

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF MICROTOPYNOMS IN THE CITIES OF LONDON AND TASHKENT

Yuldoshkhonov Javohir Dilshodbek ugli

Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Lecturer at the Department of English Language Theory

u_hakimov@list.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4652-8051>

Abstract: This thesis presents a comparative analysis of the linguocultural features of microtoponyms in the cities of London and Tashkent. It examines their formation based on historical, political, and cultural factors, as well as their role in representing urban identity.

Keywords: microtoponyms, toponymy, linguoculturology, urban space, historical memory, Tashkent and London

Annotatsiya: Mazkur tezisdagi London va Toshkent shaharlaridagi mikrotoponimlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Ularning tarixiy, siyosiy va madaniy omillar asosida shakllanishi hamda urban identitetni ifodalashdagi roli ilmiy jihatdan yoritiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: mikro-toponimlar, toponimika, lingvokulturologiya, urban makon, tarixiy xotira, Toshkent va London

In toponymic studies, microtoponyms hold particular significance, as they are closely connected with people's everyday life, historical memory, and territorial identity. Especially in large urban environments, microtoponyms emerge as "living witnesses" of social and political transformations. This thesis presents a comparative analysis of the formation, development, and functional features of microtoponyms in the cities of London and Tashkent.

Microtoponyms are defined as the names of small geographical objects, including streets, alleys, neighborhoods, informal place names within markets, and other local entities. Although they are not always officially documented, they are actively used in everyday speech by local residents. Contemporary research approaches microtoponyms as linguistic, cognitive, and cultural phenomena [4].

Microtoponyms in London are primarily characterized by historical stratification. Many street and place names date back to the medieval period, the Industrial Revolution, or the colonial era. For instance, names such as *Baker Street* and *Fleet Street* are derived from professions or types of activity, reflecting the economic history of the urban environment through language.

Furthermore, aristocratic and political influences are strongly reflected in London's microtoponymy. Numerous place names are associated with members of the royal family or prominent historical figures, which illustrates the city's social stratification. In addition, due to London's multicultural population, microtoponyms often bear traces of various languages and cultural traditions.

In Tashkent, microtoponyms have largely been shaped by historical and political transformations. During the Soviet period, many streets were assigned ideologically driven names; however, after independence, a significant number of these were renamed

based on national values [3]. This process demonstrates the use of microtoponyms as instruments of political and cultural policy.

Moreover, local culture and traditions play a crucial role in the formation of Tashkent's microtoponyms. Names associated with the *mahalla* system (such as *Chorsu* and *Eski Shahar*) reflect traditional patterns of settlement and community life. Informal microtoponyms, on the other hand, often emerge in everyday communication and gradually become elements of urban folklore [2].

A comparative analysis of microtoponyms in London and Tashkent reveals the following key similarities and differences. First, in terms of historical stratification, London's microtoponyms reflect a long and continuous historical evolution, whereas in Tashkent, Soviet and post-Soviet transformations have led to significant changes. Second, regarding political influence, microtoponyms in Tashkent are strongly associated with ideological frameworks, while in London this influence is relatively less pronounced. Third, both cities demonstrate cultural diversity through their microtoponymy; however, in London this diversity is largely driven by global migration processes. Finally, informal toponymy exists in both cities, closely linked to urban folklore and everyday linguistic practices [1].

A comparative analysis of microtoponyms in London and Tashkent reveals both similarities and differences shaped by historical, cultural, and political factors. In particular, the interaction between official and unofficial naming practices highlights the dynamic nature of urban linguistic landscapes [5].

In conclusion, microtoponyms in London and Tashkent represent the outcomes of distinct historical, political, and cultural processes. Their comparative analysis demonstrates that microtoponyms are not merely naming units but constitute a complex linguocultural system. Through them, the historical memory, social structure, and cultural values of society are expressed. Therefore, the study of microtoponyms remains an important area within urban linguistics and cultural studies.

REFERENCES:

1. Abashev, V., et al. (n.d.). *City Culture, Urban Culture*. https://www.academia.edu/download/36952538/AF_forum_urban_culture.pdf
2. Abdullaev, A. A. (2025). *On Theoretical Aspects of the Linguoculturological Study of Toponyms*. <https://cajlp.casjournal.org/index.php/CAJLPC/article/view/1370>
3. Burieva, K. (2023). *History of Toponyms in Tashkent in Soviet and Post-Soviet Periods*. Himalayan & Central Asian Studies.
4. Davletova, S., & Bizhkenova, A. (2025). *Exploring linguistic and cognitive-communicative aspects of vernacular toponyms*. <https://www.degruyterbrill.com/document/doi/10.1515/lpp-2024-0024/html>
5. Йулдошхонов Ж. Д Микропонимы как ономастическая реалия: сравнительный анализ Ташкента и Лондона <https://share.google/Pa87EiSMm1dygFr6X>