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HISTORY OF TOPONYM DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: The main science of toponymy stages of development, emergence of scientific toponymy as a science and contributed to the development of this science by Uzbek scientists scientifically based on contributions.

Key words: appellative, proper noun, toponym, toponyms, phraseological units, languages, linguistics, dictionaries;

General linguistics is a branch of linguistics that, in contrast to special linguistics, studies language as a human phenomenon in general, an integral part of a person. The main task of general linguistics is to identify and illuminate the most common features of world languages. This task is to generalize observations about some languages and language groups; it is solved by identifying the most general, universal principles of language construction, semantics and syntax of natural and machine languages, as well as phonetics (only in natural languages). According to the source of its study, private linguistics studies the characteristics of a certain language (Russian language), a group or family of languages (Romanistics, Turkic studies), languages belonging to a region or typological group (Balkan studies, Caucasian studies).

General linguistics empirically identifies the common (or statistically dominant) features of all languages using typology; and by studying the general (important for people belonging to any community) laws in the operation of the language, it can also be determined deductively. General linguistics also distinguishes linguistic departments depending on the division of the language into levels and depending on the tendency of a particular department to one or another aspect of language sign (word) and text (thought, sentence) (fluid. general phonetics, general morphology).

Within the scope of general linguistics, the nature and essence of language, language and thinking, language and speech, the structural structure of language, understanding the language system, the emergence and development of language, the emergence of writing, morphological (typological) and genealogical classification of languages, the method of scientific study of languages, language issues such as form and content are explored. Among them, language and speech, the method of language testing, problems of form and content in language are related to the name of the subject "General Linguistics", and the related problems are related to the name of the subject "Introduction to Linguistics". In the introduction to linguistics, which is considered a component of general linguistics, basic information about language is given, the basic scientific terms and concepts used in linguistics are introduced, and a theoretical basis is given for the development of the main parts of linguistics and the issues studied in special linguistics. According to the above, it is more correct to understand the term "General Linguistics" in broad and narrow senses. General linguistics also studies the relationship of linguistics to other social sciences (eg, literary studies, philosophy, history, archeology, ethnology, psychology) and natural sciences, especially biology and mathematics.

Toponyms, or place names, can be useful in foreign language teaching as they provide real-world examples of language use and cultural context. Teachers can use toponyms to teach students about the geography, history, and culture of the target language's speakers. Additionally, toponyms can be used to practice vocabulary related to places, landmarks, and geographical features. Technology can also be used to enhance the study of toponyms, such as through interactive maps,

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virtual tours, and multimedia resources that provide students with visual and auditory examples of place names in context. Overall, incorporating toponyms into foreign language teaching can help students develop a deeper understanding of the language and its cultural significance.

Phraseology as a complex area of the linguistic system is a developing field of research and has attracted interest from many sides. The linguistic attention has been paid to the semantic, syntactic and textual properties of phraseological units, to different approaches of their synchronic and diachronic description, and to cultural specificity. The term 'phraseology' originated in Russian studies which developed from the late 1940's to the 1960's (Cowie 1998). In linguistics, the term 'phraseology' describes the context in which a word is used. This often includes idioms, phrasal verbs, and proverbs. "Phraseology is a fuzzy part of language. Although most of us would agree that it embraces the conventional rather than the productive or rule-governed side of language, involving various kinds of composite units and 'pre-patterned' expression such as idioms, fixed phrases, and collocations, we find it difficult to delimit the area and classify the different types involved". Linguists have provided various definitions of phraseological units and various criteria to classify them. My working definition is that proposed by Gläser: "A 'phraseological unit' is a lexicalized, reproducible, bilexemic or polylexemic word group in common use, which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, may be idiomatized, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text" (Gläser 1998). To put in other terms, phraseological units can be characterized by certain specific features, which distinguish them from free word combinations. When defining a phraseological unit, we can most often mention the following qualities: figurativeness, expressiveness, multi-word character, collocating nature, transformational defectiveness and idiomatic character.

Naming an entity is one of the basic speech acts. The act of naming serves to illuminate the entities that play a role in people's daily life. Proper names is the object of onomastics. It is generally agreed among linguists that proper names are a universal linguistic category. Proper names constitute a system which varies across cultures and provide a reflection of the society of which they are the expression. They are linguistic items fulfilling a referential function. The proper names in phraseological units are of great importance in communication, where they are signs of cultural, linguistic, geographical, ethnic and social identity. The present paper is concerned with proper names in English phraseology. The aim of the present paper is to explore the linguistic-cultural aspects of phraseological units containing personal and place names. The material was selected from Oxford Dictionary of Phrase, Saying and Quotation. 270 examples have been drawn for the present analysis (125 examples with personal names in phraseological units and 145 examples with place names in phraseological units). The research proved that the personal names involved in the phraseological expressions indicate the following types of sources: the Bible, mythological figures, figures of Greek and Roman Antiquity, popular culture, real people, and literary texts. The place 328 Solveiga Sušinskienė names involved in the phraseological expressions indicate the following types of sources: places in UK, eastern countries related to the British colonial past, places related to classical heritage, places on the Continent. To sum up, the personal and place names involved in phraseology are historically, socially or culturally prominent in British culture.

In linguistics, toponyms refer to the names of places, such as cities, countries, mountains, rivers, and other geographical features. Toponyms are important in the study of language and

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geography as they provide valuable insights into the history, culture, and linguistic characteristics of a particular region.

Linguists often analyze toponyms to understand the origins and meanings of place names, as well as the influence of different languages and cultures on the naming of geographical locations. Studying toponyms can also reveal patterns of language distribution and migration, as well as the impact of colonization and historical events on the naming of places.

Toponyms can also be used to study dialectal variations within a language, as different regions may have their own unique names for the same place. Additionally, toponyms can provide linguistic evidence for understanding the development and evolution of languages over time.

Overall, toponyms are a valuable resource for linguists and researchers interested in exploring the connections between language, culture, and geography. They can provide rich insights into the linguistic diversity and historical development of a particular area, and help to shed light on the complex relationship between language and place.

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