



“Hyphenation rules for words used in agriculture”

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ABSTRACT

the very important and complex problems of the correct spelling of Geographical Names, the complexity of the issue of the correct spelling of toponyms is that they are in different languages, and in fact it is illuminated that they are written according to the rules of those languages.

Keywords:

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Introduction

The correct spelling of Geographical Names is a very important and complex issue. Importantly, if a letter in a geographical name is misspelled, it can become a completely different meaningful toponym as a result of phonetic changes. The complexity of the question of the correct spelling of toponyms is that they are in different languages and are actually written according to the rules of those languages. There may be changes in both pronunciation and spelling when switching to other languages. Nevertheless, confusion is common in the spelling of Geographical Names. Writing place names correctly is a very delicate matter. Writing them correctly without defects is an integral part of the general spelling literacy of the people, and to some extent also determines the cognitive and cultural level of people.

Thousands of geographical names related to the Republic and foreign countries are found in the Daily Press, in particular in newspapers and magazines, radio and television, textbooks, fiction. No one can guarantee that all this is also true. The Uzbek spelling of geographical names should consist of logical, interdependent rules, based on certain strict principles, and meet the level of today's demand.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

The committee of terms established in our republic, as well as the commissions of toponymy, monitored the grammatically correct spelling of geographical place names. Because the correct spelling of toponyms prevents them from meaningfully changing and keeps the naming process in order. The subtlety of naming is the complete transformation of the content of a toponym, due to the erroneous spelling of only one of its vowels. As a result, the same name literally acquires another meaning. For example: an example of a Kaltaql village in Yakkabag district is written in the style of a lizard due to the use of the letter “k” instead of a single letter “q”. Here Kaltakul has two meanings. While the primitive Caltacula-like a short Lake-acquires an anatomical meaning, the latter caltacula-like those living at the tip of the arm, that is, living in poverty-acquires a social meaning.

If the letter “k” is used instead of “q” we see that it has become a short, short rounded lake, that is, a hydronym. This is a sample given using the example of a single toponym. In fact, every day thousands, toponyms are spoken through the means of mass media, such as radio, television,

newspapers, magazines, textbooks are recorded in the fiction. Pronouncing them all in the right way is a fist that requires a very high level of Saviya and literacy. Therefore, we see that the Committee on terminology is given enormous responsibility. Along with the specialists working in this field-linguists, Orientalists, literati, historians, ethnographers, geographers are working to ensure the correct spelling of names.

That is, it is gaining the expression of toponyms on the basis of a certain grammatical law-rule, uniform, standardized. Because the national standardization of the construction of toponyms is one of the signs that indicate the sovereignty of a developed state.

Results

The geographical names of Uzbekistan are classified into simple and compound toponyms according to their grammatical structure. Simple toponyms, in turn, are divided into names without suffixes and suffixes. The composition of a place name consists of only one horse, and such names are considered toponyms without collisions, unless any other element is added to it. S. Karaev analyzed toponyms without suffixes and showed them in several different ways:

a) toponyms in the form of simple geographical or socio - economic terms: Anhor, Gaza, Yom, Supa, Uchma, well, etc;

b) Geographical Names (ethnonyms), which are called by the names of the seed-bear and other ethnic groups: Abdal, Burqut, Duglat, Mangit, Sayyod, Turk, etc;

c) toponyms consisting of people's first and last names, pseudonyms, nicknames: Abdukarim, Beruniy, Mustafa, Navoi, SHodmon wahokazo;

g) place names derived from plant and animal names: almond, Hawthorn, Walnut, poplar, maple, Yantaq, etc;

Additive toponyms are made by adding some extra - affix to the horse in their composition. The following suffixes (Affixes) are common in the composition of such geographical names:

- goh-Jangah, prayer, adoration, Windmill;
- zor-Bodomzor, Almazar, Sangzor, CHilonzor;
- iston-Bahoristan, Bogestan, Turkestan, Shuristan; - iya-Mingia,

SHohruhiya, Yuziya, Qadiriya;

- kor-Lalmikor, Pakhtakor, SHolikor;

- Arabs, Beks, rich, Sheikhs;

- li-Angirli, Alamli, Burganli, Betagali, Tolli;

- lik-Attorlik, jewelry, Jizzakhlik, Hill;

- loq-Sangloq, gravel, gravel;

- on-Mingon, Namatgaron, Sayidon, Telpakfuroshon;

- ot-Bogot, Rabotot, Quramot;

- cha-Doormoncha, Naimancha, rubella, Dove;

- chi-charioteer, Mat, Horseshoe, Blacksmith; compound toponyms are formed from two or more components:

Beshariq, Yangiqurgon, Yakkatut, Brickkoprik, Oqtepasoy, etc. Such geographical names are grammatically divided into several types. In Uzbek, geographical names consisting of two or more words (related nouns) are added and written. For example:

Horse + horse: Turcravot, humpback, Guard, sandblast

Quality + horse: Badger, Cattack, tall, Orphan, tall

Number + horse: Beshbuloq, Yettikechuv, Mingchinor, Nineties, thirties

Horse + verb: Soykeldi, shouted, Tangatopdi, Kumbosdi

When the first component consists of the adjective, the second component consists of the geographical term: Balandmachit, Balandravot, Otsturgon, Oqtapa, Blueberry, Blueberry, Sarisuv, Sariqtepa, Qizilsuv, Qizilsoy, Qizilqum, Aliziovul, Etakovul, Quymahalla, Mediachek, Mediasaroy.. Discussion

When the first component consists of a number, the second component consists of a geographical term: Beshariq, Beshayvon, Yolgizbog, Yolgizqutchi, Yakkasaroy, Written in the form of a unicorn.

When the first component consists of an ordinal number, the second part consists of a geographical term: the second, the seventh, it is advisable to write in the form of a quotation. It should be noted that in the study of joint Geographical Names, it is especially important to define, determine the methods of their making. Experts say that in the process of language development, a combination of a word of a certain type becomes a lexical unit from a syntactic unit as a result of the acquisition of a

single lexical meaning - a compound word occurs. For example, place names such as Oqjar, Shursuv, Yangiqurgon, Qoratepa fall into the order of compound words that appear in this way. The compound geographical names are divided into the types in the tail according to their morphological composition:

1. Horse + horse: the second part of this type of collective toponyms will often be made up of a geographical term (village, ovul, top, Desert, Garden, Spring, well, etc. Their first component may consist of human names (surnames) (Abdiqishloq, SHofayziquduq, Hoshimdasht, Ismailtepa), ethnonyms (Naymanariq, Arabmazor, Afgonbog', Kazakovul, Turkravot), phytonyms (Terakmazor, Jaydaqishloq, Tolqishloq). There are also toponyms, both components of which are made up of terms (geographical and socio - economic). (Guard, Cobblestone, Sandbox, Sharillaksay).

2. Quality + horse: the first part of the joint toponyms in this mold will consist of color-tussock (whitish, blue, reddish, BlackBerry, BlackBerry), color-signifying (Cuttack, low-lying, small-leaved, medium-leaved, deep-leaved, Leek), taste-expressive (Bitter, Sweet, Salty), the second part will consist of geographical terms.

3. Number + horse: the first component of the joint geographical names made in this mold will be formed from the number (three, five, six, nine, forty, thousand, etc.), the second structural kismi from the geographical term (pentagonal, flying, solitary, Unicorn, hexagonal, hexagonal, pentagonal).

4. Noun + verb and verb + noun: the compound nouns in this mold are formed from the conjugation of the verb with the noun and the noun with the verb (Toshkesar, Qaynarbuloq, Oxunqaynar, Soykeldi, Qalandaryo).

In cases where geographical names are followed, the names of factories, companies, firms are written with quotation marks: joint venture "GM - Uzbekistan", textile combine "Atlas", company "Tashkent", collective farm "Zomin", knitted factory "Malika", Joint Stock Company "Zilolateks", etc.

The names of geographical objects named after the press bodies are written on the cards without quotation: newspaper street of The

Voice of Uzbekistan, Turkestan Street, East star Water Consumers Association. Order of writing Geographical Names by numbers: ordinal numbers as part of Geographical Names are written with a word in the previous part of the name, in the first place: seventh butt, Fifth Brigade, eighth farm, etc.

Order of writing geographical terms in toponyms: words that denote the type of geographical object are geographical terms. For example, Lake, Desert, Mountain, adir, ditch, island, well, ice, swamp, shore, waterfall, dirt, swamp, Valley, sound, channel, plain, etc. Geographical terms are written separately in lowercase letters after a geographical name when there are related nouns. Geographical terms are added when they are part of toponyms and can be repeated again after these geographical names: Mount Karatog, Oqtepa Hill, Sirdarya River, Kattaqishloq village, Issyk-Kul Lake, Tandirqum sand. Next to the names of settlements on the maps, words denoting their types (city, village, ovul, town and other) are not written.

Variety in the form of pronunciation of terms and other words in the composition of Geographical Names. In the composition of certain geographical names, terms that are used in a lively language are also found. They differ from the terms adopted in the scientific literature and can be used in faqatginasheva. In such cases, literary language terms are not used instead of the terms used in dialects, but instead retain them as part of the original form names. Local terms can be pronounced differently in different places.

For this reason, the pronunciation form of terms consisting of live language words is retained in the spelling of place names. For example: Jamonjar, Jelliguli, Suluvjuna, etc.

Conclusion

The place of the hyphen in the spelling of Geographical Names. The first component consists of a noun or adjective, and both components of nouns, the second component of which consists of a noun with a noun, are capitalized and separated from each other by a hyphen (Latin, divisio-"separation, division"). A hyphen is a character, hyphen (-), used in the

division of names into parts. When toponyms are separated by hyphens, both components are written in capital letters: Chiqatoy - Oqtepa, Koyncha-Oqtepa, Azad - Bukhara, Isori - sickle, Kuştepa - Palace, ruin - earner, CHek-Nasriddin, Chauja-Arab, Loytsa-Oray, etc. Among toponyms consisting of some double words, a hyphen is placed, and the second component of the name is written with a lowercase letter: Anamuna, Lightning-deep. Geographical Names, the first component of which is a verb, the second component of which is a toponym: the rest is written as a mystery, the rest-as a spark.

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