

**TERMIZ IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS UNIVERSITETI**  
**HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI**  
**Phd.03/2025.27.12.Fil.13.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**SHOYIMOVA KOMILA O'ROL QIZI**

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA TOPONIMLARNING**  
**CHOG'ISHTIRMA TAHLILI (VINCHESTER VA TERMIZ SHAHARLARI**  
**TOPONOMIK OBYEKTлари NOMLARI MISOLIDA)**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va**  
**tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi**  
**AVTOREFERATI**

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**The contents of the dissertation abstract for a Doctor of Philosophy  
(PhD) in Philology**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по  
филологическим наукам**

**Shoyimova Komila O‘rol qizi**

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**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi**

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida № B2024.2.PhD/Fil4902 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.**

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**Ilmiy rahbar:**

**Bakirov Poyon Uralovich**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Rasmiy opponentlar:**

**Sultonova Shohista Muhammadjonovna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professori

**Cho'ponov Otanazar Otajonovich**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

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*[Handwritten signature]*

**O.P.Uralova**

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash raisi,  
filologiya fanlari doktori, (DSc) dotsent

*[Handwritten signature]*

**Z.R.Narmuratov**

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash  
ilmiy kotibi, filologiya fanlari doktori, (DSc)  
dotsent

*[Handwritten signature]*

**N.X.Mamataliyeva**

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash  
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya  
fanlari doktori, (DSc) dotsent

## KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida globallashtirish, madaniyatlararo integratsiya va ko'p tillilik sharoitida milliy til, madaniyat va tarixiy xotiraning o'zaro aloqasi dolzarb masalalardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Toponimika – joy nomlari tilshunoslikning eng jadal rivojlanayotgan sohalaridan biridir, chunki u tarix, madaniyat, madaniy qadriyatlar, diniy e'tiqod, tafakkur modeli, siyosat va zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan bevosita bog'liq. Joy nomlari lingvomadaniy, etnolingvistik, amaliy, sotsiolingvistik, mafkuraviy va raqamli toponimika yo'nalishlarida tadqiq etilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida toponimlar chog'ishtirma aspektida ham o'rganilmoqda. Bu holatda turli tizimli tillarda toponimlarning sintaktik va morfologik tuzilishi, ularning yasashidagi umumiy va farqli xususiyatlar, nomlar asosida yotgan umumiy motivlar, ma'lum xalqning faqat unga xos madaniyati orqaligina tushunilishi mumkin bo'lgan toponimlar taqqoslanmoqda va chog'ishtirilmoqda. Tilshunoslik va lingvomadaniyatshunoslik sohalarining kesishishida joylashgan toponimikaga bag'ishlangan asosiy tadqiqotlar xalqning til vositasida madaniy merosini qanday saqlashi, geografik joylarga qanday ma'naviy-ma'rifiy yondashuvi borligini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Toponimlar orqali xalq tafakkurining milliy va universal kodlarini aniqlash, o'z navbatida xalqning ma'naviy barkamolligini anglash, identitetini shakllantirish va tarixiy-madaniy ongini mustahkamlashda tilning tutgan o'rnini chuqurroq tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida mustaqillik davrida barcha sohalar qatori nomshunoslik sohasiga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Mamlakatda toponimik obyektlarga nom berish masalalarini muvofiqlashtiruvchi Respublika komissiyasi, markazlashtirilgan Toponimika xizmati tashkil etilib, joy nomlarini saqlash, o'zgartirish hamda ilmiy-amaliy tahlil etish jarayonlarini qamrab olgan maxsus qonunlar qabul qilindi<sup>1</sup>. Keyingi yillarda O'zbekistonda o'zbek tili bir qatorda jahonning boshqa tillarini chuqur o'rganishga katta ahamiyat qaratilmoqda. Mamlakat Prezidenti yoshlarning jahon tillarini egallashga bo'lgan ulkan qiziqish va intilishlarni doimo qo'llab-quvvatlagan holda, lug'atshunos Is'hoqxon Ibratning "bizning yoshlar albatta boshqa tillarni bilish uchun sa'y harakat qilsinlar, lekin avval o'z ona tilni ko'zlariga to'rtiy qilib, ehtimol ko'rsatsinlar, zero, ona tiliga sadoqat – bu vataniy ishdir"<sup>2</sup> fikrini bejizga keltirmagan. Mamlakatimiz milliy o'ziga xosligini ifodalovchi toponimlar tadqiqi xalqimiz madaniyati, urf-odatlarini, e'tiqodiy-aqidaviy qarashlari, turmush tarzi, o'ziga madaniyatlar bilan aralashuvi haqida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar olib borishga asos bo'la oladi.

O'zbekistonning Termiz va Angliyaning Vinchester shaharlari geografik jihatdan bir-biridan uzoq, ammo tarixiy-madaniy qatlamga egaligi bilan bir-biriga o'xshash qadimiy shaharlardir. Ular toponimik tizimi orqali ikki xil sivilizatsiyaning

<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2011 йил 12 октябрдаги «Географик объекتلарнинг номлари тўғрисида»ги ЎРҚ–303-сонли Қонуни // <https://lex.uz/mact/1881472>

<sup>2</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli (O'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi) // "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi. Toshkent, 2019. № 218. B2.

– sharqona islomiy-sufiy va gʻarbona nasroniy-monarxik – lingvistik tafakkurini qiyosiy tahlil qilish uchun juda qulay ilmiy platforma yaratadi. Termiz va Vinchester shaharlarining toponimlarida yashiringan lingvomadaniy qatlamlarni oʻrganish nafaqat tilshunoslik, balki madaniy siyosat nuqtayi nazaridan ham dolzarb va zarur ilmiy masala hisoblanadi.

Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari toponimlarni chogʻishtirma tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan har tomonlama koʻrib chiqish, ularning etimologiyasi, maʼnosi, tuzilishi va tarixiy oʻzgarishlar kabi dolzarb vazifalar yechimiga qaratilgan. Ushbu dissertatsiya har xil mamlakatda joylashgan ikki shahar toponimlari ichki aloqalarini tavsiflashga bagʻishlagan ishlar yoʻnalishida bajarildi.

Tadqiqotda Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari geografik nomlari tarkibiga kiruvchi leksik birliklarning kompleks tavsifi natijalari keltirilgan. Dissertatsiyada har ikki shahar *makro va mikrotoponimlar* jam boʻlgan.

Geografik nomlar boʻyicha ingliz va oʻzbek tilshunosligida olib borilgan ilmiy ishlar obzori shuni koʻrsatadiki, bu tillarda ushbu yoʻnalishdagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar asosan bir til yoki bir necha qardosh tillar miqyosida olib borilgan. Lekin bu yoʻnalishda noqardosh, har xil tizimli, xususan, ingliz va oʻzbek tillari toponimlari chogʻishtirma aspektida maxsus tadqiqot obyekti sifatida oʻrganilmagan va u oʻz yechimini kutmoqda. Holbuki, bu yoʻnalishda oʻrganilishi lozim boʻlgan ilmiy muammolar gʻoyat koʻp va xilma-xildir. Bu holatlarning barchasi tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasining 2011-yil 12-oktyabrdagi “Geografik obyektlarning nomlari toʻgʻrisida”gi OʻRQ-303-sonli Qonuni, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-sonli “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy taʼlim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli “2022-2026-yillarga moʻljallangan Yangi Oʻzbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi toʻgʻrisida”, 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi PF-158-son “Oʻzbekiston-2030” strategiyasi toʻgʻrisidagi farmonlari, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy taʼlim muassasalarida taʼlim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini taʼminlash boʻyicha qoʻshimcha chora-tadbirlar toʻgʻrisida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni oʻrganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi qarorlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi 610-son “Taʼlim muassasalarida chet tillarini oʻqitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi qarori hamda sohaga oid boshqa meʼyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, maʼnaviy-maʼrifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion gʻoyalar tizimini

shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Toponimika masalalari xalqaro va milliy tilshunoslik doirasida ko‘p yillardan beri dolzarb mavzulardan biri sifatida ilmiy izlanishlar markazida bo‘lib kelmoqda. Jumladan, joy nomlarining kelib chiqishi, ularning semantik va struktur xususiyatlari, shuningdek, madaniy-ma‘naviy xususiyatlari ba‘zi tadqiqotlarda o‘z aksini topgan.

Jahon tilshunosligida A.I.Kuznetsova<sup>3</sup>, A.Dauzat<sup>4</sup>, E.Förstemann<sup>5</sup>, V.A.Nikonov<sup>6</sup>, Nyu Juchen<sup>7</sup>, V.P.Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy<sup>8</sup>, G.S.Sudar<sup>9</sup>, A.B.Superanskaya<sup>10</sup>, V.A.Juchkevich<sup>11</sup>, T.Vitkovski<sup>12</sup>, E.M.Murzayev<sup>13</sup> va boshqalar toponimlarni har xil nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq qilganlar.

Ingliz tilshunosligida toponimlarni tadqiq etishda E.Ekvoll<sup>14</sup>, R.Koates<sup>15</sup>, A.Rum<sup>16</sup>, Kenneth Hurlstone Jackson<sup>17</sup>, V.V.Skeat<sup>18</sup>, M.Gelling<sup>19</sup>, D.Yu.Bragilevskiylar<sup>20</sup> o‘z hissalarini qo‘shganlar.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida mazkur mavzu doirasida A.A.Muhammadjonov<sup>21</sup>, R.S.Suleymanova<sup>22</sup>, X.Yusupov<sup>23</sup>, M.Hoshimov<sup>24</sup>, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov<sup>25</sup>,

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<sup>3</sup> Кузнецова А. И. Ономастика: Введение в науку о собственных именах. – Москва: Флинта, 2012. – 216 с.

<sup>4</sup> Dauzat A. La toponymie française. – Paris: Librairie Delagrave, 1926. – 336 p.

<sup>5</sup> Förstemann E. Altdeutsches Namenbuch. – Bd. 12. – Bonn: F. Marquardt. – Paris. 1859-1872.

<sup>6</sup> Никонов В.А. Краткий топонимический словарь. – Москва: Просвещение, 1966. – 231 с.

<sup>7</sup> Нью Жучэнь. Значение географических названий // Китайские географические названия – 2016. №4. –10-12с.

<sup>8</sup> В.П.Семенов-Тянь-Шанский В.П. Как отражается географический пейзаж в народных названиях населенных мест, Антропогеографический этюд // Землеведение. – Т. XXVI. 1-2. –Москва., 1924. –133-158 с.

<sup>9</sup> Сударь Г.С. Топонимия Испании как объект лингвокультурологического исследования: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук.–Москва, 2004. – 21 с.

<sup>10</sup> Суперанская А.Б. Топонимия Крыма. /В соавторстве с З.Г.Исаевой и Х.Ф.Исхаковой. – Москва: Московский лицей, 1995. – 216 с.

<sup>11</sup> Жучкевич В.А. *Общая топонимика*. – М.: Высшая школа, 1965.– 340 с.

<sup>12</sup> Witkowski T. Grundbegriffe der Namenskunde. Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1964.– 92 с.

<sup>13</sup> Мурзаев Э.М. География имён (топонимика). – Москва.; Мысль, 1984.–212 с.

<sup>14</sup> Ekwall E. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names. – 4. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1960.– 491 p.

<sup>15</sup> Coates R. Toponymic Topics: Essays on the Early Toponymy of the British Isles. – Brighton: University of Sussex, 198.–150 p.

<sup>16</sup> Room A. An Alphabetical Guide to the Language of Name Studies. – Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 1996.–265p.

<sup>17</sup> Kenneth H.Jackson. Language and History in Early Britain. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1953. – 787p.

<sup>18</sup> Skeat W.W. The Place-Names of Suffolk.– Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1913. – 245 p.

<sup>19</sup> Gelling M. Place-Names in the Landscape: The Geographical Roots of Britain’s Place-Names. – London: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1984. – 286 p.

<sup>20</sup> Брагилевский Д. Ю. Становление системы названий английских улиц: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург., 1998. – 308 с.

<sup>21</sup> Муҳаммаджонов А.А. Ўзбек топонимикаси масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 136 б.

<sup>22</sup> Сулейманова Р.С. Лингвокультурологический анализ топонимов Узбекистана. – Ташкент: Фан, 2009. – 168с.

<sup>23</sup> Юсупов Х. Ўзбек тилида номлар (ономастик бирликлар): Лексик-семантик ва таркибий-синтактик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2002. – 192 б.

<sup>24</sup> Хошимов М. Ўзбек топонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2001. – 144 б.

<sup>25</sup> Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек топонимияси: Лексик-семантик ва грамматик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1994. – 176 б.

T.Nafasov<sup>26</sup>, N.Y.Mingboyev<sup>27</sup>, X.Xolmo‘minov<sup>28</sup>, T.Ernazarov<sup>29</sup>, N.Oxunov<sup>30</sup>, T.Raxmatov<sup>31</sup>, DJ.Latipov<sup>32</sup>, K.Xurramov<sup>33</sup>, O.T.Begimov<sup>34</sup>, S.N.Bo‘riyev<sup>35</sup>, A.S.Aslonov<sup>36</sup>, N.Uluqov<sup>37</sup>, O‘.X.Rajabov<sup>38</sup>, Sh.Temirov<sup>39</sup> kabi olimlar tadqiqotlar olib borganlar.

So‘nggi yillarda toponimlarning semiotik, etnolingvistik va kognitiv xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishga qaratilgan ilmiy ishlar ham sezilarli darajada ko‘paymoqda. Xususan, A.Mamarasulov<sup>40</sup>, Z.Tursunov<sup>41</sup>, M.Alimova kabi olimlar tomonidan toponimlar bilan xalq ongidagi konseptlar o‘rtasidagi aloqadorlik ochib berilgan.

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<sup>26</sup> Нафасов Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимиясининг этнолингвистик анализи. – Тошкент, 1985. – 84 б.

<sup>27</sup> Мингбаев Н.Я. Топонимия Мирзачуля (историко-лингвистический анализ): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку, 1988. – 22 с.

<sup>28</sup> Холмуминов Х. Микропонимия Бойсунского района и его окрестностей: Автореф.дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1993. – 21 с.

<sup>29</sup> Эрнazarov Т. Шахрисабз худуди жой номларининг тарихий-қийсий таҳлили: Филол. фанлари номзоди... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993. – 24 б. Эрнazarov Т.Ж. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 56 б.

<sup>30</sup> Охунов Н. Топонимия Какандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1978. – 23 с.

<sup>31</sup> Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 22 с.

<sup>32</sup> Латипов Дж. Топонимы города Маргилана и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.

<sup>33</sup> Хуррамов К. Узбекские народные географические термины: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981. – 22 с.

<sup>34</sup> Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашган қатлами: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореферати. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

<sup>35</sup> Бўриев С.Н. Ургут тумани микропонимларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – 16 б.

<sup>36</sup> Аслонов А. С. Шофиркон тумани микропонимиясининг лингвистик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 23 б.

<sup>37</sup> Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 192 б.

<sup>38</sup> Ражабов.Ў.Х. Топонимик индикаторларнинг функционал-семантик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – 19 б.

<sup>39</sup> Темиров Ш. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. фалсафа докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – 51 б.

<sup>40</sup> Мамарасулов А. Топонимларнинг концептуал асослари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2021. – 132 б.

<sup>41</sup> Турсунов З. Топонимика ва маданият: ўзаро боғлиқлик масалалари. – Термиз: ТИЭСУ, 2022. – 97 б.

Tilshunoslikda aniq hududlar toponimlari Shi Szyalu<sup>42</sup>, K.A.Chuprak<sup>43</sup>, Ye.A.Sizova<sup>44</sup>, I.P.Pastuxova<sup>45</sup>, L.V.Yegorova<sup>46</sup>, A.M.Mezenko<sup>47</sup>, T.P.Sokolova<sup>48</sup> kabi mutaxassislar tomonidan qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma aspektlarda tadqiq etilgan.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, lingvistikada ingliz va o‘zbek tillari toponimlarining, xususan Termiz va Vinchester shaharlarining joy nomlarining chog‘ishtirma tahlili yuzasidan shu kungacha biror maxsus monografik asar yaratilmagan. Shuningdek, mazkur mavzu bilan bog‘liq muammolar ilmiy-tekshirish ishi obykti sifatida deyarli o‘rganilmagan. Mazkur dissertatsiya har tomonlama til va madaniyatlararo toponimik tafovut hamda mushtarakliklarni tavsiflaydi. U ushbu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlar uchun metodologik asos vazifasini ham bajaradi.

**Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi Termiz davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq №25-1 “O‘zbek tilshunosligi: antropotsentrik yondashuv, etnolingvistika va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik muammolari” mavzusi asosida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida toponimlarning leksik, semantik, metaforik, etnolingvistik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarining chog‘ishtirma tahlilini amalga oshirishdan iborat.

#### **Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

jahon, ingliz va o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi toponimik tadqiqotlar tasnifiga doir yondashuvlarni tanqidiy ko‘rib chiqish, toponimlarni o‘rganishda asos vazifasini o‘tovchi metodologik qarashlarga baho berish, *toponim* termini va unga yondosh tushunchalarni qiyosiy tavsiflagan holda toponim terminining onomastik maqomini aniqlash;

Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari materiallari asosida toponimlar korpusini to‘plash, tizimlashtirish va tasniflash; ularni har tomonlama tahlil qilish, nazariy asoslarini ochib berish, ushbu joy toponimlarini shakllanishining asl mohiyatini aniqlash;

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<sup>42</sup> Ши Цзялу. Сопоставительный анализ топонимов Китая и России (на примере наименования улиц): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2021. – 22 с.

<sup>43</sup> Чупрак К.А. Лингвокультурологический анализ названий улиц Гамбурга, Берлина и Вены / К. А. Чупрак // Известия Российского государственного педагогического университета им. А. И. Герцена. – 2008. – № 49, – 246-250 с.

<sup>44</sup> Сизова Е.А. Лингвокультурологический анализ урбанонимов (на материале английского, русского и французского языков): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск, 2004. – 199 с.

<sup>45</sup> Пастухова И.П. Этимологический и структурный анализ названий улиц г. Орла и Оффенбаха-на-Майне: русско-немецкие параллели / И.П.Пастухова // Социокультурное развитие современного города: проблемы и перспективы: материалы Международной научно-практической конференции. – Орёл: Орловский государственный институт культуры, 2016. –122-127 с.

<sup>46</sup> Егорова Л.В. Опыт сопоставительного исследования годонимикона двух республик Поволжья (Чувашии И Марий Эл): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксары, 2018. – 24 с.

<sup>47</sup> Мезенко А.М. Семантические типы годонимов Витебска и Йошкар-Олы / А. М. Мезенко // Проблемы марийской и финно-угорской филологии: межвузовский сборник научных трудов. – Йошкар-Ола: ГОУ ВПО «МГПИ им. Н. К. Крупской», 2005. –53-59 с.

<sup>48</sup> Соколова Т.П. Типология раннегородских названий (на материале урбанонимов древнего Новгорода и старой Москвы) / Т. П.Соколова // Этнолингвистика. Ономастика. Этимология: материалы Международной конференции (Екатеринбург, 8–12 сентября 2009 г.). – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Уральского университета, 2009. –251-253 с.

Vinchester va Termiz toponimlarni tarmoqlash, makro va mikrotoponimlarga ajratish, toponimlarning umumiy va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ingliz va o'zbek tillari kesimida chog'ishtirma tahlilini amalga oshirish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida joy nomlari orqali ifodalangan madaniyatlararo o'xshashlik va tafovutlarni aniqlash, toponimlarni moslik mezonlari asosida tahlil qilish, ikki shahar toponimlarini shakllanishning manbalarini va Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari toponimlarini metaforik, etnolingvistik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish.

**Tadqiqot obyekti** sifatida ingliz tilida 1128 ta, o'zbek tilida 761 ta Termiz va Vinchester shaharlari toponimlari tanlab olindi.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari toponimlarining leksik-semantik, metaforik, etnolingvistik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqotda deskriptiv (tasviriy), chog'ishtirma, semantik, metaforik, etnolingvistik, lingvokulturologik, statistik, kross-madaniy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:**

ilk bor Termiz va Vinchester toponimlari chog'ishtirma aspektida tahlil qilinib, jahon, ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida toponimlarning nazariy asoslari ochib berilgan, ingliz toponimiyasi *tarixiy, mulkchilik, patriarxal jamiyat tuzilmasi*, hamda *geografik joylashuv* asosida ekanligi, o'zbek toponimiyasi esa xalqning *milliy madaniyati, etnik kelib chiqishi, tarixiy-geografik joylashuvi* hamda *millat qadriyatlarini* asosida shakllanishi nazariy asoslarga ko'ra dalillangan;

Vinchester va Termiz oykonimlari, gidronimlari, urbanonimlari intertoponimik bog'liqlik asosida makro va mikrotoponimlarga ajratilgan, tarmoqlanish xususiyatlari Termiz va Vinchester shaharlari misolida umumiy va xususiy jihatlariga ko'ra isbotlangan; mikrotoponimlarda umumiy xususiyatiga ko'ra Termiz toponimiyasida *kishi nomlari*, Vinchester toponimiyasida esa *tarixiy voqea hodisalar* ustunligi aniqlangan, Termiz makrotoponimlari esa makronimlarning mikronimlarga aylanishi, Vinchester makrotoponimiyasida aksincha mikronimlarning makronimlarga aylanish xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida joy nomlari orqali ifodalangan madaniyatlararo o'xshashlik va tafovutlar *lingvosemantik, lingvoqiyosiy, deskriptiv* hamda *qiyosiy tarixiy, milliy-madaniy* aspektida intermadaniy-lingvistik moslik mezonlari asosida baholanib, ikki shahar toponimlari ham ko'proq tarixiy o'zgarishlar asosida shakllanganligi dalillangan.

Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari toponimlari ilk bor chog'ishtirma-lingvistik tahlil asosida *metaforik, etnolingvistik* va *lingvomadaniy* xususiyatlarga ko'ra, izchil tahlil qilingan, metaforik xususiyatga ko'ra Termiz toponimlarning metaforik obrazlar bilan bog'liqligi, Vinchester toponimlarining esa konseptual maydonlar xalq tafakkuridagi estetik va madaniy tasavvurlar bilan aloqadorligi, etnolingvistik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarga ko'ra toponimlar *milliy qadriyatlar, milliy-madaniy* omillar nuqtayi nazariga tayanilishi isbotlangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagidan iborat.** Tadqiqot natijalari tilshunoslik, onomastika, toponimika, sotsiolingvistika va lingvokulturologiya

bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarga nazariy va amaliy material sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin. Dissertatsiyada shakllangan tahlil usullari va toponimik turlarga oid tasniflar lingvistika, tarjima nazariyasi va lingvomadaniyatshunoslik bo'yicha oliy ta'lim muassasalarida darsliklar, amaliy mashg'ulotlar va seminar mashg'ulotlar uchun metodik material sifatida qo'llanishi mumkin.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida joy nomlarining lingvistik asosda chog'ishtirilgan tahlili madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya va til o'qitish metodikasi uchun muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot davomida tuzilgan toponimlar ro'yxati, tasnifi va tahlillarini elektron lug'atlar, korpus lingvistikasi loyihalari, madaniy-geografik platformalarda tatbiq etish mumkin. Ishda ilgari surilgan xulosalar va tahlillar hududiy brendlash, joy nomlarini tanlash va nomlash siyosati kabi sohalarda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mazkur dissertatsiya ishi nafaqat tilshunoslik nazariyasi uchun, balki amaliy til siyosati, ta'lim, madaniyat va tarjima sohalari uchun ham muayyan metodologik va analitik asos sifatida xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** ingliz va o'zbek xalqlari iqtisodiy-madaniy hayoti, geografik obyektlarga nom berish va qayta nomlash Termiz shahar komissiyasidan va "The English place-name society – EPNS" ("Ingliz joy nomlari jamiyati") manbalaridan olingan materiallar chog'ishtirilayotgan shaharlar toponimikasi iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy rivojlanish sharoiti, mental-e'tiqodiy, tarixiy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib izohlanganligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarni berishda aniq ilmiy ishlarga tayanilganligi, metodik jihatdan mukammalligi, oldiga qo'yilgan muammoning aniq va yetarlicha asoslanganligi, har bir holat deskriptiv (tasviriy), struktural tahlil, qiyoslash, semantik, metaforik, etnolingvistik, lingvomadaniy tahlil metodlari vositasida asoslanganligi; xulosa va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi; tadqiqot natijalarining vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlangani, jahon tilshunosligining yangi yo'nalishlari va tahliliy usullari asosida tadqiq qilingani bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati mazkur natijalarning metaforik, etnolingvistika, lingvomadaniy, tarjimashunoslik, qiyosiy tilshunoslik yo'nalishida amalga oshiriladigan yangi tadqiqotlar uchun ilmiy manba bo'la olishi bilan belgilanadi. Tadqiqot natijalaridan oliy ta'limda "Tilshunoslik", "Qiyosiy tilshunoslik", "Onomastika", "Leksikologiya", "Tarjimashunoslik" kabi kurslarni o'qitish hamda shu fanlarga doir darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini tayyorlashda foydalanish mumkinligi uning amaliy ahamiyatini belgilaydi.

#### **Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi:**

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida toponimlarning chog'ishtirma tahlilini (Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari toponomik obyekt nomlari misolida) amalga oshirish asosida:

Vinchester va Termiz toponimlari chog'ishtirma aspektda tahlil qilinishi bilan ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida toponimlarning nazariy asoslari, ingliz toponimiyasi tarixiy, mulkchilik, patriarxal jamiyat tuzilmasi, hamda geografik joylashuv asosda ekanligi, o'zbek toponimiyasi xalqning milliy madaniyati, etnik kelib chiqishi, tarixiy-geografik joylashuvi hamda millat qadriyatlari asosida shakllanishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida

2020-2023-yillarga mo'ljallangan AM-F3-201908172 "O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish mavzusi" nomli amaliy loyihasida bajarishda foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 17-sentabr № 01/4-4263-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, auditoriya toponimik bilimini oshirish bilan birga, toponimlar shakllanishida milliy qadriyatlar, joyning geografik joylashuvi, etnik kelib chiqish xususiyatlariga ko'ra shakllanishi haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lgan;

Vinchester va Termiz oykonimlari, gidronimlari, urbanonimlari intertoponimik bog'liqlik asosida makro va mirotoponimlarga ajratilishi, tarmoqlanish xususiyatlari umumiy va xususiy jihatlarga ko'ra tahlil qilinishi, mikrotoponimlarda umumiy xususiyatiga ko'ra Termiz toponimiyasida kishi nomlari, Vinchester toponimiyasida esa tarixiy voqea hodisalar ustunligi, Termiz makrotoponimlari esa makronimlarning mikronimlarga aylanganligi va Vinchester makrotoponimiyasida mikronimlarning makronimlar sifatida shakllanishiga oid xulosalardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2022-yil 12-dekabrda 2/24-4/7-690-sonli xatiga asosan 2022-2024-yillarda amalga oshirilgan va Toshkent shahridagi AQSh elchixonasi hamda AQSh davlat departamenti tomonidan moliyalashtirilgan SUZ80020GR0039 raqamli "English access microscholarship program" loyihasi doirasida nomli xorijiy loyihada foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2025-yil 18-sentabrda № 2832/02-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz va o'zbek toponimiyasi loyiha negizida tashkil etilgan madaniy, shaxsiy rivojlanish va jamoaga xizmat ko'rsatish faoliyat tadbirlarini tashkil qilishda foydalanilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida joy nomlari madaniyatlararo o'xshashlik va tafovutlarga ega ekanligi lingvosistemik, lingvoqiyosiy, diskriptiv hamda qiyosiy tarixiy, milliy-madaniy aspektida intermadaniy-lingvistik moslik mezonlari asosida baholanligi hamda Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari toponimlarining metaforik, etnolingvistik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarga ko'ra, izchil tahlili bilan bog'liq xulosa va natijalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston-24" ijodiy birlashmasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining 2025-yil yanvar va may oylaridagi "O'zbekiston yoshlari", "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon" dasturlarini samarali tashkil etishda, ularning dastur va ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston-24" ijodiy birlashmasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining 2025-yil 3-iyundagi 05-09-795-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, toponimlarning lingvosistemik, metaforik va etnolingvistik tahliliga bag'ishlangan misollardan foydalanish ilmiy loyihaning amaliy dolzarbligini oshirishga xizmat qilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 17 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Jumladan, 5 tasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi OAK tasarrufidagi ilmiy nashrlarda, 12 tasi respublika va xorijiy ilmiy jurnallar hamda to'plamlarda e'lon qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan iborat bo'lib, asosiy matni 146 sahifadan tashkil topgan.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog'liqligi, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, usullari, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Toponimlar lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida”** deb nomlangan bo'lib, jahon, ingliz hamda o'zbek tilshunosligida toponim nomlarining o'rganilish nazariyasi haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Birinchi bobning birinchi faslida **“Toponimlarning jahon tilshunosligida o'rganilishi”** deb nomlangan, unda toponimlarning muayyan geografik obyektlarga nisbatan berilgan nomlar ekanligi, lug'aviy birlik sifatida bo'lishi bilan birga, xalqning madaniy, tarixiy va mental xotirasini aks ettirishi haqida so'z borgan. Ushbu sohada toponimlar muayyan geografik obyektlar nomlaridir. Joy nomlari haqidagi fan ilmiy tilda **“Toponimika”** termini bilan nomlanadi. Toponimlar til birligi sifatida xalqning madaniy, tarixiy va mental xotirasini aks ettiradi.

Toponimika fanining ilmiy ta'rifi bir necha asosiy elementlardan iborat. T.V.Jerebiloning **“Словарь лингвистических терминов и понятий”** lug'atida **“Toponimika”** va **“Toponimiya”** terminlari bir maqola sarlavhasi ostida asosiy aniqlovchi so'z sifatida berilgan: 1)leksikologiyaning geografik nomlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'limi, 2)biror hududning geografik nomlari majmui<sup>49</sup>.

Birinchi bob ikkinchi fasli **“Toponimlarning o'zbek tilshunosligida o'rganilishi”** deb nomlanib, unda toponimlar o'zbek tilshunosligida muhim o'rin tutishi va ularning o'rganilishi tilshunoslikda alohida o'rganilayotgan sohalardan biri ekanligi haqida so'z boradi. Har bir toponim muayyan mintaqaviy *tarix, etnik, o'zlik, ijtimoiy-ma'naviy muhit* va til taraqqiyotining alohida bosqichlariga daxldor bo'lgan axborotni o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Shu jihatdan toponimika fani – tilshunoslik, tarix, geografiya, etnografiya va madaniyatshunoslikning kesishgan nuqtasida shakllangan interdisiplinar ilmiy yo'nalishdir<sup>50</sup>.

Filologiya fanlari nomzodi, geografiya fanlari doktori S.Qorayevning qator ilmiy ishlari geografik nomlarning kelib chiqishi, semantik qatlamlari va ularning

<sup>49</sup> Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов и понятий. Изд. 6-е, испр.и доп. – Назрань: Пилигрим, 2016. –511 с.

<sup>50</sup> Ахманова О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – Москва: Советская энциклопедия, 1969. – 608 с.; Кароматов С. Ўзбек топонимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973. – 120 б.

xalq hayotidagi aksini yoritib beruvchi muhim qo‘llanma sifatida e’tirof etiladi. Mazkur asarlarda o‘zbek toponimlari lingvogeografik va tarixiy nuqtayi nazardan chuqur o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, u geografik ta’lim jarayonlarida amaliy manba sifatida keng qo‘llaniladi<sup>51</sup>.

T.Nafasovning xizmatlari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Uning “O‘zbekiston toponimlarining izohli lug‘ati” va “O‘zbek nomnomasi” asarlari O‘zbekistonning janubiy hududlarida joylashgan geografik obyekt nomlarini lingvistik va tarixiy-geografik jihatdan chuqur tahlil qilgani bilan ajralib turadi<sup>52</sup>.

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston toponimikasi quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha tahlil qilinmoqda:

struktur-semantik tahlil – bu yondashuvdagi ishlarda toponimlarning grammatik qurilishi, leksik tarkibi va semantik motivlari aniqlanadi. Masalan, “*Oqtepa*”, “*Qoratepa*”, “*Guliston*”, “*Bog‘cha*” kabi nomlar strukturaviy modellar asosida (aniqlovchi + asosiy birlik) tahlil qilinadi<sup>53</sup>;

etimologik tahlil – bu yo‘nalishda toponimlarning kelib chiqishi, tarixiy ildizlari va arxaik shakllari o‘rganiladi. Bu borada arabcha, forscha, turkiy, ba’zan ruscha tillardan kirib kelgan birliklar chuqur tadqiq qilinmoqda<sup>54</sup>;

hududiy toponimika – alohida viloyatlar va tumanlar toponimlari (*Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, Farg‘ona, Buxoro va h.k.*) bo‘yicha monografik tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Bunday izlanishlarda mintaqaviy toponimik xususiyatlar aniqlanadi. Ushbu yo‘nalishdagi ishlarni yuqorida keltirib o‘tganmiz. Ulardan tashqari boshqa ba’zi ishlarni ko‘rsatish mumkin<sup>55</sup>;

oykonimlar va godonimlar – bu turkumdagi ishlarda aholi punktlari, shahar, qishloq, mahalla, ko‘cha, maydon nomlari tahlil qilinadi<sup>56</sup>;

lingvokulturologik va kognitiv yondashuvlar – zamonaviy tilshunoslikda toponimlarning xalq ongidagi assotsiativligi, madaniy kodlar, mifologik asoslar va tarixiy ong bilan aloqasi ham o‘rganilmoqda<sup>57</sup>.

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<sup>51</sup> Қораев С. Географик номлар маъноси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1970. – 190 б.; Қораев С. Географик терминлар ва тушунчалар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – 156 б.; Қораев С. Древнетюркские топонимы Средней Азии // Советская тюркология, (Баку). – 1985. №6. –23-25 с.; Қораев С. Топонимия Узбекистана с топонимическим словарем. С. Қораев; ред. Н.Эгамкулов. – Ташкент: Турон замин зиё, 2015. – 500 с.

<sup>52</sup> Нафасов Т. Ўзбекистон топонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 2002. – 240 б.; Нафасов Т. Ўзбек номномаси. – Қарши: Насаф, 2008. – 288 б.

<sup>53</sup> Зоҳидов Ҳ. Географик номларнинг лексик-семантик таҳлили. – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 192 б.

<sup>54</sup> Абдраҳманов А.А. Этимологическое исследование некоторых этнонимов общих для узбекского и казахского народов // Материалы конференции по ономастике Узбекистана. – Жиззах, 1985. –20-21 с.; Раҳматов Т. Этимология топонима Самарканд // Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1973. – №4. –43-50 с.; Эназаров Т. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари: Фил. фан. док. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. –8-13 б.

<sup>55</sup> Асланов А.С. Шофиркон тумани микротопонимиясининг лингвистик таҳлили: Канд. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 26 б.; Беғалиев Н. Самарқанд вилояти гидронимлари (лисоний таҳлил): Канд. дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 24 б.; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнотопонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997. – 129 б.; Абдурахмонов Д. Бешкент район топонимикаси // Ўзбек шевалари лексикаси. – Тошкент, Фан, 1966. –383-401б.

<sup>56</sup> Найимов С.Н. Ойконимы Бухарской области: автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 20 б.; Жанубий Қорақалпоғистон ойконимларининг лисоний тадқиқи: Фил. фан. фал. док. (ПхД) дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2020. – 20 б.

<sup>57</sup> Ражабова Н. Ўзбек тилида географик номларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: ТДПУ, 2018. – 156 б.; Ғаниев Н.Ў.Навойи вилояти Қизилтепа тумани топонимларининг этимологик ва кognитив тадқиқи: Фил. фан. фал. док. (ПхД) дисс. – Жиззах, 2022. – 122 б.

O‘zbek toponimikasini ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganish XX asrning 60-yillarida boshlangan. Shu davrdan boshlab bir qator tilshunos olimlar O‘zbekistonning mintaqaviy toponimlarini muntazam o‘rganishga kirishganlar. Jumladan, S.Qorayev O‘zbekiston toponimlarini tarixiy va tilshunoslik yo‘nalishida o‘rgandi<sup>58</sup>, T.Nafasov Qashqadaryo viloyatining toponimlarini<sup>59</sup>, Z.Do‘simov Xorazm viloyatining toponimlarini<sup>60</sup>, Y.Xujamberdiyev Surxondaryo viloyatining toponimlarini<sup>61</sup>, A.Zokirov Jizzax viloyatining toponimlarini<sup>62</sup>, N.Mingboyev Mirzacho‘l toponimlarini<sup>63</sup>, X.Xolmo‘minov Boysun tumani va uning atrofi mikrotoponimlarini<sup>64</sup>, T.Enazarov nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida Shaxrisabz hududining mikrotoponimlarini tadqiq qilgan bo‘lsa, doktorlik dissertatsiyasida O‘zbekiston toponimlarining tilshunoslik asoslari va etimologik jihatlarini ko‘rib chiqqan<sup>65</sup>. N.Oxunov Qo‘qon guruhiga kiruvchi hududlarning toponimiyasini<sup>66</sup>, T.Rahmatov Samarqand shahri va atrofidagi toponimlarni<sup>67</sup>, J.Latipov Marg‘ilon shahri va uning atrofidagi toponimlarni<sup>68</sup>, Q.Xurramov Janubiy O‘zbekistonning relyefi bilan bog‘liq geografik terminlarni<sup>69</sup>, O.Begimov Janubiy O‘zbekiston toponimlarining o‘zlashgan qatlamini<sup>70</sup> tadqiq qilgan.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Ingliz tilshunosligida onomastikaning nazariy masalalari” deb nomlanib, ingliz tilida onomastik tadqiqotlar zamonaviy jamiyatni geografiyasiz tasavvur qilishning iloji yo‘qligi, toponimlar jamiyat taraqqiyotining ajralmas elementi sifatida, o‘zining tarixiy va madaniy merosi bilan jamiyatning rivojlanishini aks ettirilishi bayon qilingan.

Buyuk Britaniyaning dastlabki aholi punktlarini nomlagan toponimlar, ular yaratilgan geografik obyektlarni aks ettirgan. A.A.Lutfilaning fikricha, “Modern English place names are not only of native English origin, but the languages of the Celts, Vikings, Normans, Romans contributed to the development of Great Britain

<sup>58</sup> Караев С. Опыт изучения топонимии Узбекистана: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1969. – 26 с.

<sup>59</sup> Нафасов Т. Топонимы Кашкадарынской области: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 24 с.

<sup>60</sup> Дусимов З. Историко-лингвистический анализ топонимии Хорезма: Автореф. дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1986. – 52 с.

<sup>61</sup> Хужамбердиев Я. Историко-этимологическое исследование топонимии Сурхандарынской области: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1974. – 19 с.

<sup>62</sup> Закиров А.А. Топонимия Джизакской области Узбекской ССР: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1991. – 20 с.

<sup>63</sup> Мингбаев Н.Я. Топонимия Мирзачуля (историко-лингвистический анализ): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку, 1988. – 22 с.

<sup>64</sup> Холмуминов Х. Микропонимия Бойсунского района и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1993. – 21 с.

<sup>65</sup> Эназаров Т. Шахрисабз худуди жой номларининг тарихий-киёсий таҳлили: Филол. фанлари номзоди... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993. – 24 б.; Эназаров Т.Ж. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 56 б.

<sup>66</sup> Охунов Н. Топонимия Какандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1978. – 23 с.

<sup>67</sup> Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 22 с.

<sup>68</sup> Латипов Дж. Топонимы города Маргилана и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.

<sup>69</sup> Хуррамов К. Узбекские народные географические термины: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981. – 22 с.

<sup>70</sup> Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашган қатлами: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореферати. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

toponymy” (“Zamonaviy ingliz joy nomlari nafaqat asl ingliz tilidan kelib chiqqan, balki keltlar, vikinglar, normanlar, rimliklar tillari Buyuk Britaniya toponimiyasining rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shgan”)<sup>71</sup>.

Ingliz tilining tarixi Britaniya orollarida yashagan turli qabila va xalqlarning boy merosiga ega. Har bir xalq o‘zining o‘ziga xos izini ingliz madaniyatida qoldirgan, bu esa til, madaniyat, tarix, arxitektura va boshqa ko‘plab sohalarda aks etgan. Ingliz tilining leksikasi chetdan olingan so‘zlar bilan boyigan bo‘lib, bu so‘zlar tilning leksikasiga katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan va hatto asl so‘zlarni siqib chiqarishga olib kelgan. Tilshunoslar so‘zlar sonining nisbatini aniqlagan: ingliz tilida 70% chetdan olingan so‘zlari va 30% mahalliy so‘zlar mavjud. Shunday qilib, ingliz tilida lotin, german, fransuz va nemis tillarining ta‘siri seziladi.

Ikkinchi bob “**Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari toponimlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ushbu bobning birinchi faslida “Geografik obyektlarning nomlanishiga ko‘ra toponimlarning tasnifi” yoritilgan. Toponimlar geografik obyektlarni aniqlash va ularni bir-biridan farqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu faslida toponimlarning tasnifi va nomlanishiga ko‘ra guruhlanishi haqida so‘z yuritamiz.

Toponimlar geografik obyektlarning nomlanishiga ko‘ra bir necha turga bo‘linadi.

Mintaqaviy toponimlar. Bu toponimlar muayyan bir mintaqaga yoki hududga tegishli bo‘lib, ularning nomlari o‘sha hududda joylashgan obyektlar bilan bog‘liq. Masalan, “*Toshkent*” mintaqa markazini tashkil etganligi uchun geografik jihatdan mintaqaviy toponim hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimiz hududida bu kabi toponimlarni juda ko‘plab uchratamiz.

Termiz shahrida bu kabi mintaqa nomlarini aks ettiruvchi bir qator toponimlarni sanashimiz mumkin: *Termiz-ota (arxeologik kompleks)*, *Fayoz-tepa (Budda ibodatxonasi majmuasi)*, *Qirq qiz (tarixiy yodgorlik)*, *Turon (mahalla, ko‘cha, mehmonxona, to‘yxona)*, *Shimoliy darvoza (ko‘cha, shohbekat)*, *Al-Hakim at-Termiziy (qabriston)*, *Asilaxon-Sulton (oshxona)*, *O‘zbekiston (mahalla)*, *Tuproqqo‘rg‘on (mahalla)*, *Dalvarzin (mahalla)*, *Janub quyoshi (mahalla)*, *Hakim at-Termiziy (shohko‘cha)*, *Oybarchin (ko‘cha)*, *Alpomish (ko‘cha)*, *Jayxun (ko‘cha)*, *Termiziyalar-1 (muyulishli ko‘cha)*, *Chag‘atoy (ko‘cha)*, *Chegarachilar (ko‘cha)*, *Kabob saroy (oshxona)*, *Zaytun (restoran)*, *Arxeologiya muzeyi*, *Do‘stlik istirohat bog‘i va boshqalar*. Jumladan, tabiiy toponimlar – tabiiy obyektlar, *masalan, tog‘lar, daryolar, ko‘llar va boshqa tabiiy manzaralar nomlari tabiiy toponimlar deb ataladi*. Termiz shahri tabiiy toponimlari – *Amudaryo, Surxondaryo, Amu sohillari (ko‘cha)*, *Qirg‘oq bo‘yi (shohko‘cha)*, *Chorbog‘ (ko‘cha)*, *Gujumli (ko‘cha)*, *Anjirzor (muyulishli ko‘cha)*, *Sirdaryo (ko‘cha)*, *Olmazor (ko‘cha)*, *Guldiyor (ko‘cha)*, *Daryo (ko‘cha)*, *Daryo porti va boshqalar*; tarixiy toponimlar – *tarixiy voqealar yoki shaxslar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan toponimlar tarixiy toponimlar sifatida tasniflanadi*.

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<sup>71</sup> Lutfullina A.A. Linguoculturological approach to studying toponyms of the UK // International Journal of World Languages. <https://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/article/view/210>– Volume 1.№2.– June 2021. –109 p.

Vinchester shahri joy nomlari orasida ham mintaqaviy toponimlarni ko'rsatish mumkin. Ular shahar va uning atrofidagi hududlarning tarixiy va madaniy ahamiyatini aks ettiradi. Masalan, *Winchester Wessex Hotel (mehmonxona)*, *Winchester Apartments (mehmonxona)*, *Holiday Inn Winchester (mehmonxona)*, *High Street (ko'cha)*, *Jewry Street (ko'cha)*, *Kingsgate (ko'cha)*, *Westgate (ko'cha)*, *Southgate Street (ko'cha)*, *Parchment Street (ko'cha)*, *Colebrook Street (ko'cha)*, *Minster Street (ko'cha)*, *Broadway (ko'cha)*, *Winchester Castle (qal'a)*, *Wolvesey Castle (qal'a)*, *Venta Belgarum (qal'a)*, *Winchester City Walls (himoya devori)*, *Westgate (himoya devori qoldig'i)*, *Winchester Cathedral (cherkov)*, *St Swithun-upon-Kingsgate Church (cherkov)*, *St Paul's Church (cherkov)*, *St Michael's Church (cherkov)* va boshqalar.

Termiz shahrida ko'plab tarixiy nomlar bilan bog'liq toponimlar mavjud. Masalan, *Islom Karimov (ko'cha nomi)*, *Manguzar (mahalla)*, *Pattakesar (mahalla)*, *Kokildorota (mahalla)*, *Turon (mahalla)*, *Alisher Navoiy (mahalla)* *Shohizinda (ko'cha)*, *Dalvarzin (ko'cha)*, *Ali Qushchi (ko'cha)*, *Ogahiy (ko'cha)*, *Vinchester shahri* muhim tarixiy joy hisoblanib ushbu nom va bu bilan bog'liq juda ko'plab tarixiy toponimlar mavjud. Masalan, *St Swithun's Cathedral (sobor)*, *The Great Hall (qal'a)*, *King's Gate (shahar darvozasi)*, *Hyde Abbey (qabriston)*, *Winchester College (tarixiy kollej)*, *Alfred Street (ko'cha)*,

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi fasli "Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari makro va mikro toponimlarining tahlili" deb nomlanib, unda makro va mikro toponimlar haqida so'z boradi.

Makrotoponimlar katta hududlarni ifodalovchi joy nomlaridir. Ular odatda mamlakatlar, viloyatlar, shaharlar yoki boshqa yirik geografik birliklar bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Makrotoponimlarga mamlakat nomlari (masalan, "O'zbekiston", "Rossiya" kabi), viloyat yoki oblast nomlari (masalan, "Samarqand viloyati", "Toshkent shahri"), yirik geografik joy nomlari (masalan, "Qozon daryosi", "Tyan-Shan tog'lari"). Makrotoponimlar hududiy rejalashtirish, iqtisodiy rivojlanish va siyosiy maqsadlar uchun muhimdir. Ular geografik joylashuvni aniqlashda va statistik tahlil uchun asosiy ma'lumot manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Mikrotoponimlar kichik hududlarni ifodalovchi joy nomlaridir. Ular ko'pincha mahalliy joylar, ko'chalar, maydonlar, bog'lar va boshqa kichik geografik birliklar bilan bog'liq. Masalan, ko'cha yoki maydon nomlari ("Mustaqillik ko'chasi", "Yoshlar maydoni"), mahalliy joylar ("Chorvoq", "Zarbdor").

Tadqiqotning ushbu qismida Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari hududlarida joylashgan makro va mikro toponimlar tahlili amalga oshiriladi.

Makrotoponimlar joyning madaniy merosini ifodalaydi. Har bir joy nomi o'zining tarixiy va madaniy kontekstida ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, u joyda yashovchi etnik guruhlarining an'analari va urf-odatlarini o'zida mujassamlagan. Masalan, *O'zbekiston (mahalla)*, *Surxon (ko'cha, mehmonxona)*, *Termiz (daryo porti, mehmonxona, temir yo'l stansiyasi, avtoshohbekat)*, *Hisor (tog')*, *Guliston (mahalla)*, *Turon (mehmonxona, mahalla, ko'cha)*, *Zafarobod (ko'cha)*, *Chorbog' (ko'cha)*, *Samarqand (ko'cha, tashkilot)*, *Andijon (ko'cha)*, *Buxoro (ko'cha)*, *Toshkent (ko'cha)*, *Xorazm (ko'cha)*, *Dalvarzin (ko'cha)* kabi makrotoponimlar

mohiyatan kelib chiqishi makrotoponim bo‘lishiga qaramasdan mikrotoponimlarni ifodalaydi.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli “Vinchester va Termiz shaharlari oykonimlarining intertoponimik aloqalari” deb nomlanib, intertoponimik bog‘liklarning mexanizmlari haqida so‘z boradi.

Arxeolog olim Sh.Pidayevning ta’kidlashicha, Tarmita-Termiz atamasi milodiy IV-V asrlarga oid arman manbalarida “Drmat”, milodiy VII asrga oid xitoy manbalarida “Tami” va XIV asrga oid Xitoy manbalarida “Talima”, IX-XI asrga oid arab-fors manbalarida esa “Tarmid”, “Tarmiz” va “Tirmiz” shaklida keltirilgan<sup>72</sup>.

Vinchester oykonimlarining intertoponimik aloqalari quyidagilardan iborat. *Vinchester (Wintan-ceaster)* oykonimik tizimi ko‘p qatlamli bo‘lib, unda qadimgi gidronimlar, Rim harbiy va o‘rta asr ijtimoiy belgilari o‘zaro ta’sir qilib, intertoponimik aloqalarning tizimli tarmog‘ini yaratgan.

Termizdagi intertoponimik aloqalar ko‘pincha ko‘chish (gidronim, oronim, antroponimlardan) va funksional assotsiatsiya mexanizmlari orqali namoyon bo‘lib, shaharning transport, harbiy va madaniy markaz sifatidagi rolini aks ettiradi. Masalan, *Amudaryo mahallasi* nomida intertoponimik mexanizm gidroykonimning mahalla nomiga ko‘chishi hisoblanadi. Daryo nomini qo‘shni turarjoy hududiga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ko‘chirilgan. Intertoponimik bog‘lanish geografik yaqinlik belgisiga ko‘ra o‘rnatilgan. Bog‘liqlik mintaqaning asosiy suv arteriyasiga hududiy mansublik orqali belgilanadi. *Termiz porti* oykonimining tayanch toponimi *Termiz* oykonimidir. *Vinchester* shahri Angliyaning sobiq poytaxti sifatida istilolar, ma’muriy o‘zgarishlar va geografik ta’sirni aks ettiruvchi nomlarni qatlam-qatlam saqlab qolgan.

Ikkinchi bobning to‘rtinchi faslida “Vinchester va Termiz shahar nomlari tarmoqlanishining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari” deb nomlanib leksik tizim so‘zlar va ularning o‘zaro bog‘liqligini, semantik tizim esa ma’nolar va ularning tashkil topish qonuniyatlarini o‘rganadi. Leksik-semantik tizim esa bu ikki tushunchaning sintezi sifatida tilning so‘z va ma’no o‘zaro ta’sirini ko‘rib chiqadi. Vinchester va Termiz shahar nomlari ikki xil madaniyat va tarixiy kontekstni ifodalaydi, bu esa ularning leksik-semantik tahlilini amalga oshirishni zarur ekanligini anglatadi. Vinchester, Angliyaning qadimgi shaharlaridan biri bo‘lib, uning nomi tarixiy jarayonlar, madaniy o‘zgarishlar va ijtimoiy tuzilmalarni aks ettiradi. Termiz esa O‘zbekistonning janubida joylashgan shahar bo‘lib, Sharq madaniyati va tarixiy yo‘llarning kesishgan nuqtasi hisoblanadi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Termiz (O‘zbekiston) va Vinchester (Buyuk Britaniya) shaharlari nomlarining toponimika turlari bo‘yicha tarmoqlanishining qiyosiy tahlili Markaziy Osiyoning tarixiy-geografik modeli bilan G‘arbning funksional-institutsional modeli o‘rtasidagi tafovutni ko‘rsatadi.

Ushbu bobning beshinchi faslida “Vinchester va Termiz shahar nomlari etimologik xususiyatlari” deb nomlanib, Termiz o‘ziga xos lingvistik chorraha bo‘lib, uning toponimiyasi ming yillik aloqalarni aks ettiradi. Shahar va uning atrofidagi har bir tepalik, obyekt va har bir daryo buyuk sivilizatsiyalar xotirasini

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<sup>72</sup> Пидяев Ш.Р. Қадимий Термиз. –Тошкент: Фан, 2001. –5-6 б.

o‘zida saqlaydi. Shahar toponimlari etimologiyasiga ko‘ra qator manba tillarga borib taqaladi.

Turkiy tillar (asosan, o‘zbek tili) – asosiy lingvistik manba. Qator toponimlar asl o‘zbek so‘zlari hisoblanadi. Masalan, *Chegara*<sup>73</sup> (*mahalla*), *Tinchlik* (*mahalla*), *Shodlik* (*mahalla*), *Yulduz* (*mahalla*), *Ko‘klam* (*ko‘cha*), *Sevinch-10* (*muyulishli ko‘cha*), *Ko‘rkam* (*ko‘cha*), *Oysuluv* (*ko‘cha*). Vinchester shahrining asl ingliz toponimlari qatlamiga quyidagilar kiradi: *Hyde qadimiy ingliz tilida Hīd*<sup>74</sup> – yer o‘lchovi yoki yer uchastkasi. Dastlab, u “bir oilani boqish uchun yetarli bo‘lgan yer” (taxminan 120 akr) degan ma‘noni anglatgan. Barton qadimgi ingliz tilida Beretūn – “arpa qo‘rg‘oni yoki ombor hovlisi”. *Bere* (*arpa*) + *tūn* (*manzilgoh, ferma*) dan yasalgan. *Compton qadimiy inglizcha formasi Cumb-tūn* – “tor vodiydagi aholi punkti”. *Cumb* (*tor vodi*) + *tūn* (*manzilgoh*).

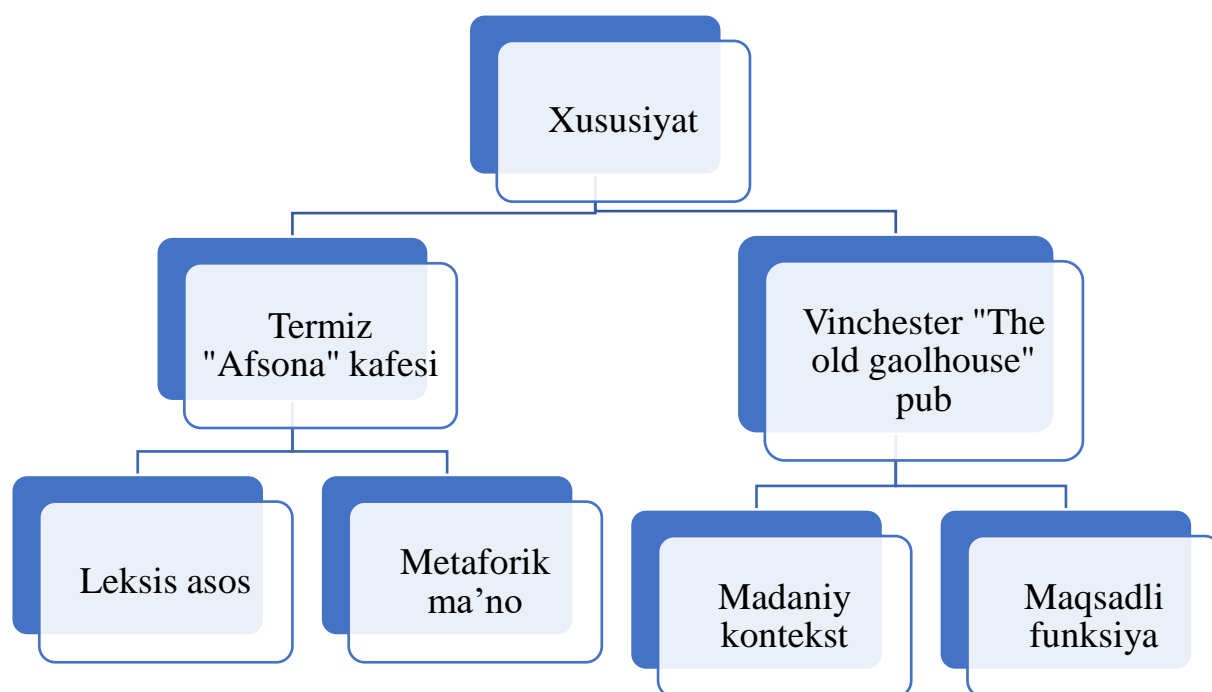
Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida Termiz va Vinchester shahar toponimlarining yasalishida metaforik va etnolingvistik, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari” deb nomlangan. Uning birinchi fasli “Termiz va Vinchester shahar nomlari toponimlarning metaforik xususiyatlari” deb nomlanib Termiz shahridagi real ovqatlanish joyi nomini olaylik va uni Vinchesterdagi shunga o‘xshash ovqatlanish joyi bilan metaforik jihatdan chog‘ishtirib ko‘radigan bo‘lsak aynan shu sifatlarga duch kelishimiz mumkin.

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<sup>73</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати (туркий сўзлар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2000. – 600 б.; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати / Шавкат Раҳматуллаев; Мирзо Улуғбек ном. Ўзбекистон миллий университети. ИИ: араб сўзлари ва улар билан ҳосилалар. –Ташкент: Университет, 2003, 2003. – 599 б.; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати III: (форсча, тожикча бирликлар ва улар билан ҳосилалар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2009. – 283 б.; Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати: 80000га сўз ва сўз бирикмаси. 5 жилдли. Масъул муҳаррир А.Мадвалиев. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон нашриёти” давлат унитар корхонаси, 2020.

<sup>74</sup> Klein E. A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language: Dealing with the Origin of Words and Their Sense Development Thus Illustrating the History of Civilization and Culture. – Nyu-York: Elseviyer Publishing Company, 1971. – 844 p.; Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English. Eighth edition. – OXFORD: UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2010. – 1796 p.

## Termiz va Vinchester ovqatlanish joy nomining chog‘ishtirma tahlili



### 3.1.1-rasm. Termiz va Vinchester ovqatlanish joy nomining chog‘ishtirma tahlili

Vinchester shahrida ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan misolda aniqlandiki, *“The Old Gaolhouse” pub* (*pub nomi – “Eski qamoqxona”*) Leksik tarkibiy qismida *“Gaolhouse”* – qadimgi inglizcha *“jailhouse”*, ya’ni qamoqxona mazmunini ifodalaydi. Metaforik xususiyati bilan esa bu nom restoranga tarixiy va unutilmas muhit berishga xizmat qiladi. Mehmonlar “qamoqxona” degan so‘z orqali nostalgiya, tarix va o‘ziga xoslikni his qiladilar. Madaniy kontekst tomonidan Angliya tarixida eski qamoqxonalar ko‘pincha tarixiy meros sifatida saqlanadi. Pub bu nom orqali o‘zini zamonaviy joy bo‘lsa-da, tarix bilan bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatadi.

Bundan tashqari Termiz shahrida ko‘plab toponimlar mustaqillik davridan so‘ng vujudga kelgan bo‘lib, ularning aksariyati afektiv-metaforik va ideologik-metaforik xarakterga ega.

Termiz shahrida ovqatlanish joy nomi sifatida keltirilgan ushbu *“Afsona” kafesi* leksik tarkibi orqali aynan “Afsona” so‘zi o‘zbek tilida ertak, rivoyat, sehrli voqeani anglatayotganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Metaforik xususiyati sifatida bu nom kafe ichidagi muhit yoki taomlar “afsonaviy”, “yodda qoladigan”, “go‘zal” degan ma’no beradi. Bu joy odamlarda o‘zgacha taassurot qoldirishni maqsad qilgan. Madaniy kontekst bu yerda o‘zbek madaniyatida afsonalar qadimiy donishmandlik,

axloqiy ibrat manbai bo‘lmoqda. Ushbu holatda kafe bu nom bilan o‘zini nafaqat xizmat joyi, balki madaniy taassurot beruvchi joy sifatida ko‘rsatadi.

Uchinchi bob ikkinchi fasl “Termiz va Vinchester shaharlari toponimlarining etnolingvistik xususiyatlari” deb nomlanib, ushbu faslda Vinchester toponimikasida anglo-sakson, kelt va rimcha etnoslarning tarixiy-madaniy izlari, Britaniya qirollik tizimi va ekologik, estetik qadriyatlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Bu toponimlar orqali tarixiy aristokratik iyerarxiya, landshaftga xos belgilar, xalq tafakkuridagi geografik obyektlar til orqali ifodalangan. *Beacon Hill Lane* – bu nom “signal tepaligi” ma’nosini anglatib, qadimiy Britaniya signal tizimi (beacon system) bilan bog‘liq. Bu toponim strategik-geografik metafora asosida shakllangan bo‘lib, harbiy tarixga doir ma’no nozikligini beradi. *Cedar Close* – bu nom tarkibidagi cedar (*sedir daraxti*) mustahkamlik va bardavomlik ramzi bo‘lib, ingliz xalqining tabiat bilan uyg‘unligi va estetik qadriyatlarini ifodalaydi.

Umuman olganda, Termiz shahri etnolingvistik jihatdan boy va xilma-xil tarixiy joylarga ega bo‘lib, bu joylar o‘zbek xalqining madaniy merosini, tarixini va etnik kelib chiqishini o‘rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Uchinchi bob uchinchi fasli “Termiz va Vinchester shaharlari toponimlarining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari” deb nomlanib, toponimlar bir qator aspektlar asosida lingvomadaniyatshunoslik nuqatayi nazardan tahlil qilinadi.

Milliy madaniy merosni asoslovchi birliklar sifatida: Toponimlar mintaqaning madaniy merosini, urf-odatlarini va an’alarini aks ettiradi. Ular joy nomlarining madaniy kontekstda qanday ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, O‘zbekcha “*Chilonzor*” toponimi “*chilon*” va “*zor*” so‘zlaridan iborat bo‘lib, “*chilon jiyda o‘sadigan bog*” ma’nosini anglatadi. Vinchester toponimlarining ko‘pchiligi qirollik oilasi a’zolarining jamiyatdagi nufuzi, ularning estetik va ijtimoiy mavqeyini ifodalaydi. Masalan, “*Princess Court*” – “*Malika saroyi*” ma’nosini anglatib, bu toponim orqali “*court*” so‘zi faqatgina jismoniy bino emas, balki qirollik davrasini, ijtimoiy hayotni ham anglatib kelmoqda. Lingvomadaniy mazmunga ko‘ra, ushbu toponimlar nasl-nasabga asoslangan ijtimoiy qatlamlashuv, madaniyatda monarxiya estetikasi mavjudligidan dalolat berishini anglatadi. O‘zbek madaniyatida esa “*saroy*” ko‘proq xonlik va amirlik davrlariga oid termin sifatida ishlatiladi (masalan, *Saroymulkxonim*, *Xonsaroy* va hk). Ingliz tilidagi “*Queyen’s Mead*” – so‘zma-so‘z tarjimada “*Qirolichaning o‘tlog‘i*” degan ma’noni bildiradi.

## XULOSA

Mazkur dissertatsiyada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi toponimlar, xususan Termiz va Vinchester shaharlari joy nomlari ilk bor kompleks yondashuv asosida chog‘ishtirma tahlil qilindi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida quyidagi asosiy natijalarga erishildi:

1. Toponimlar muayyan geografik obyektlarning verbal belgilari sifatida lingvistik voqelikni ifodalaydi. Joy nomlarining semantikasi, etimologik kelib chiqishi, morfologik tuzilishi, til tizimidagi funksional vazifasi hamda diaxronik dinamikasini o‘rganuvchi toponimiya ilmiy sohasi fundamental fanlararo maqomga ega. Toponimiya o‘zida lingvistik, geografik, kartografik va tarixiy ma’lumotlarni

sintez qilgan holda, nafaqat lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti bo'lib xizmat qiladi, balki tarix, arxeologiya, etnografiya, geopolitika va madaniyatshunoslik kabi turdosh fanlarning ham kompleks tadqiqot manbai hisoblanadi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, toponimik ma'lumotlar milliy o'ziga xoslik, tarixiy-madaniy landshaft va jamiyatning konseptual dunyoqarashini tiklashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2. Joy nomlariga qiziqish juda qadimgi davrlardan boshlangan. Jahon tilshunosligida boshqa olimlar toponimlar bo'yicha tarixiy-etimologik (diaxron aspekt), struktur-tipologik (sinxron aspekt), sotsiolingvistik va amaliy yo'nalishlarda tadqiqotlar olib borganlar. O'zbek tilshunosligida toponimlar masalasi XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab izchil tadqiq qilina boshlagan va ularning o'rganilishi juda keng va ko'p qirralidir. Ingliz tilshunosligida onomastika XX asr boshlaridan boshlab mustaqil ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida shakllangan va hozirgi kunda lingvistik, sotsiomadaniy, semantik va kognitiv yondashuvlarni qamrab olgan.

3. Termiz shahri toponimik tizimida tabiiy-geografik obyektlarga asoslangan nominativ birliklar ustuvorlik qiladi. Bundan farqli o'laroq, Vinchester toponimlarining shakllanishida asosan madaniy-institutsional va sakral-me'moriy obyektlarga asoslangan qatlamlar yetakchilik qiladi. Makro va mikrotoponimiya darajasidagi differentsiatsiya mazkur shaharlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochadi. Termizdagi makrotoponimlar (shaharning yirik qismlari, hududlari) asosan tarixiy-siyosiy va diniy-ma'naviy semantikaga ega. Vinchesterdagi mikrotoponimlar, xususan, dromonimlar esa aniq funksional ijtimoiy qatlamlar va kasbiy faoliyatga bog'liq holda shakllanganligini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu differentsiatsiya toponimik tizimlarning funksional yuklamasi turlicha ekanligini tasdiqlaydi.

4. Intertoponimik aloqalarning semantik parallelligi har ikkala madaniyatda (o'zbek va ingliz) ham umumiy lingvistik tafakkurning mavjudligini aks ettiradi. Ikkala shahar toponimiyasida ham antropotsentrik asosga ega bo'lgan nomlar va joylashuvning deydik modellari (masalan, yo'nalishni bildiruvchi ko'rsatkichlar) kabi universal lingvistik hodisalar kuzatiladi. Semantik yadroning tarmoqlanish modellarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish Termizda nomlash jarayoni asosan ruhiy-ma'naviy va ideologik motivlarga tayanishini ko'rsatadi. Aksincha, Vinchesterda obyektlarni nomlash modellari etnik kelib chiqish, hunarmandchilik faoliyati va aniq topografik belgilarga asoslanadi. Bu holat har bir toponimik tizimning ijtimoiy-madaniy ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda semantik prioritetlarni belgilashini isbotlaydi.

5. Toponimlarning sintaktik strukturasi va til birliklarining o'zlashmalari tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, Termiz toponimlarining sintaktik shakllanishida izofa turdagi birikmalar (fors va arab tillari ta'siri ostida) ustuvorlik qiladi. Vinchester toponimiyasida esa sifat-ot birikmalari va possessiv-genetiv birikmalar (ingliz va norman tillari ta'siri) keng qo'llanilib, differentsiatsiyani ta'minlaydi. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida ham toponimlarning derivatsiyasida o'z va o'zlashma leksemalar ishtirok etadi. Bundan tashqari, har ikki tizimda ham nominativ birliklarning strukturaviy murakkabligi (polileksemli nomlar) kuzatiladi.

6. Toponimik qatlamlarning xronologiyasi va aksiologik bahosi tahlili Termiz toponimiyasida joyning ma'naviy merosini aks ettiruvchi ijobiy-ideal va muqaddas qadriyat bahosi (masalan, avliyolar va diniy shaxslar bilan bog'liq nomlar) ustunlik

qilishini isbotlaydi. Vinchesterda esa, bundan farqli o'laroq, neytral-funksional baho berishga (hududni belgilash yoki faoliyat turini ifodalash) moyillik yuqoriligi kuzatiladi. Xronologik jihatdan Vinchester toponimik tizimida qadimgi anglosakson qatlamlarining izlari saqlanib qolgan. Termiz toponimiyasida esa islomgacha bo'lgan davrga oid paleotoponimlarning izlari kuzatiladi. Ushbu xronologik differentsiatsiya har ikkala shaharning tarixiy-madaniy o'tmishidagi keskin farqlarni va uning tizimdagi aksini ko'rsatadi.

7. Termiz va Vinchester toponimik tizimlarida kuzatiladigan metaforik xususiyatlar nominatsiya subyektlarining kognitiv, estetik va emotsional tasavvurlari bilan uzviy bog'liq holda namoyon bo'ladi. Bu, asosan, konseptual metaforalar orqali amalga oshadi. Termiz toponimiyasidagi nominativ birliklar insoniy fazilatlar, ruhiy holat va ma'naviy ideallarni ifodalovchi semantik-obrazli birliklar sifatida shakllangan. Bu model kognitiv-madaniy kodlash orqali ma'naviy va tasavvufiy qadriyatlarni joy nomiga ko'chirish prinsipiga asoslanadi. Vinchester toponimlari esa ingliz madaniyatiga xos bo'lgan pragmatik-metaforik yondashuvni, yumoristik mazmuni va funksional-tarixiy konnotatsiyalarni o'zida aks ettiradi. Bu holat, asosan, ijtimoiy muhit va kundalik faoliyatning obrazli vositalar orqali toponimik nomga o'tkazilishi bilan izohlanadi.

8. Toponimlarning etnolingvistik xususiyatlari ularning milliy ong, tarixiy tajriba, turmush tarzi elementlari, urf-odatlar hamda Islom/Xristian diniy qadriyatlari tizimi bilan uzviy aloqadorligini yaqqol namoyon etadi. Termiz toponimiyasi xalqning diniy qadriyatlari, qadimiy merosi va tarixiy ildizlarining lingval vositalar orqali eksplitsit aks ettirilishi kuzatiladi. Ular sakral (muqaddas) qadriyatlarni aksiologik kodlash funksiyasini bajaradi. Vinchester toponimik nominativ birliklari ingliz madaniyati, qirollik an'analari va diniy-tarixiy muassasalarning etnolingvistik ifodasi sifatida xizmat qilib, institutsional va tarixiy qadriyatlarning ustuvorligini ko'rsatadi.

9. Termiz va Vinchester toponimlarining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir jarayonidagi nominativ birliklarning o'rnini ochib beradi. Har ikki shahar toponimlarida ham ijtimoiy qadriyatlar – do'stlik, madaniy xilma-xillik, muqaddaslik, tarixiy meros, sog'lom turmush tarzi va zamonaviylik g'oyalari lingvokulturologik kodlangan. Xususan, bar, kafe, restoran va tez ovqatlanish tarmoqlaridagi obyekt nomlarining madaniyatlararo qiyosiy tahlili mazkur lingvokulturologik jihatlarning ham mushtarakligini, ham milliy o'ziga xosligini yaqqol namoyish etdi. Tahlilga tortilgan har ikki hudud toponimlari orqali oilaviy qadriyat, estetik did, zamonaviylik va tarixiy ramzlar til orqali reprezentatsiya qilingan, bu esa toponimik qatlamlarning antropotsentrik mohiyatini tasdiqlaydi.

10. Termiz (O'zbekiston) va Vinchester (Angliya) shaharlari toponimlarini kompleks chog'ishtirma o'rganish, ularning onomastik maydoni ko'p darajali tarixiy-lingvistik qatlam ekanligini dalillaydi. Etimologiyasi, struktur-so'z yasash modellari va semantik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, har ikkala shahar toponimlari mahalliy (Termiz uchun turkiy-eroniy, Vinchester uchun kelt-german-lotin) va chet til elementlarining o'zaro ta'siri asosida shakllangan. Har ikkala tizimda ham tipologik jihatdan o'xshash jarayonlar kuzatiladi: qadimgi

geografik nomlarning qayta tushunilishi, harbiy, diniy va ma'muriy nominatsiyalarning qatlamlanishi, toponimlarda shaharning savdo, strategik va madaniy markaz sifatidagi asosiy funksiyalarining mustahkamlanishi. O'ziga xos farqli tomonlar ham uchraydi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL Phd.03/2025.27.12.Fil.13.02**  
**AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT TERMEZ UNIVERSITY**  
**OF ECONOMYCS AND SERVICE**  

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**TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY**

**SHOYIMOVA KOMILA**

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF TOPONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**  
**(ON THE EXAMPLE OF TOPONYMIC OBJECT NAMES IN THE CITIES**  
**OF WINCHESTER AND TERMEZ)**

**10.00.06— Comparative study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and Translation studies**

**ABSTRACT**  
**of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD)**

The theme of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD) is registered in the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of the Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2024.2.PhD/Fil4902.

The dissertation has been accomplished at Termez state university. The dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) has been placed on the website ([www.iesu.uz](http://www.iesu.uz)) of the Scientific Council and "ZiyoNet" Information and educational portal ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

**Scientific supervisor:**

**Bakirov Poyon Uralovich**  
Doctor of Philological Science, professor

**Official opponents:**

**Sultonova Shohista Muhammadjonovna**  
Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), professor.

**Cho'ponov Otanazar Otajonovich**  
Doctor of Philological Sciences, professor.

**Leading organization:**

**Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages**

The dissertation defense will be held on " 2 " 05 2026 at 9:00 at the meeting of the Scientific Council Phd.03/2025.27.12.Fil.13.02 at Termez University of economics and service (Address: 190111, Termez, "Ibn Sino" street, 38-B Tel.: (55) 452 77 77; e-mail: university.tues.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Termez University of economics and service, (registration number \_\_\_\_\_). Address: 190111, Termez, "Ibn Sino" street, 38-B Tel.: (55) 452 77 77; e-mail: university.tues.uz)

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*[Handwritten signature]*

**O.P.Uralova**

Chairperson of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Science in Philology, Associate professor

**Z.R.Narmuratov**

Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Science in Philology, Associate professor

**N.X.Mamataliyeva**

Chairperson of the Scientific Seminar under Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Science in Philology, Associate Associate professor

## INTRODUCTION (annotation of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy) (PhD)

**Topicality and necessity of the thesis.** In global linguistics, the interrelation of national language, culture, and historical memory is regarded as one of the most urgent issues in the context of globalization, intercultural integration, and multilingualism. Toponymy, as the study of place names, is one of the most dynamically developing branches of linguistics, since it is directly connected with history, culture, cultural values, religious beliefs, patterns of thinking, politics, and modern technologies. Place names are being investigated within linguistic-cultural, ethnolinguistic, applied, sociolinguistic, ideological, and digital toponymy frameworks.

In world linguistics, toponyms are also studied in a comparative aspect. In this regard, the syntactic and morphological structure of toponyms in different languages, the common and distinctive features of their formation, the underlying universal naming motivations, as well as culture-bound toponyms that can be understood only through the national worldview of a particular people, are compared and analysed. Research focused on toponymy at the crossroads of linguistics and linguistic-cultural studies provides insights into how a nation preserves its cultural heritage through language and what spiritual-educational attitude it develops toward geographic locations. Through toponyms, it becomes possible to identify the national and universal codes of a people's worldview, which, in turn, allows for a deeper analysis of the role of language in shaping identity, strengthening historical-cultural consciousness, and understanding spiritual maturity.

In Uzbek linguistics, the sphere of onomastics has received considerable attention during the independence period. A Republican Commission responsible for regulating the naming of toponymic objects and a centralized toponymy service were established in the country, and special laws were adopted to govern the preservation, modification, and scientific-applied analysis of place names<sup>1</sup>. In recent years, in Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language has been given significant importance alongside the in-depth study of other world languages. The President of the country has consistently supported young people's strong interest and efforts to master foreign languages. As the lexicographer Ishoqxon Ibrat stated: "Our youth should certainly strive to learn other languages, but first, they must look upon their mother tongue with respect and honor, for loyalty to one's native language is a patriotic act"<sup>2</sup>. The above ideas are not stated without reason. The study of toponyms reflecting the national identity of our country can serve as a foundation for comprehensive research into the culture, customs, belief systems, lifestyle, and interactions with other cultures of our people. Geographically, the cities of Termez in Uzbekistan and Winchester in England are far apart; however, they are similar as ancient cities with rich historical and cultural layers. Their toponymic systems provide a highly suitable

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2011 йил 12 октябрдаги «Географик объектларнинг номлари тўғрисида»ги ЎРҚ-303-сонли Қонуни // <https://lex.uz/mact/1881472>

<sup>2</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli (O'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganing o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi) // "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi. Toshkent, 2019. № 218. – 2 b.

scientific platform for comparative analysis of the linguistic worldviews of two different civilization – the Eastern Islamic-Sufi and the Western Christian-Monarchic. Studying the linguo-cultural layers embedded in the toponyms of Termez and Winchester is not only relevant from a linguistic perspective but also represents an important scholarly issue from the viewpoint of cultural policy. A comprehensive comparative linguistic analysis of the toponyms of Winchester and Termez includes examining their etymology, meaning, structure, and historical transformations. This dissertation focuses on describing the internal connections between the toponyms of two cities located in different countries. The research presents a complex description of lexical units that make up the geographical names of Termez and Winchester. The dissertation encompasses both macro and microtoponyms of each city. A review of scholarly works in Uzbek and English linguistics on geographical names indicates that studies in this field are primarily conducted within a single language or closely related languages. However, the comparative study of non-related, structurally different languages, particularly the toponyms of English and Uzbek, has not yet been conducted as a dedicated research object, and thus remains an unresolved issue. Meanwhile, there are numerous and diverse scholarly problems that require investigation in this area, underscoring the relevance of this research topic. This dissertation also contributes to implementing the objectives outlined in normative legal and policy documents, including: Law № ORQ-303 of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 12, 2011, “On the names of geographical objects”; Presidential Decree PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019, “On approving the concept for the development of the Higher Education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”; Presidential decree PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020, “On measures for the further development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy in our country”; Presidential decree PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, “On the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026”; Presidential decree PF-158 dated September 11, 2023, “Uzbekistan – 2030” Strategy; Resolution PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018, “On additional measures to improve the quality of Education in Higher Education institutions and ensure their active participation in the comprehensive reforms being implemented in the country”; Resolution PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021, “On measures to bring the study of foreign Languages in Uzbekistan to a new qualitative level”; Resolution 610 of the cabinet of ministers dated August 11, 2017, “On measures to further improve the quality of foreign language teaching in Educational institutions”. This dissertation serves, to a certain extent, to fulfill the tasks set forth in these normative legal documents and policies.

**Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic.** The research of this dissertation has been conducted in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology in the Republic, namely: “Forming a system of innovative ideas and implementing them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual-educational development of an information society and a democratic state”.

**Problem development status.** Toponymy has long been one of the pressing issues in both international and national linguistics, remaining at the center of

scholarly research for many years. In particular, the origin of place names, their semantic and structural features, as well as their cultural and spiritual characteristics, have been reflected in various studies.

In world linguistics, significant contributions have been made by A.I.Kuznetsova<sup>3</sup>, A.Dauzat<sup>4</sup>, E.Förstemann<sup>5</sup>, V.A.Nikonov<sup>6</sup>, Nyu Juchen<sup>7</sup>, V.P.Semenov-Tyan-Shansky<sup>8</sup>, G.S.Sudar<sup>9</sup>, A.B. Superanskaya<sup>10</sup>, V.A.Juchkevich<sup>11</sup>, T.Witkowski<sup>12</sup>, and E.M. Murzayev<sup>13</sup> and others have studied toponyms from various perspectives.

In English linguistics, significant contributions to the study of toponyms have been made by E.Ekwall<sup>14</sup>, R.Coates<sup>15</sup>, A.Room<sup>16</sup>, Kenneth Hurlstone Jackson<sup>17</sup>, V.V.Skeat<sup>18</sup>, M. Gelling<sup>19</sup>, and D.Yu. Bragilevskiy<sup>20</sup>.

In Uzbek linguistics, research on this topic has been conducted by scholars such as A.A.Muhammadjonov<sup>21</sup>, R.S.Suleymanova<sup>22</sup>, X.Yusupov<sup>23</sup>, M.Hoshimov<sup>24</sup>, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov<sup>25</sup>, T.Nafasov<sup>26</sup>, N.Y.Mingboyev<sup>27</sup>, X.Xolmo‘minov<sup>28</sup>,

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<sup>3</sup> Кузнецова А. И. Ономастика: Введение в науку о собственных именах. – Москва.: Флинта, 2012. – 216 с.

<sup>4</sup> Dauzat A. La toponymie française. – Paris: Librairie Delagrave, 1926. – 336 p.

<sup>5</sup> Förstemann E. Altdeutsches Namenbuch. – Bd. 1-2.; – Bonn: Ф. Маркус. – П. 1859-1872.

<sup>6</sup> Никонов В.А. Краткий топонимический словарь. – М.: Просвещение, 1966. – 231 с.

<sup>7</sup> Нью Жучэнь. Значение географических названий // Китайские географические названия. – 2016. № 4. – 10-12 с.

<sup>8</sup> В.П. Семенов-Тянь-Шанский В.П. Как отражается географический пейзаж в народных названиях населенных мест, Антропогеографический этюд // Землеведение. – Т. XXVI. – Вып. 1-2. – Москва., 1924. – 133-158 с.

<sup>9</sup> Сударь Г.С. Топонимия Испании как объект лингвокультурологического исследования: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2004. – 21 с.

<sup>10</sup> Суперанская А.Б. Топонимия Крыма. /В соавторстве с З.Г.Исаевой и Х.Ф.Исхаковой. – Москва.: Московский лицей, 1995. – 216 с.

<sup>11</sup> Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика. – М.: Высшая школа, 1965. – 340 с.

<sup>12</sup> Witkowski T. Grundbegriffe der Namenkunde. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1964. – 92 с.

<sup>13</sup> Мурзаев Э.М. География имён (топонимика). – Москва.: Мысль, 1984. – 212 с.

<sup>14</sup> Ekwall E. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names. – 4, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1960. – 491 p.

<sup>15</sup> Coates R. Toponymic Topics: Essays on the Early Toponymy of the British Isles. – Brighton: University of Sussex, 1988. – 150 p.

<sup>16</sup> Room A. An Alphabetical Guide to the Language of Name Studies. – Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 1996. – 265 p.

<sup>17</sup> Kenneth Hurlstone Jackson – Language and History in Early Britain. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1953. – 787 p.

<sup>18</sup> Skeat W.W. The Place-Names of Suffolk. – Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1913. – 245 p.

<sup>19</sup> Gelling M. Place-Names in the Landscape: The Geographical Roots of Britain’s Place-Names. – London: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1984. – 286 p.

<sup>20</sup> Брагилевский Д. Ю. Становление системы названий английских улиц: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург., 1998. – 308 с.

<sup>21</sup> Муҳаммаджонов А.А. Ўзбек топонимикаси масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 136 б.

<sup>22</sup> Сулейманова Р.С. Лингвокультурологический анализ топонимов Узбекистана. – Ташкент: Фан, 2009. – 168 с.

<sup>23</sup> Юсупов Х. Ўзбек тилида номлар (ономастик бирликлар): Лексик-семантик ва таркибий-синтактик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2002. – 192 б.

<sup>24</sup> Ҳошимов М. Ўзбек топонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2001. – 144 б.

<sup>25</sup> Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек топонимияси: Лексик-семантик ва грамматик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1994. – 176 б.

<sup>26</sup> Нафасов Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимиясининг этнолингвистик анализи. – Тошкент. 1985. – 84 б.

<sup>27</sup> Мингабаев Н.Я. Топонимия Мирзачуля (историко-лингвистический анализ): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку, 1988. – 22 с.

<sup>28</sup> Холмуминов Х. Микропонимия Бойсунского района и его окрестностей: Автореф.дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1993. – 21 с.

T.Ernazarov<sup>29</sup>, N.Oxunov<sup>30</sup>, T.Rakhmatov<sup>31</sup>, D.J.Latipov<sup>32</sup>, K.Khurrarov<sup>33</sup>, O.T.Begimov<sup>34</sup>, S.N.Bo‘riyev<sup>35</sup>, A.S.Aslonov<sup>36</sup>, N.Uluqov<sup>37</sup>, O. X.Rajabov<sup>38</sup>, and Sh.Temirov<sup>39</sup>.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in scholarly research focused on the semiotic, ethnolinguistic, and cognitive features of toponyms. In particular, scholars such as A.Mamarasulov<sup>40</sup>, Z.Tursunov<sup>41</sup>, and M.Alimova have explored the relationship between toponyms and the concepts embedded in the collective consciousness of the people.

In linguistics, the toponyms of specific regions have been studied by Shi Szyalu<sup>42</sup>, K.A.Chuprak<sup>43</sup>, Ye.A.Sizova<sup>44</sup>, I.P.Pastukhova<sup>45</sup>, L.V.Yegorova<sup>46</sup>, A.M.Mezenko<sup>47</sup>, and T.P.Sokolova<sup>48</sup> and have been investigated from comparative and contrastive perspectives by such specialists.

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<sup>29</sup> Эрназаров Т. Шахрисабз хууди жой номларининг тарихий-киёсий таҳлили: Филол. фанлари номзоди... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993. – 246. Эрназаров Т.Ж. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 56 б.

<sup>30</sup> Охунов Н. Топонимия Какандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1978. – 23 с.

<sup>31</sup> Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 22 с.

<sup>32</sup> Латипов Дж. Топонимы города Маргилана и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.

<sup>33</sup> Хуррамов К. Узбекские народные географические термины: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981. – 22 с.

<sup>34</sup> Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашган қатлами: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореферати. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

<sup>35</sup> Бўриев С.Н. Ургут тумани микротопонимларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – 16 б.

<sup>36</sup> Аслонов А.С. Шофиркон тумани микротопонимиясининг лингвистик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 23 б.

<sup>37</sup> Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 192 б.

<sup>38</sup> Ражабов Ў.Х. Топонимик индикаторларнинг функционал-семантик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – 19 б.

<sup>39</sup> Темиров Ш. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. фалсафа докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – 51 б.

<sup>40</sup> Мамарасулов А. Топонимларнинг концептуал асослари. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2021. – 132 б.

<sup>41</sup> Турсунов З. Топонимика ва маданият: ўзаро боғлиқлик масалалари. – Термиз: ТИЭСУ, 2022. – 97 б.

<sup>42</sup> Ши Цзялу. Сопоставительный анализ топонимов Китая и России (на примере наименования улиц): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2021. – 22 с.

<sup>43</sup> Чупрак К.А. Лингвокультурологический анализ названий улиц Гамбурга, Берлина и Вены / К. А. Чупрак // Известия Российского государственного педагогического университета им. А. И. Герцена. – 2008. – № 49, – 246-250 с.

<sup>44</sup> Сизова Е.А. Лингвокультурологический анализ урбанонимов (на материале английского, русского и французского языков): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск, 2004. – 199 с.

<sup>45</sup> Пастухова И.П. Этимологический и структурный анализ названий улиц г. Орла и Оффенбаха-на-Майне: русско-немецкие параллели / И. П. Пастухова // Социокультурное развитие современного города: проблемы и перспективы: материалы Международной научно-практической конференции. – Орёл: Орловский государственный институт культуры, 2016. – 122-127 с.;

<sup>46</sup> Егорова Л.В. Опыт сопоставительного исследования топонимикона двух республик Поволжья (Чувашии и Марий Эл): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксары, 2018. – 24 с.

<sup>47</sup> Мезенко А.М. Семантические типы топонимов Витебска и Йошкар Олы / А. М. Мезенко // Проблемы марийской и финно-угорской филологии: межвузовский сборник научных трудов. – Йошкар-Ола: ГОУ ВПО «МГПИ им. Н.К.Крупской», 2005. – 53-59 с.

<sup>48</sup> Соколова Т.П. Типология раннегородских названий (на материале урбанонимов древнего Новгорода и старой Москвы) / Т. П. Соколова // Этнолингвистика. Ономастика. Этимология: материалы Международной конференции (Екатеринбург, 8-12 сентября 2009 г.). – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Уральского университета, 2009. – 251-253 с.

It is evident that, in linguistics, no dedicated monographic work has yet been produced on the comparative analysis of toponyms in English and Uzbek, particularly those of the cities of Termez and Winchester. Moreover, related issues have been scarcely studied as subjects of scientific research. This dissertation comprehensively describes the linguistic and intercultural toponymic differences and similarities, serving as a methodological foundation for further studies in this field.

**Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific-research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted.** The dissertation topic was carried out in accordance with the research plan of Termez state university under the topic №25-1, “Uzbek linguistics: issues of an anthropocentric approach, ethnolinguistics, and comparative linguistics”.

**The aim of the research is** to conduct a comparative analysis of the lexical, semantic, metaphorical, ethnolinguistic, and linguocultural features of toponyms in Uzbek and English.

**The task of the research work.**

to critically review approaches to the classification of toponymic studies in global, English, and Uzbek linguistics, to evaluate the methodological perspectives that serve as a foundation for studying toponyms, and to determine the onomastic status of the term *toponym* through a comparative description of the term and related concepts.

to compile, systematize, and classify a corpus of toponyms based on the materials of the cities of Termez and Winchester, to conduct a comprehensive analysis of these toponyms, reveal their theoretical foundations, and identify the essence of their formation.

to categorize Termez and Winchester toponyms, dividing them into macro- and microtoponyms, and to perform a comparative analysis of their general and specific features in the context of English and Uzbek languages.

to identify intercultural similarities and differences expressed through place names in English and Uzbek, to analyze toponyms according to criteria of correspondence, and to provide evidence of the sources of formation of the two cities' toponyms.

to reveal the metaphorical, ethnolinguistic, and linguistic-cultural characteristics of Termez and Winchester toponyms.

**The object of the study,** 1128 toponyms of Winchester in English and 761 toponyms of Termez in Uzbek were selected.

**The subject of the research** is the lexical-semantic, metaphorical, ethnolinguistic, and linguocultural features of the toponyms of Winchester and Termez.

**Method of the research.** The study employed descriptive, comparative, semantic, metaphorical, ethnolinguistic, linguocultural, statistical, and cross-cultural analysis methods.

**Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:**

for the first time, the toponyms of Winchester and Termiz have been analyzed from a comparative perspective, revealing the theoretical foundations of toponymy in global, English, and Uzbek linguistics. It has been theoretically substantiated that English toponymy is formed based on historical, property, patriarchal societal structures, and geographic location, whereas Uzbek toponymy is shaped by the national culture of the people, ethnic origin, historical-geographical location, and national values.

the oikonyms, hydronyms, and urbanonyms of Termez and Winchester were classified into macro and microtoponyms based on intertoponymic relations. The branching characteristics were demonstrated using the examples of Termez and Winchester: in microtoponyms, personal names predominate in Termez, while historical events dominate in Winchester. In Termez, macrotoponyms often evolve into micronyms, whereas in Winchester, micronyms develop into macronyms.

cross-cultural similarities and differences expressed through place names in English and Uzbek were assessed based on linguosemantic, comparative, descriptive, historical, and national-cultural criteria, demonstrating that the toponyms of both cities were largely formed as a result of historical changes.

for the first time, Termez and Winchester toponyms were subjected to a systematic comparative-linguistic analysis based on their metaphorical, ethnolinguistic, and linguistic-cultural characteristics. Regarding metaphoric features, Termez toponyms are associated with metaphorical images, while Winchester toponyms are linked to conceptual domains reflecting aesthetic and cultural perceptions in people's consciousness. Ethnolinguistic and linguistic-cultural analysis proved that toponyms are grounded in national values and socio-cultural factors.

**Practical results of the research work are as follows:**

the research results can serve as theoretical and practical material for scientific studies in linguistics, onomastics, toponymy, sociolinguistics, and linguistic-cultural studies. The analytical methods and classifications of toponymic types developed in the dissertation can be utilized as methodological material in higher education institutions for courses, practical exercises, and seminar classes in linguistics, translation theory, and linguistic-cultural studies.

the comparative linguistic analysis of place names in Uzbek and English serves as an important tool for intercultural communication and language teaching methodology. The compiled lists of toponyms, their classifications, and analyses can be applied in electronic dictionaries, corpus linguistics projects, and cultural-geographical platforms. The conclusions and analyses presented in this study also have practical significance for regional branding, the selection of place names, and naming policy.

this dissertation contributes not only to the theory of linguistics but also provides a methodological and analytical foundation for practical language policy, education, culture, and translation studies.

**Authenticity of the research results** is ensured by the fact that the materials were obtained from the economic and cultural life of the Uzbek and English peoples,

the Termez city commission on the naming and renaming of geographic objects, and the sources of “The English place-name society – EPNS.” The comparative analysis of the toponymy of the cities under study is explained based on the economic and social development conditions, mental-belief systems, and historical characteristics of the regions. The theoretical information relies on well-established scientific studies, demonstrating methodological rigor and clearly substantiating the research problem. Each case is analyzed using descriptive, structural, comparative, semantic, metaphoric, ethnolinguistic, and linguistic-cultural methods.

Moreover, the conclusions and recommendations have been implemented in practice, the research results have been approved by authorized institutions, and the study is conducted in accordance with new directions and analytical methods in world linguistics.

**The scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific significance of the research results lies in their potential to serve as a scholarly resource for new studies in metaphorical analysis, ethnolinguistics, linguocultural studies, translation studies, and comparative linguistics. The results can be applied in higher education for teaching courses such as “Linguistics,” “Comparative linguistics,” “Onomastics”, “Lexicology,” and “Translation studies”, as well as in the development of textbooks and teaching materials related to these disciplines, which underscores their practical value.

**Implementation of the research results.** Based on the comparative analysis of toponyms in English and Uzbek (using the example of toponymic object names in Termiz and Winchester):

The comparative analysis of Termiz and Winchester toponyms has been utilized in practical projects, particularly in the AM-F3-201908172 project titled “*Creation of an educational corpus of the Uzbek language*” at Tashkent state university of Uzbek language and literature for 2020–2023 (according to the university’s information letter № 01/4-4263 dated September 17, 2025). As a result, the audience not only enhanced their toponymic knowledge but also gained insights into how toponyms are formed based on national values, geographic location, and ethnic origin.

Termez and Winchester oikonoms, hydronyms, and urbanonyms were classified into macro and microtoponyms based on intertoponymic connections, and their branching features were analyzed in terms of general and specific aspects. In microtoponyms, Termez toponymy showed predominance of personal names, while in Winchester toponymy historical events prevailed. Termez macrotoponyms demonstrated the transformation of macronyms into micronyms, whereas in Winchester macrotoponyms micronyms evolved into macronyms. These findings were applied in the SUZ80020GR0039 “*English access m icroscholarship program*” project, implemented at Samarkand state institute of foreign languages during 2022–2024 under the letter № 2/24-4/7-690 from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovations dated December 12, 2022, and funded by the U.S. Embassy in Tashkent and the U.S. Department of State (according to the institute’s information letter № 2832/02 dated September 18, 2025). Consequently,

the analysis of English and Uzbek toponyms served as a basis for organizing cultural, personal development, and community service activities within the project.

The study also evaluated interlingual similarities and differences in place names in English and Uzbek through linguosystematic, linguo-comparative, descriptive, and comparative historical and national-cultural approaches. The findings and conclusions, based on the systematic analysis of the metaphorical, ethnolinguistic, and linguocultural features of Winchester and Termiz toponyms, were used in preparing programs and scripts for “*Uzbek youth*”, “*Education and development*”, and “*Literary process*” broadcasts on the “*Uzbekistan-24*” TV channel of the national Television and Radio company of Uzbekistan in January and May 2025 (according to the information letter № 05-09-795 dated June 3, 2025). Using examples of toponyms for linguosystematic, metaphorical, and ethnolinguistic analysis contributed to the practical relevance of the scientific project.

**Approval of the research results.** The results of this study have been discussed and reviewed at four international and two national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of the research results.** Seventeen scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, five were published in scientific editions under the jurisdiction of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and twelve were published in national and international scientific journals and collections.

**The outline of the thesis.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices, with the main text comprising 146 pages

### **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION**

The Introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research topic and demonstrates its compliance with the priority areas of development of science and technology in the Republic. It presents a review of foreign studies related to the dissertation topic and analyzes the degree to which the problem has been investigated. The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted is identified. The aim and objectives of the study, as well as its object and subject, are defined. The research methods, scientific novelty, and practical significance of the results are outlined. The reliability of the findings, their scientific and practical value, information on the implementation of the results into practice, their approbation, published works, and the structure of the dissertation are also presented.

**The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “Toponyms as an object of linguistic research”** examines the theoretical foundations of the study of toponyms in world, English, and Uzbek linguistics.

The first section of the chapter, “The study of toponyms in world linguistics” discusses the nature of toponyms as names given to specific geographical objects. It emphasizes that, while functioning as lexical units, toponyms also reflect the cultural, historical, and mental memory of a people. In this context, toponyms are understood as the names of particular geographical entities, and the scientific

discipline concerned with place names is referred to as *toponymy*. As linguistic units, toponyms embody the cultural, historical, and collective memory of a nation.

The scientific definition of *toponymy* consists of several key components. In T.V.Zherebilos *dictionary of linguistic terms and concepts*, the terms *toponymy* and *toponymics* are presented under a single entry and defined as: 1) a branch of lexicology concerned with the study of geographical names, and 2) the totality of geographical names of a particular territory<sup>49</sup>.

**The second section of the first chapter, entitled “The study of toponyms in Uzbek linguistics”** highlights the significant role of toponyms in Uzbek linguistics and emphasizes that their investigation constitutes an independent area of linguistic research. Each toponym encapsulates information related to regional history, ethnic identity, social and cultural context, and specific stages of language development. In this regard, toponymy is regarded as an interdisciplinary field formed at the intersection of linguistics, history, geography, ethnography, and cultural studies<sup>50</sup>.

The scholarly works of S.Qorayev, candidate of Philological Sciences and Doctor of Geographical Sciences, are recognized as important reference sources that elucidate the origin and semantic layers of geographical names and their reflection in the life of the people. In these studies, Uzbek toponyms are thoroughly examined from linguogeographical and historical perspectives, and the works are widely used as practical resources in geographical education<sup>51</sup>.

The contributions of T.Nafasov are of particular significance. His works, *an explanatory dictionary of Uzbek toponyms* and *The Uzbek onomasticon*, are distinguished by their in-depth linguistic and historical-geographical analysis of the names of geographical objects located in the southern regions of Uzbekistan<sup>52</sup>.

At present, Uzbek toponymy is analyzed through several major approaches, including structural-semantic analysis, which focuses on identifying the grammatical structure, lexical composition, and semantic motivation of toponyms. Names such as *Oqtepa*, *Qoratepa*, *Guliston*, and *Bog‘cha* are examined according to structural models (modifier + head)<sup>53</sup>.

Etymological analysis focuses on the origin, historical roots, and archaic forms of toponyms, with particular attention given to elements derived from Arabic, Persian, Turkic, and, in some cases, Russian languages<sup>54</sup>.

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<sup>49</sup> Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов и понятий. Изд. 6-е, испр.и доп. – Назрань: Пилигрим, 2016. – 511 с.

<sup>50</sup> Ахманова О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – Москва.: Советская энциклопедия, 1969. – 608с.; Кароматов С. Ўзбек топонимикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1973. – 120 б.

<sup>51</sup> Қораев С. Географик номлар маъноси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1970. – 190 б.; Қораев С. Географик терминлар ва тушунчалар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – 156 б.; Қораев С. Древнетюркские топонимы Средней Азии // Советская тюркология, (Баку). – 1985. – №6. –23-25 с.; Қораев С. Топонимия Узбекистана с топонимическим словарем. / С. Қораев; ред. Н.Эгамкулов. – Ташкент: Турон замин зиё, 2015. – 500 с.

<sup>52</sup> Нафасов Т. Ўзбекистон топонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 2002. – 240 б.; Нафасов Т. Ўзбек номномаси. – Қарши: Насаф, 2008. – 288 б.

<sup>53</sup> Зоҳидов Ҳ. Географик номларнинг лексик-семантик таҳлили. – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 192 б.

<sup>54</sup> Абдрахманов А. А. Этимологическое исследование некоторых этнонимов общих для узбекского и казахского народов // Материалы конференции по ономастике Узбекистана. – Джизах, 1985. –20-21 с.; Рахматов Т. Этимология топонима Самарканд // Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1973. – №4. –43-50 с.; Эназаров Т. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари: Фил. фан. док. дисс. автореф. — Тошкент, 2006. –8-13 б.

Regional toponymy involves monographic studies of the toponyms of specific regions and districts (such as Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Fergana, Bukhara, etc.), aiming to identify distinctive regional toponymic features. Research in this area has been discussed above, though additional studies may also be noted<sup>55</sup>.

Oikonyms and hodonyms studies focus on the analysis of the names of settlements, cities, villages, neighborhoods, streets, and squares<sup>56</sup>.

Linguocultural and cognitive approaches examine the associative nature of toponyms in the public consciousness, their cultural codes, mythological foundations, and connections with historical awareness<sup>57</sup>.

The scientific study of Uzbek toponymy began in the 1960s. From that period onward, a number of linguists started systematically investigating the regional toponyms of Uzbekistan. In particular, S.Qorayev studied Uzbek toponyms from historical and linguistic perspectives<sup>58</sup>. Nafasov conducted studies on the toponyms of the Kashkadarya region<sup>59</sup>, Y.Khujamberdiyev studied the toponyms of the Surkhandarya region<sup>60</sup>, A.Zokirov studied the toponyms of the Jizzakh region<sup>61</sup>, N.Mingboyev studied the toponyms of Mirzachul<sup>62</sup>, X. Kholmuminov studied the toponyms of the Boysun district and its surrounding microtoponyms<sup>63</sup>, T. Enazarov investigated the microtoponyms of the Shakhrisabz region in his PhD dissertation and examined the linguistic foundations and etymological aspects of Uzbek toponyms in his Doctoral dissertation. N. Okhunov studied the toponymy of the areas belonging to the Kokand group. N.Okhunov studied the toponymy of the areas belonging to the Kokand group<sup>64</sup>, T.Rahmatov investigated the toponyms of Samarkand city and its surroundings<sup>65</sup>, J.Latipov focused on the toponyms of Margilan city and its surrounding<sup>66</sup>, Q.Khurramov examined geographic terms

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<sup>55</sup> Асланов А.С. Шофиркон тумани микропонимиясининг лингвистик таҳлили: Канд. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 26 б.; Бегалиев Н. Самарқанд вилояти гидронимлари (лисоний таҳлил): Канд. дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 1994. – 24 б.; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнопонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997. – 129 б.; Абдурахмонов Д. Бешкент район топонимикаси // Ўзбек шевалари лексикаси. – Тошкент, Фан, 1966. – 383-401 б.

<sup>56</sup> Найимов С.Н. Ойконимы Бухарской области: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 20 б.; Жанубий Қорақалпоғистон ойконимларининг лисоний тадқиқи: Фил. фан. фал. док. (ПхД) дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2020. – 20 б.

<sup>57</sup> Ражабова Н. Ўзбек тилида географик номларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: ТДПУ, 2018. – 156 б.; Ғаниев Н.Ў. Навоий вилояти Қизилтепа тумани топонимларининг этимологик ва когнитив тадқиқи: Фил. фан. фал. док. (ПхД) дисс. – Жиззах, 2022. – 122 б.

<sup>58</sup> Караев С. Опыт изучения топонимии Узбекистана: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1969. – 26 с.

<sup>59</sup> Нафасов Т. Топонимы Кашкадарьинской области: Автореф.дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 24 с.

<sup>60</sup> Хужамбердиев Я. Историко-этимологическое исследование топонимии Сурхандарьинской области: Автореф.дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1974. – 19 с.

<sup>61</sup> Закиров А.А. Топонимия Джизакской области Узбекской ССР: Автореф.дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1991. – 20 с.

<sup>62</sup> Мингбаев Н.Я. Топонимия Мирзачуля (историко-лингвистический анализ): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку, 1988. – 22 с.

<sup>63</sup> Холмуминов Х. Микропонимия Бойсунского района и его окрестностей: Автореф.дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1993. – 21 с.

<sup>64</sup> Охунов Н. Топонимия Какандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1978. – 23 с.

<sup>65</sup> Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 22 с.

<sup>66</sup> Латипов Дж. Топонимы города Маргилана и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.

related to the relief of southern Uzbekistan<sup>67</sup>, and O.Begimov studied the assimilated layer of toponyms in southern Uzbekistan<sup>68</sup>.

The third section of the first chapter, “Theoretical issues of onomastics in English linguistics” emphasizes that in English onomastic studies, it is impossible to imagine society without geography, as toponyms are an integral element of social development, reflecting historical and cultural heritage. Early British settlements were named with toponyms that represented the geographical features of those places. According to A.A.Lutfilin, “*Modern English place names are not only of native English origin, but the languages of the Celts, Vikings, Normans, and Romans contributed to the development of Great Britain’s toponymy*”<sup>69</sup>.

The history of the English language reflects the rich heritage of various tribes and peoples who inhabited the British Isles. Each group left its distinct mark on English culture, influencing language, culture, history, architecture, and other fields. English vocabulary has been significantly enriched by loanwords, which have even displaced some native terms. Linguists estimate that about 70% of English words are borrowed, while 30% are of native origin, reflecting influences from Latin, Germanic, French, and other languages.

**Chapter two, “Lexical-semantic features of toponyms in Winchester and Termiz”** begins with the classification of toponyms according to the naming of geographical objects. Toponyms are essential for identifying and distinguishing geographical features.

In Winchester, regional toponyms similarly reflect the historical and cultural significance of the city and its surroundings. Examples include hotels (*Winchester Wessex Hotel, Holiday Inn Winchester*), streets (*High Street, Jewry Street, Kingsgate, Westgate, Southgate Street*), castles (*Winchester Castle, Wolvesey Castle, Venta Belgarum*), city walls, and churches (*Winchester Cathedral, St Swithun-upon-Kingsgate Church, St Paul’s Church, St Michael’s Church*).

Regional toponyms refer to names associated with specific regions or areas. For example, *Toshkent* is a regional toponym as it represents the regional center. In Termiz, examples include *Termiz-ota* (archaeological complex), *Fayoz-tepa* (Buddhist complex), *Qirq qiz* (historical monument), and various neighborhoods, streets, and landmarks such as *Turon, Shimoliy darvoza, Al-Hakim at-Termiziy, Oybarchin, and Archaeology Museum*. Natural toponyms refer to the names of natural features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and other landscapes. Examples in Termiz include *Amudaryo, Surkhandaryo, Qirg‘oq bo‘yi, Chorbog‘, Gujumli, and Anjirzor*. Historical toponyms are associated with historical events or figures. In Termiz, examples include *Manguzar, Pattakesar, Kokildorota, Turon, Alisher Navoiy, Shohizinda, Dalvarzin, Ali Qushchi, and Ogahiy*. Similarly, Winchester features numerous historical toponyms such as *St Swithun’s Cathedral, The Great Hall, King’s Gate, Hyde Abbey, Winchester College, and Alfred Street*.

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<sup>67</sup> Хуррамов К. Узбекские народные географические термины: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981. – 22 с.

<sup>68</sup> Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашган қатлами: Филол. фан. ном. дисс. ... автореферати. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

<sup>69</sup> Lutfullina A.A. Linguoculturological approach to studying toponyms of the UK // International Journal of World Languages. – Volume 1. – №. 2. – June 2021. – 109 p.

Chapter two, section two, “Analysis of macro and microtoponyms in Winchester and Termiz” distinguishes macrotoponyms, which denote large areas such as countries, regions, cities, or major geographical features (e.g., *Uzbekistan*, *Samarkand region*, *Tyan-Shan Mountains*), from microtoponyms, which refer to smaller local units such as streets, squares, neighborhoods, or small businesses (e.g., *Mustaqillik Street*, *Yoshlar Square*, *Chorvoq*). Macrotoponyms reflect the cultural heritage and historical context of a place, while microtoponyms often capture local traditions and community life. Examples in Termiz include *Uzbekistan* (neighborhood), *Surxon* (street, hotel), *Termiz* (river port, hotel, railway station, bus terminal), *Hisor* (mountain), and *Guliston* (neighborhood), among others.

Next chapter “Intertoponymic relations of oikonyms in Winchester and Termiz” examines the mechanisms of intertoponymic connections. According to archaeologist Sh. Pidayev, the term *Tarmita–Termiz* appears in historical sources as *Drmat* in 4th–5th century Armenian documents, *Tami* in 7th century Chinese sources, *Talima* in 14th century Chinese sources, and *Tarmid*, *Tarmiz*, or *Tirmiz* in 9th–11th century Arabic-Persian documents<sup>70</sup>. Intertoponymic relations in Termiz often manifest through mechanisms of transfer (from hydronyms, oronyms, and anthroponyms) and functional associations, reflecting the city’s role as a transport, military, and cultural center. For example, the *Amudaryo* neighborhood demonstrates the transfer of a hydro-oikonym to a neighborhood name, while the river name is directly applied to adjacent residential areas. Intertoponymic connections are established based on geographical proximity and regional affiliation. The anchor toponym for the Termiz port oikonym is *Termiz*.

In Winchester, as a former capital of England, the city has preserved layered names reflecting invasions, administrative changes, and geographic influence. The Winchester oikonym system (*Wintan-ceaster*) is multi-layered, where ancient hydronyms, Roman military, and medieval social markers interact to form a systematic network of intertoponymic relations.

Section four, “Lexical-semantic features of the toponymic network in Winchester and Termiz” examines the lexical system (words and their interrelations) and the semantic system (meanings and their structural patterns), as well as their synthesis in the lexical-semantic system, which considers the interaction between words and meanings. The city names of Winchester and Termiz reflect different cultural and historical contexts, necessitating a comparative lexical-semantic analysis. Winchester, one of England’s ancient cities, embodies historical processes, cultural changes, and social structures, while Termiz, located in southern Uzbekistan, represents the intersection of Eastern culture and historical trade routes. Comparative studies indicate that the branching of toponym types in Termiz (Uzbekistan) and Winchester (Great Britain) reflects the contrast between Central Asia’s historical-geographical model and the West’s functional-institutional model.

Section five, “Etymological features of Winchester and Termiz toponyms” notes that Termiz is a linguistic crossroads, with its toponymy reflecting millennia of interactions. Each hill, landmark, and river preserves the memory of major

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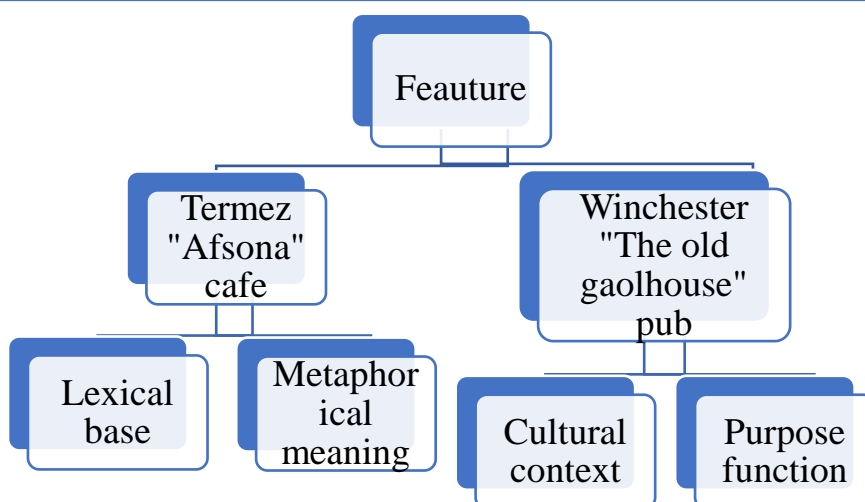
<sup>70</sup> Пидаяев Ш.Р. Қадимий Термиз. –Тошкент: Фан, 2001. – 5-6 б.

civilizations. Etymologically, Termiz toponyms trace back to multiple source languages, with Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek) serving as the main linguistic source. Many toponyms are derived from original Uzbek words, for example, *Chegara*<sup>71</sup>*mahalla*, *Tinchlik*, *Shodlik*, *Yulduz*, and streets like *Ko'klam*, *Sevinch-10*, *Ko'rkam*, and *Oysuluv*.

*Original English toponyms in Winchester include: Hyde (from Old English Hīd – a land measurement or plot, originally “Enough land to support one family”, approximately 120 acres), Barton (Old English Beretūn – “barley enclosure or barnyard,” from bere “barley” + tūn “enclosure, farm).*

**Chapter Three, “Metaphoric, ethnolinguistic, and linguocultural features in the formation of Termiz and Winchester toponyms in Uzbek and English”** begins with section one, “Metaphoric features of Winchester and Termiz toponyms” for instance, by examining the names of real dining establishments in Termiz and comparing them metaphorically with similar establishments in Winchester, we can identify specific shared semantic and cultural traits.

### Comparative Analysis of Restaurant and Food Establishment Names in Termez and Winchester



#### 3.1.1- Comparative Analysis of Restaurant and Food Establishment Names in Termez and Winchester

In Winchester, the pub *The Old Gaolhouse* demonstrates a similar metaphoric function. Lexically, *Gaolhouse* (Old English *jailhouse*) signifies a prison, while metaphorically, the name imparts a historical and memorable atmosphere to the establishment. Visitors perceive nostalgia, history, and uniqueness through the term.

<sup>71</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати (туркий сўзлар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2000. – 600 б.; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати / Шавкат Раҳматуллаев; Мирзо Улуғбек ном. Ўзбекистон миллий университети.: араб сўзлари ва улар билан ҳосилалар. –Ташкент: Университет, 2003, – 599 б.; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати III: (форсча, тожикча бирликлар ва улар билан ҳосилалар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2009. – 283 б.; Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати: 80000га сўз ва сўз бирикмаси. 5 жилдли. Масъул муҳаррир А.Мадвалиев. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон нашриёти” давлат унитар корхонаси, 2020.

In the English cultural context, historic prisons are often preserved as part of the national heritage, and the pub, while modern in function, maintains this historical connection.

In Termiz, the café *Afsona* (“Legend”) illustrates the metaphoric nature of toponyms through its lexical composition. The word *Afsona* in Uzbek denotes a fairy tale, legend, or magical event. Metaphorically, the name conveys that the café’s environment and dishes are “legendary,” “memorable,” and “beautiful,” aiming to leave a distinct impression on visitors. Culturally, in Uzbek tradition, legends have long served as sources of wisdom and moral guidance. Thus, the café presents itself not only as a service venue but also as a space offering a cultural experience.

Furthermore, many post-independence toponyms in Termiz exhibit affective-metaphoric and ideological-metaphoric characteristics.

Section two, “Ethnolinguistic features of Winchester and Termiz toponyms” highlights that Termiz is ethnolinguistically rich, encompassing historical sites that are essential for studying Uzbek cultural heritage, history, and ethnic origins. In Winchester, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, and Roman ethnic influences are evident, alongside markers of the British monarchy and ecological and aesthetic values. These toponyms express the historical aristocratic hierarchy, landscape features, and geographic objects as perceived in collective cognition. For instance, *Beacon Hill Lane* (“signal hill”) reflects the ancient British beacon system, representing a strategic-geographic metaphor tied to military history, while *Cedar Close* embodies stability and resilience, reflecting the English people’s harmony with nature and aesthetic values.

Section three, “Linguocultural features of Winchester and Termiz toponyms” analyzes toponyms from a linguocultural perspective. As units of national cultural heritage, toponyms reflect regional traditions, customs, and practices, illustrating their cultural significance. For example, the Uzbek toponym *Chilonzor* combines *chilon* (jute plant) and *zor* (garden), meaning “garden where jute grows.” Many Winchester toponyms reflect the social influence and aesthetic and political status of the royal family. For instance, *Princess Court* signifies not only a physical building but also the royal court and social life. Linguoculturally, such toponyms indicate hereditary social stratification and monarchical aesthetics in culture. In Uzbek culture, *saroy* similarly refers to royal or noble residences (e.g., *Saroymulxonim*, *Xonsaroy*). The English toponym *Queen’s Mead* literally translates as “The Queen’s Meadow,” reflecting a parallel social and cultural significance.

## CONCLUSION

In this dissertation, Uzbek and English toponyms, specifically the place names of Termez and Winchester, were for the first time analyzed through a comprehensive comparative approach. Based on the conducted research, the following key findings were established:

1. Toponyms function as verbal markers of specific geographic objects, reflecting linguistic reality. The semantics, etymology, morphological structure, functional role within the language system, and diachronic dynamics of place names

are studied by the field of toponymy, which holds an interdisciplinary position. Toponymy, synthesizing linguistic, geographic, cartographic, and historical information, serves not only as an object of linguistic study but also as a source for related disciplines such as history, archaeology, ethnography, geopolitics, and cultural studies. From this perspective, toponymic data are essential for reconstructing national identity, historical-cultural landscapes, and a society's conceptual worldview.

2. Interest in place names dates back to ancient times. Globally, scholars have studied toponyms from historical-etymological (diachronic), structural-typological (synchronic), sociolinguistic, and applied perspectives. In Uzbek linguistics, systematic research on toponyms began in the second half of the 20th century, resulting in a wide-ranging and multifaceted study. In English linguistics, onomastics emerged as an independent field in the early 20th century and now encompasses linguistic, sociocultural, semantic, and cognitive approaches.

3. In the toponymic system of Termez, nominative units based on natural-geographic objects predominate. In contrast, Winchester's toponyms are primarily shaped by cultural-institutional and sacred-architectural objects. Differentiation at the macro and microtoponymic levels reveals the distinctive characteristics of each city. Termez's macrotoponyms (large city districts and areas) predominantly carry historical-political and religious-spiritual semantics. Winchester's microtoponyms, especially dromonyms, reflect specific functional social layers and occupational activities. This differentiation confirms the varied functional load of the toponymic systems.

4. The semantic parallelism of intertoponymic relations in both cultures (Uzbek and English) reflects the existence of a shared linguistic mindset. Both cities' toponyms demonstrate anthropocentric naming and deictic models of location (e.g., directional indicators) as universal linguistic phenomena. Comparative analysis of semantic core branching models shows that naming in Termez relies primarily on spiritual, moral, and ideological motives. Conversely, in Winchester, naming models depend on ethnic origins, craftsmanship, and specific topographic features. This demonstrates that each toponymic system establishes semantic priorities according to its socio-cultural needs.

5. Analysis of the syntactic structure of toponyms and lexical borrowing shows that *izofa*-type constructions (influenced by Persian and Arabic) dominate Termez's toponyms. In Winchester, adjective-noun and possessive-genitive constructions (influenced by English and Norman) are widely used, ensuring differentiation. In both Uzbek and English, derivational processes involve native and borrowed lexemes. Furthermore, both systems exhibit structural complexity in nominative units (polylexemic names).

6. Chronology and axiological assessment of toponymic layers reveal that Termez toponyms predominantly reflect positive-ideal and sacred values (e.g., saints and religious figures). In Winchester, there is a higher tendency toward neutral-functional assessment (indicating territory or type of activity). Chronologically, traces of ancient Anglo-Saxon layers are preserved in Winchester's toponyms, while Termez preserves pre-Islamic paleo toponyms. This chronological differentiation

highlights the sharp contrasts in historical-cultural development and their reflection within the respective systems.

7. The metaphorical features observed in Termez and Winchester's toponymic systems are closely linked to the cognitive, aesthetic, and emotional perceptions of nominative subjects. These primarily operate through conceptual metaphors. Termez's nominative units are semantic-imagery units expressing human virtues, spiritual states, and moral ideals. This model relies on cognitive-cultural coding to transfer spiritual and Sufi values into place names. Winchester's toponyms, on the other hand, exhibit a pragmatic-metaphorical approach typical of English culture, incorporating humor and functional-historical connotations. This reflects the process by which social environment and daily activities are represented metaphorically in toponyms.

8. The ethnolinguistic features of toponyms demonstrate a direct connection to national consciousness, historical experience, lifestyle elements, customs, and religious value systems (Islamic/Christian). Termez's toponyms explicitly reflect the population's religious values, historical heritage, and roots, encoding sacred values. Winchester's nominative units serve as ethnolinguistic expressions of English culture, royal traditions, and religious-historical institutions, highlighting the primacy of institutional and historical values.

9. The linguocultural characteristics of Termez and Winchester toponyms reveal the role of nominative units in the interaction between language and culture. In both cities, social values – friendship, cultural diversity, sacredness, historical heritage, healthy lifestyle, and modernity – are linguoculturally encoded. Comparative analysis of object names in bars, cafes, restaurants, and fast-food chains demonstrates both shared and nationally specific features. Through these toponyms, family values, aesthetic taste, modernity, and historical symbols are represented linguistically, confirming the anthropocentric essence of toponymic layers.

10. A comprehensive comparative study of Termez (Uzbekistan) and Winchester (England) toponyms confirms the multi-layered historical-linguistic nature of their onomastic fields. Analysis of etymology, structural word-formation models, and semantic characteristics shows that both cities' toponyms are shaped through the interaction of local elements (Turkic-Iranian for Termez; Celtic-Germanic-Latin for Winchester) and foreign lexical influences. Similar typological processes are observed in both systems: reinterpretation of ancient geographic names, layering of military, religious, and administrative nomenclature, and consolidation of the city's main functions as a commercial, strategic, and cultural center. Nevertheless, distinctive features unique to each city are also evident.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ Phd.03/2025.27.12.Фил.13.02  
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ  
ТЕРМЕЗСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ И СЕРВИСА**  

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**ТЕРМЕЗКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ШОЙИМОВА КОМИЛА**

**СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТОПОНИМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И  
УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ТОПОНИМИЧЕСКИХ  
ГОРОДОВ ВИНЧЕСТЕР И ТЕРМЕЗ)**

**10. 00. 06 — Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительная лингвистика и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Термез – 2026**

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером № В2024.2.PhD/Fil4902.

Диссертация выполнена в Термезском университете экономики и сервиса.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (e-mail: university.tues.uz уз) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

<b>Научный руководитель:</b>	<b>Бакиров Паян Уралович</b> доктор филологических наук, профессор
<b>Официальные оппоненты:</b>	<b>Султонова Шохиста Мухаммаджоновна</b> Доктор филологических наук (DSc), профессор <b>Чўпонов Отаназар Отажонович</b> доктор филологических наук, профессор
<b>Ведущая организация:</b>	<b>Самаркандский государственный институт</b>

Защита диссертации состоится « 2 » 05 2026 г. в 9:00 часов на заседании Научного совета Phd.03/2025.27.12.Фил.13.02 при Термезском университете экономики и сервиса. (Адрес: 190111, г. Термез, ул. «Ибн Сино», 38-Б Тел.: (55) 452 77 77; e-mail: university.tues.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Термезском университете экономики и сервиса (зарегистрировано за № \_\_\_\_\_). (Адрес: 190111, г. Термез, ул. «Ибн Сино», 38-Б Тел.: (55) 452 77 77; e-mail: university.tues.uz).

Автореферат диссертации разослан « 20 » 04 2026 года.  
(Протокол рассылки за № 3 от «20» 04 2026 года).



*[Handwritten signature]*

**О.П.Уралова**  
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, доцент

*[Handwritten signature]*

**З.Р.Нармуратов**  
Учёный секретарь Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, доцент

*[Handwritten signature]*

**Н.Х.Маматалиева**  
Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, доцент

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в проведении сопоставительного анализа лексических, семантических, метафорических, этнолингвистических и лингвокультурных особенностей топонимов в узбекском и английском языках.

**В качестве объекта исследования** были выбраны топонимы городов Термез и Винчестер: 761 в узбекском языке и 1128 в английском языке.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

впервые топонимы Термеза и Винчестера проанализированы в сопоставительном аспекте, раскрыты теоретические основы топонимов в мировой, английской и узбекской лингвистике. Доказано, что английская топонимия основана на исторической структуре общества, собственности, патриархальном устройстве, а также географическом положении, тогда как узбекская топонимия формируется на основе национальной культуры народа, этнического происхождения, историко-географического положения и ценностей нации;

ойконимы, гидронимы, урбанонимы Термеза и Винчестера разделены на макро- и микро-топонимы на основе интератопонимической связи, а особенности их ветвления доказаны на примере городов Термез и Винчестер с точки зрения общих и частных аспектов. Выявлено, что в микро-топонимах по общему признаку преобладают имена людей в топонимии Термеза, а в топонимии Винчестера – исторические события и явления. В макро-топонимах Термеза раскрыты особенности перехода макро-топонимов в микро-топонимы, а в макро-топонимии Винчестера – наоборот, перехода микро-топонимов в макро-топонимы. Внедрение результатов исследования;

межкультурные сходства и различия, выраженные через топонимы в английском и узбекском языках, были оценены на основе лингвосемантических, лингвосопоставительных, дескриптивных, сравнительно-исторических и национально-культурных критериев интеркультурного лингвистического соответствия. Доказано, что топонимы городов Термез и Винчестер в большей степени сформировались на основе исторических изменений;

топонимы городов Термез и Винчестер впервые были последовательно проанализированы на основе сравнительно-лингвистического анализа с точки зрения метафорических, этнолингвистических и лингвокультурных особенностей. Выявлено, что топонимы Термеза связаны с метафорическими образами, в то время как топонимы Винчестера связаны с эстетическими и культурными представлениями в народном сознании. Доказано, что этнолингвистические и лингвокультурные особенности топонимов основаны на национальных ценностях и национально-культурных факторах.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе проведения сравнительного анализа топонимов в узбекском и английском языках (на примере названий топонимических объектов городов Термез и Винчестер):

теоретические выводы о сравнительном анализе топонимов Термеза и Винчестера, о теоретических основах топонимов в английском и узбекском языкознании, о том, что английская топонимия основана на исторической структуре общества, собственности, патриархальном устройстве, а также географическом положении, в то время как узбекская топонимия формируется на основе национальной культуры народа, этнического происхождения, историко-географического расположения и ценностей нации, были использованы при выполнении прикладного проекта под названием АМ-ФЗ-201908172 «Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка» в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы на 2020-2023 годы (Справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 17 сентября 2025 года № 01/4-4263). В результате аудитория получила знания, повышающие топонимические знания, а также информацию о формировании топонимов на основе национальных ценностей, географического положения местности и этнического происхождения;

выводы, связанные с разделением ойконимов, гидронимов и урбанонимов Термеза и Винчестера на макро- и микротопонимы на основе интertoпонимических связей, а также с выявлением их структурной иерархии и особенностей: доминирование антропонимов в микротопонимии Термеза и исторических событий – в микротопонимии Винчестера; превращение макронимов в микронимы в топонимии Термеза и, наоборот, переход микронимов в макронимы в топонимии Винчестера – использованы в зарубежном проекте, реализованном Самаркандским государственным институтом иностранных языков в рамках программы «English Access Microscholarship Program» (№ SUZ80020GR0039), финансируемой Посольством США и Государственным департаментом США (справка № 2832/02 от 18 сентября 2025 г.). В результате данные по узбекской и английской топонимии были успешно применены при организации культурных мероприятий, программ личностного развития и волонтерской деятельности в рамках проекта;

выводы и результаты, связанные с оценкой межкультурных сходств и различий, выраженных через географические названия в английском и узбекском языках, на основе лингвосистемного, лингвотипологического, дескриптивного, сравнительно-исторического и этнокультурного подходов, а также с последовательным анализом метафорических, этнолингвистических и лингвокультурологических особенностей топонимов Термеза и Винчестера, использованы Национальной телевизионной и радиокомпанией Узбекистана в рамках подготовки и организации передач «Ёшлар», «Таълим ва таракқиёт», «Адабий жараён» телеканала «O‘zbekiston» в январе и мае 2025 года (справка № 05-09-795 от 3 июня 2025 г.). В результате использование материалов, посвящённых лингвосистемному, метафорическому и этнолингвистическому

анализу топонимов, способствовало повышению прикладной значимости научного проекта.

**Структура и объём диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения; основной текст составляет 146 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR  
RO'YXATI**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**  
**СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ**  
**I bo'lim (Part I; Часть I)**

1. Shoyimova K.O'. The study of toponyms in English linguistics // Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika – Зарубежная лингвистика и лингводидактика – Foreign Linguistics and Linguodidactics Journal home page: Samarqand-2024/3, – 199-203 b. (10.00.00. № 343/5 ).
2. Shoyimova K.O'. The importance of toponymic sources in the study of the history of the country // Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. № 11/4. – Xiva, 2024. – 240-242 b. (10.00.00. № 223/4).
3. Shoyimova K.O'. Termiz va Vinchester shaharlarining tarixiy madaniy aloqalari // Tamaddun nuri 1. – Qoraqolpog'iston –2025. – 250-252 b. (10.00.00. № 346/1).
4. Shoyimova K.O'. Semantik o'zgarish jarayonlarida qadimiy va yangi toponimlarning o'zaro bog'liqligi // Intellektual va madaniy meros xalqaro jurnal Toshkent – № 5/1 | 2025, – 247-250 b. (10.00.00. № 149/1).
5. Shoyimova K.O'. Madaniy va lingvistik kontekstda toponimlarning tahlili: Termiz va Vinchester shahar nomlari misolida // O'zbekiston olimlarining ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlari ilmiy-nazariy, metodik jurnali № 3/15 Urganch – 2025, –70-75 b. (10.00.00. № 361/3).
6. Shoyimova K. O'. Toponimlarning o'zbek tilshunosligida o'rganilishi // Fan, ta'lim, madaniyat va innovatsiya № 3/9-son. – Toshkent, 2024. – 67-70 b.
7. Shoyimova K.O'. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida oykonimlarning lingvistik tahlili va nazariyasi // Tadqiq va tatbiq ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal Tom 02. | Son. 11 | Farg'ona – 2024. –148-152 b.
8. Shoyimova K.O'. O'zbek va ingliz tillari toponimlarida ziyoratgoh nomlarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi (Termiz va Vinchester shaharlarining obyektlari nomlari misolida) // TISU ilmiy tadqiqotlari xabarnomasi Ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal № 3, Termiz –2024. – 91-95 b.
9. Shoyimova K.O'. Historical Significance of the Study of the Names of the Cities of Termez and Winchester // Journal of advanced linguistic studies vol. 12, №-1, Jan-Jun –2025, (ISSN 2231-4075) – 558-573 b.
10. Shoyimova K.O'. Study of Toponyms in World Linguistics // Excellencia: International Multi-disciplinary Journal of Education Volume 2 №-9, America – 2024. – 398-401 b.
11. Shoyimova K.O'. Ethnolinguistic Features of Toponyms: A Comparative Study of Termiz and Wicherer // Excellencia: International Multi-disciplinary Journal of Education Volume 3 №-1, America – 2025. – 110-112 b.
12. Intertoponymic relations of place names in Termez and Winchester // Web of humanities: journals of social science and humanitarian research Usa– 2025. – 130-131 b.

## **II bo‘lim (Part II; Часть II)**

1. Shoyimova K.O‘. O‘zbek va ingliz tillari toponimlarida ziyoratgoh nomlarining chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi (Termiz va Vinchester shaharlarining obyektlari nomlari misolida). // Academic research in modern science International scientific-online conference № 2. USA – 2024, –99-104 b.

2. Shoyimova K.O‘. The importance of the stratigraphic layer in toponymics // Current approaches and new research in modern sciences International scientific-online conference Issue 14, Part 1. Poland – 2024. –61-65 b.

3. Shoyimova K. O‘. Linguacultural aspects of place names in Uzbek and English: on the example of Termez and Winchester // Proceedings of the VIII international scientific and theoretical conference London England, United Kingdom – 2025. –108-111 b.

4. Shoyimova K. O‘. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida toponimlarning etnolingvistik xususiyatlari (Termiz va Vinchester toponomik obyekt nomlari misolida) // Nazariy va amaliy fanlardagi ustuvor islohotlar va zamonaviy ta‘limning innovatsion yo‘nalishlari Andijon – 2025 – № 5, 850-854 b.

5. Shoyimova K.O‘. Linguacultural aspects of place names in Uzbek and English: on the example of Termez and Winchester // Proceedings of the VIII international scientific and theoretical conference London England, United Kingdom – 2025. –108-111 b.

Avtoreferat “Termiz publishing center” nashriyotida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi hamda o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlarning mosligi tekshirildi.

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"TRASTBANK" XA BANKINING BOSH OFISI, MFO: 00491, INN: 311209934  
H/R: 20208000307031406001  
Telefon: +998-88-808-21-07