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History of Studying Toponyms in Uzbek and Russian Languages

Chorakulova Dilnora Zokirjanovna

Lecturer at the Department of Russian Language and Literature, Faculty of Philology, Bukhara State University

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Abstract:

Toponymy is a science in three major fields: linguistics, geography, and history. Therefore, the facts of toponymy can be correctly interpreted only with the involvement of linguistic, historical and geographical material, which is different in nature.

Keywords: toponymy, "macro witness", hydronym, kadamjo, class, linguistic, social, Miyonkol.

Geographical names are of great importance to History because they have been preserved for a very long time. It has been less than three thousand years since the city of Damascus was called Han. He is not the oldest name in the world. Toponyms such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm are also among the ancient names. Therefore, the origin of the link is not a definitive one. Many of the names are from prehistoric times. Peoples may be extinct, languages may be forgotten, but geographical names remain. Even if the plant or animal is extinct, the name lives on. A.P. Dulzon, a professor at the Tomsk State Pedagogical Institute, analyzed the Siberian hydronyms and found that the area inhabited by the ancient Ket people was very large. Today, about 500 people are trapped in Siberia, especially along the Ob River. Toponymic data show that once upon a time there were a large number of people. They do not climb. Thus, the word can also be a "macro witness" that the name of a small object of any object, called toponyms, often embodying an important historical event. Private ownership of land, socio-economic relations between people, small land ownership has left a significant mark on toponymy. Let's look at examples. According to a list published in Skobelev (now Fergana) in 1909, in Kokand and Margilan districts, as well as in Andijan and Chek, we see the word in more than 50 village names. In Andijan region, and especially in Fergana region, place names with the word check are still very common. There is a village called Obtobachichek in Andijan district. This name dates back to the time of Khudoyorkhan. A boy named Abdurahman (the son of a Muslim slave) was a water-carrier in the hands of the khan. The study of toponymy is of great importance for the history and theory of language. Many place names are very old. By comparing the geographical names recorded in the primitive monuments with their later forms and modern pronunciation, you can find out the changes in the lexical structure of the language, in the original form of words. It is said to be composed of Uzbek words, both of which mean "mountain." However, this name was recorded more than a thousand years ago. In other regions it is called Nuri Bukhara, Narshakhi writes. Nuri Bukhara, that is, in addition to Bukhara Nur, there were also Nurlar. For example, there was a village called Nur on Miyonkol Island between Karadarya and Akdarya, two branches of Zarafshan. He was called Nuri Miyonkol to distinguish him from others. Thus, Nur gradually became Nurata: the word nur

(Arabic) means light, and the father in the geographical names means "the footsteps of the saints." In the chronicles of Alexander the Great (Alexander the Great) in Samarkand in Morocco, in Sogdian inscriptions Smarakans, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Kashgari, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Mirkhand (15th century, Spanish ambassador to the palace of Amir Temur Louis Gonzalez de Clavijo (15th century) Semizkent is mentioned in the Mongol story about Genghis Khan in several variants, such as Semizgen, all of which show that the name Samarkand is very ancient and its origin (etymology) is not completely definitive. There are many such examples. The importance of toponymy for linguistics, language history and dialectology is very large and diverse. For example, the word "bridge" alone never becomes a toponym in the Uzbek language. Any adjective must be added to the word k, such as Beshkoprik, Gishtkoprik, Takhtakuprik, Koprikboshi and so on. In Russian, the word bridge is formed by adding a bridge to the word bridge. It doesn't have to be a lot of bridges. The toponym Mosto means bridge in Uzbek. Again, place names like Mori are also understood by Russians as plural words, and so on. All this is due to the nature of the Russian language. Many words in Russian are used only in the plural form. More than 80 out of 720 settlements in Khorezm region end with suffixes. Interestingly, these names include toponyms such as Butterflies, Gravel, Goats, Crows. From this point of view, these toponyms are animal. This Tajik affix makes most of the toponyms in Uzbekistan and belongs to some social group of people, including: 1) a certain nation - Arabs (Arabs), Kyrgyzs (Kyrgyzs), Uzbeks (Uzbeks).); 2) to some tribe - Mangiton (mangits), Minggon (people of a thousand tribes); 3) to a certain class - Mirzoyon (secretaries), Tarkhanon (tax exempt); 4) to the profession - Boirabogan (weavers), Kosagaron (masters of bowls), Sozangaron (needle masters); 5) refers to religious beliefs: Mughan, Mugiyon (firefighters), Hindu (Hindus), etc. - Khorasanot, Hindustan- Hindmstonot. It is also known that the oikas of Gilon and Garmser in Iran are written in the forms Giionot and Garmserot. Academician VVBartold, speaking about the history of Badakhshan, said that this mountainous region is also found in historical sources in the form of the Arabic plural in the form of Badakhshan. , Smolenkina) and the surrounding area. The name of the city of Herat in Afghanistan can be included in this sentence. The name of this city was originally in the form of Hoi. . We believe that the city around Hiri became known as Hiro Hot (Hiri Hot) and gradually the name became legal. as mentioned, toponyms such as Bagat, Rabotot really mean plural. It is worth noting that some Turkologists believe that the Arabic -ot plural affix does not occur in Turkish, including Uzbek words. However, it is known that the suffix -ot was used in the plural form in the XIII-XV centuries, in the Uzbek language, added to the end of the words army, army, in the form of qlsiloqot, army. At the same time, the suffix -ot also created toponyms. It is obvious that toponymics helps our linguists to solve many problems of historical linguistics.

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