and toponymy should be distinguished.

Toponymy means a set of geographical names in a certain territory. So, if toponymy is the object of studying the science of toponymy. the toponym is the subject of his study. Complexity is embodied in the nature of toponymy, with the development of science, this property becomes more and more obvious. The name, which is an offshoot of the toponymic system, may look different. For this reason, the correct and effective result can be obtained by analyzing taking into account all the features of the complex of names. Therefore, a separate name isolated from the toponymic system cannot serve as a basis for scientific analysis. Therefore, in toponymic research it is advisable to study the geographical name Together with the toponymy of the area. In

other words, in toponymic research it is often necessary to focus on a holistic toponymic system, because the name is by no means the only solitary one, it is a link in a long "chain" in this system. At the same time, geographical names are inherently repetitive, while the name sometimes has a complex structure, goho is repeated with an emphasis on components. The semantics, pronunciation, and linguistic structure of the name correspond to Olpinsky. but not always all his symptoms go hand in hand. Therefore, the analysis will be logical and productive if it is investigated taking into account all the features of the geographical name. This applies to any toponymic system and the definition of the origin and meaning of each name. If a researcher sees a job in toponymic research, giving priority to his specialty, then it will be difficult for him to achieve his intended goal. Because for a linguist, toponymy is just a list of geographical names, for a historian, toponymy is an index to historical documents and chronicles, and for a geographer, toponymy is the sum of names on a geographical map. Therefore. based on certain regularities, the complex of geographical names historically formed in this territory - the toponymic landscape - can become a full-fledged object of research for toponymy. The consistent economic reforms carried out in the republic after independence and the growing international relations have made the study of problems related to geographical names an urgent issue. Geographical names are also a universal and diverse source of information. it also performs a necessary and important socio-political function for human society, that is, the function of the addressee. Consequently, have a special status among toponyms that are a product of social need. because they are more often mentioned in historical sources as the name of any settlements. Since primitive times, people, observing the environment, gave geographical objects names in order to distinguish them from each other. Geographical names expressing the natural properties of objects were more common at an early stage of society's existence. later, as a result of the increasing influence of society on nature, they gradually decreased. Initially, natural objects were given simple, simple and random names out of necessity, but later, as social consciousness developed, the number of concepts increased, and geographical names became more complicated. The development of human society and

the increase in daily needs led to the development of new territories and components of nature, which, in turn, led to an increase in the number of geographical names. Since toponyms originated in certain historical conditions, changes occurring in nature and society do not remain without influence on them. It is clear that the historical epoch, the exchange of languages and peoples lead to a change in the geographical environment.

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