

Some Actual Problems of Uzbek Toponymy

Xayrullayeva Marjona Omon qizi

Bukhara State University, lecturer of the department of Uzbek Linguistics, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: Just as linguistics is a whole system, so naming science is a separate system. The names of places reflect the history and fate of the people and the country. The names of places are unique monuments of Elat, nations and peoples with an ancient history. The reason is that they represent a single universe of history and destiny. Toponyms of Uzbekistan are still studied mainly in general, linguistic, geographical and historical aspects. Despite the fact that the interpretation of toponyms of our country under the influence of these trends is a fairly broad tradition, little attention is paid to their etymological analysis. Scientific works on toponyms of our Motherland have gone from a simple linguistic and geographical description to an explanatory description and classification. But the etymological analysis of toponyms, carried out due to the fact that they emphasize the path to the etymological analysis of toponyms and ignore the norms of their etymological research, has not reached perfection, if we consider them from the standpoint of today.

KEYWORD: toponym, ethnonym, topoformant, topoassos, indicators.

Just as linguistics is a whole system, so naming science is a separate system. Consequently, the boundary established between a word and a toponym is also, in fact, relative. It is important to take into account here that the etymological analysis of a word is the basis of the etymological analysis of a toponym in a certain sense. Just as toponyms are formed due to the need to name objects from a word, it is also natural that words, that is, language bases, originate from toponyms as a result of socio-cultural, political and economic needs. For example, Bukhara > bukhari, Vobkent > Vobkentlik, Bakhmalbof > bakhmalboflik, Kulonkhana > kulonkhana, etc. The set of toponymic material collected for the study shows that existing words are divided into two groups:

1. Words that exist in the language, but are not selected for naming objects and are not loaded with toponymic meaning.
2. Due to the need to name objects, toponymic meanings loaded with a lexical basis are also chosen.

Our main goal is to create an etymological study of toponyms formed from the second group of words, that is, dictionary bases that are chosen because of the need to name objects and on which toponymic meanings are superimposed. Consequently, there is a constant connection and an indissoluble connection between the word and the toponym. This relation takes place in a limited case at the level of appellative and onomastic vocabulary. Because a name is an expression of reality (a thing, a sign, a sign) in a language. The word underlying the toponym, i.e. lexical basis, differs from ordinary words in that it expresses certain toponymic meanings due to onomastic transformation. Here we should focus on the toponym and its lexical basis. If we do not take into

account the linguistic basis of a toponym, then an etymological analysis of it by any factors, principles and methods is impossible, only one thing can be said about it: "a toponym is the name of an object." This suggests that the analysis is far from perfect.

If during the formation of toponyms there is a need to name objects, then their naming is a consequence. It will take a word to make this conclusion. But not all words are used to refer to objects. Words that are highlighted and loaded with toponymic meaning are usually used when naming objects. It is as a result of the coordination of these two processes that a toponym is formed from the linguistic basis. I. G. Dobromov also noted this circumstance¹. When a toponym is formed in the process of "word + reason > toponym" and the collected place names are taken into account, not all words in the language can be the basis for the place name. There is a study in which words are selected that will be called objects, and a brief remark is made that they are given special meaning. This is a hint of the presence of a linguistic basis, on which special toponymic meanings are superimposed, chosen for the name of the thought - subject.

Toponyms usually use topoasos, topoformant and indicator, to one degree or another. Without them, it is impossible to talk about the etymological study of toponyms. Since one toponym consists only of a topoazos, another one consists of a topoazos and a topoformant, and the third one consists of a topoazos and a topoformant or of a topoazos, a topoformant and an indicator. It is from the combination of these values that the meaning of the toponym is formed. Topoassos is the basis for the emergence of toponyms. They consist of words from different languages (mainly Turkic, Persian-Tajik, Arabic): Rokent, Pirmast, Khargush, Khayrabodcha, Chukurkucha, Halvagaron, Murdashuilar, Usunikul, Khojarab, Baboshaikh, Beshrabot, Sariosiyi, Tokidouz, Rababad, Instrument maker, Gharibshah, Yangimasjid, Kumrabot, Sarikor, Sufidehkon, Churikalon, chorabot, talligandum, mirsulaimon, kulkhatib, astarbof, etc.

We observe that topoformants are not only formants that are part of a toponym, but also serve to create a toponym. For this reason, topoformants should be divided into two groups:

1. Real topoformants. They are used in the toponymic structure, but do not have a generic feature. Such topoformants are suffixes of the ducchi type.
2. Formative topoformants. That is, when a toponym is formed, they acquire a masculine character: instrumentalists, flavorers, flower makers, etc.

M. Murzaev in the book "Essays on toponymy" noted that the indicator is a characteristic feature of a toponym - a word expressing properties and circumstances².

In Z. Dusimov and H. Egamov's book "A short explanatory dictionary of toponyms", this term is designated as follows: "an indicator is a word in the composition of toponyms indicating the nature, character, quantity, etc. of an object. For example, toponymic indicators: village, city, steppe, desert. Hydronymic indicators-lake, river, ditch. The Latin word "indicos", derived from the word "show"³, was defined as divided into two groups.

Toponyms-indicators were also studied as toponyms - compilers and were divided into three types: toponymic, hydronymic, functional indicators. T. Nafasov: "participating in the creation of a place-

¹ Добродомов И.Г. География и этимология //Топонимия центральной России. Вопросы географии. М., Мысль, 1974, 159-165.

² Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. –М., Мысль, 1974, -382 с.

³ Дўсимов З., Эгамов Х. Жой номларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. - Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1977. 174 б.

name indicator, the word denoting the object Type: spring (Toshibuloq), village (Kattaqishloq)", - explained his linguistically⁴.

P. Gulomov in the "explanatory dictionary of geographical terms and concepts" gave a definition of the term "local geographical terms that form the indicative (in place names), the names: *qum, tepa, daryo, suv*, (*kent* sand, hill, river, water, kent) etc."⁵.

In our opinion, this term can also be called a toponymic determinant, based on its features in the structure of toponyms. However, in all respects it is more appropriate to use the term indicator than to use this combined term. Consequently, the opinions expressed about the concept of maskur complement each other in linguistic and geographical aspects. The reason is that they point to vocabulary and local geographical terminology indicating the feature, character, quantity, type of object. Indicators play an important role in the formation of toponyms. For example, in the toponyms Mount Gudim, Mount Molguzar, the linguistic basis of the mountain served as an indicator.

One of the urgent problems of Uzbek toponymy today is the etymologically not fully studied etymologies of these words.

Some scientists, including A.V.Superanskaya, T.D.Januzokov, E.M.Murzaev, V.A.Nikonov, S.Ataniyazov, S.Karaev, Y.Khudzhamberdiev, Sh.Kodirova, A.Ishaev, L.Karimova, A. Otajonov in their scientific work the need for etymological analysis and etymological research, notes that there is a descriptive and explanatory analysis of some toponyms. In these works, such issues as classification and explanatory description of toponyms of Uzbekistan were considered, but the linguistic foundations and etymological studies of toponyms were ignored. However, there are also some studies that, to one degree or another, have approached the issue of etymological research of toponyms.

Although they are a new, specific direction in etymological studies of toponyms, they have not been perfected by the fact that the tiers of etymological studies of toponyms have not been studied and their etymology has not been determined. There is certainly evidence in these analyses that justifies identity. But the principles and methods that prove which of these facts is reasonable and reliable for the name of the place under study are not specified. The reason is that they do not fully substantiate the factor, principles and methods necessary for etymological research, as well as a set of issues related to the etymologica Some scientists, including A.V.Superanskaya, T.D.Januzokov, E.M.Murzaev, V.A.Nikonov, S.Ataniyazov, S.Karaev, Y.Khudzhamberdiev, Sh.Kodirova, A.Ishaev, L.Karimova, A. Noting in their scientific work the need for etymological analysis and etymological research, Otazhonova notes that there is a descriptive and explanatory analysis of some toponyms. In these works, such issues as classification and explanatory description of toponyms of Uzbekistan were considered, but the linguistic foundations and etymological studies of toponyms were ignored. However, there are also some studies that, to one degree or another, have approached the issue of etymological research of toponyms.

Although they are a new, specific direction in etymological studies of toponyms, they have not been perfected by the fact that the tiers of etymological studies of toponyms have not been studied and their etymology has not been determined. There is certainly evidence in these analyses that justifies identity. But the principles and methods that prove which of these facts is reasonable and reliable for the name of the place under study are not specified. The reason is that they do not fully substantiate

⁴ Нафасов Т. Қашқадарё қишлоқномаси. Қашқадарё вилояти қишлоқлари номининг тадқиқи. – Т.: Мухаррир, 2009. – Б.396.

⁵ Фуломов П. Жуғрофия атамалари ва тушунчалари изоҳли луғати. –Т., Ўқитувчи, 1994. -140 б.

the factor, principles and methods necessary for etymological research, as well as a set of issues related to the etymological study of toponyms and their linguistic basis. The toponyms of Uzbekistan are characterized by the peculiarities of both the historical and modern period, the presence of a separate system of naming and motivation, as well as the division into various toponymic territories. The totality of these features indicates the need to consider the principles and methods of etymological research of toponyms, the issues to which the approach was applied in this study, including their motivation in general. To do this, it is necessary to study the issues related to the etymological study of geographical names and their linguistic foundations, as well as the etymological analysis and study of factors, principles and methods that should be used in research.

Thus, the toponyms of Uzbekistan have been studied as follows:

- To date, toponyms are mainly fixed in general, linguistic, geographical and historical aspects, studied descriptively and explanatory. Despite the fact that the interpretation of toponyms of our country under the influence of these trends is a fairly broad tradition, little attention is paid to their etymological analysis. study of toponyms and their linguistic basis. The toponyms of Uzbekistan are characterized by the peculiarities of both the historical and modern period, the presence of a separate system of naming and motivation, as well as the division into various toponymic territories. The totality of these features indicates the need to consider the principles and methods of etymological research of toponyms, the issues to which the approach was applied in this study, including their motivation in general. To do this, it is necessary to study the issues related to the etymological study of geographical names and their linguistic foundations, as well as the etymological analysis and study of factors, principles and methods that should be used in research.

Thus, the toponyms of Uzbekistan have been studied as follows:

- To date, toponyms are mainly fixed in general, linguistic, geographical and historical aspects, studied descriptively and explanatory. Despite the fact that the interpretation of toponyms of our country under the influence of these trends is a fairly broad tradition, little attention is paid to their etymological analysis.
- Since the second half of the XX century, the study of toponyms of Uzbekistan in descriptive, classification content in the context of districts and cities began. In some of these studies, an etymological analysis was given, but they were not performed at the level of a perfect etymological analysis.
- Scientific works on toponyms of our Motherland have gone from a simple linguistic and geographical description to an explanatory description and classification. But the etymological analysis of toponyms, carried out due to the fact that they emphasize the path to the etymological analysis of toponyms and ignore the norms of their etymological research, has not reached perfection, as it is commonly believed from the point of view of today.

The principles and methods used in science cannot be used directly in the process of etymological research of toponyms. The reason is that toponyms are studied within the framework of several sciences. Therefore, by confusing the methods and principles of toponymic research existing in them, the theoretical foundations of etymological analysis and research of toponyms are not created. Based on the toponymic studies conducted so far, it is appropriate to form an idea of the principles and methods of their etymological research, which are the theoretical basis, on the basis of the revived toponymic material.

Considerable attention was paid to various principles and methods of etymological analysis of

toponyms, as well as issues related to research. They were justified by evidence on the example of etymological analysis of toponyms. Therefore, an etymological analysis of one or more toponyms was given as an example when it came to a method, factor or principle. At the same time, we do not deny that the same toponym, etymologically analyzed, may include other principles, methods and factors. In the process of etymological research of toponyms, linguistic direction, along with geographical, historical, is an important aspect of onomastic research.

References:

1. Бегалиев Н. Топонимларнинг ўзбек халқ этногенезидаги ўрни // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 2004. – 4-сон. – Б. 67-71.
2. Дарбакова В.Г. К этимологии этнонима – калмык // Этнонимы. – М.: 1970. – С.265-268.
3. Муҳаммаджонов А. Работ атамаси этимологияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 1995. – 2-сон. – Б.43-45.
4. Эназаров Т. Ўзбекистондаги баъзи топонимларнинг этимологик талқини. – Т., 2004. – Б.4.
5. Дўсимов З., Эгамов Х. Жой номларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б.48.
6. Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати (туркий сўзлар). – Т.: Университет, 2000. – Б.31-32.