



Place Names and Related Concepts Study

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Abstract: *The thematic-nominal classification of Bukhara district toponymy is presented in this article. The names of some microtoponyms include the names of the Turkic peoples, including the tribes and tribes of the Uzbek people, and their branches and networks, and we have analyzed and commented on them. It discusses topical issues of toponymics, including the etymology of microstructures of Bukhara district.*

Keywords: *Onomastics, toponyms, microtoponym, macrotoponym, footsteps, agronym, necron, lexical basis, etymology, linguistic, morphemic*

Date of Submission: 31-01-2022

Date of Acceptance: 24-2-2022

Everything in the universe has a name. From the largest objects to the most invisible particles have their own names. It is impossible to exist in this world without a name. The name is necessary to distinguish things and events from each other. The distinction of concepts is directly related to place names. There is a name of any place, a name that distinguishes it from others, and a group of words associated with that term. The unit that serves to differentiate place names is a toponym. Toponym is a Greek word, topos is a place, onoma is a name. So, a toponym is a place name.

In world linguistics, the scientific research of H.A.Smith, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Copley, G.V. Lemon deserves special recognition in the formation of toponymy as a science.

The theoretical foundations of toponyms are explained in H.A.Smith's research, and the semantic groups of French toponyms are explained in the work of A.L.Dauzat. In the work of G.J.Copley, issues related to the common and well-known names of places were analyzed, while G.V.Lemon expressed his views on the etymology of toponyms in English.

From the poem by Nikonov V.A, "Toponymy is the study of geographical names; intersects with language history, dialectology, etymology, and lexicology; special section on linguistics, which is inextricably linked with history, geography, and ethnography.

D.E.Rosenthal, M.A.Telenkovalar Toponymy "Lexicology Study of Geographical Names; The summation of the geographical names of a certain Hudud," he said.

H. Hasanov "toponym is a place name: in Latin topos - land, onoma - name, noun. The set of place names is a toponym. The science that studies place names is called toponymy. A toponymist is an expert in this field.

S.Koraev, one of the leading experts in the field of toponymy, commented on toponymy, saying that "toponymy is a science that studies place names, and toponymy is a set of geographical names."

The wide meaning of the toponym and related terms is also reflected in the dictionary of E. Begmatov and N. Ulukov. Because this dictionary explains about 130 terms related to toponyms. The authors of the dictionary define the toponym as follows: "The famous name of natural-geographical and artificial (man-made) objects located in the land part of the earth: oikonim, oronim, speleonim, horonim, urbanim, dreamonim, nekron."

The generic name of a geographical object in topology is a toponym, which on the basis of toponymy, toponymy, integrates the past, historical development and ethnic aspects of the nations and peoples living in the area. In onomastics, concepts such as toponymy, toponymy, toponymy, one requires the other, the other the third, and so on. Toponym - the name of any place; Toponymy - a set of place names that occur in a language or area, toponymy (also called toponymy / toponamastics)

Toponymy, a major branch of onomastics, began to take shape in Uzbek linguistics as a separate field in the second half of the twentieth century.

The first author of works on toponymy is a well-known Uzbek geographer H. Hasanov. The scientist is distinguished by his extensive study of Central Asian toponymy. His work "On the History of Names of Central Asian Names" gives his views on the theoretical issues of toponymy, as well as the explanation of many place names.

S.Koraev emphasized that the debate on which subjects should be included in toponymy has been going on for a long time. Thus, the scientist said that toponymy is a part of the science of onomastics, which studies famous horses, and is one of the disciplines of linguistics.

In the sections "The concept of toponymy" and "Terms of toponymy" in the book "The meaning of geographical names" by S. Karaev, the basic concepts related to place names are explained.

Created in the fourth quarter of the last century, this work is based on the requirements of science of the former Soviet Union. In it, science, literature, culture and art of the pre-independence period, the work carried out in all spheres of social life, research in various fields, the achievements are evaluated on the scale of an alliance based on the communist ideology. The work done on toponymy, the achievements, in short, all the movements are associated with the names of Russian and Russian scientists.

Information about the ancient state of toponymy in Central Asia is also given in the work of A.L.Khromov. In particular, the science of place names - the formation of toponymy can be traced back to the long history of the orientalist and linguist A.L.Khromov. According to him, the toponymy of modern Central Asia in the 1st century B.C. was first found in the works of Greek scholars Strabo, Ibn Khordadbeh (IX century), Abu Ja'far Narshahi (X century), Muqaddas (X century) and others.

The first scientifically based ideas on toponymy were expressed by the Arab scholar Yakut. "Ruby is considered to be the first toponym of Central Asia and the Muslim East. It is no exaggeration to say that his method of analyzing geographical problems is reminiscent of modern methods, in particular, the method of classifying toponyms into topoformants (grammatical forms of toponyms).

The active study of Central Asian toponymy began only in the second half of the XIX century. From this point on, all the work related to the issues of toponymy can be divided into two groups according to the descriptive nature of the material in them. The first group includes special toponymic observations, ie works in which geographical names are the object of study. The second group consists of works on history, geography and local lore, the authors of which to some extent cover toponymic issues.

A.L.Khromov continues his opinion that a large percentage of the toponymy of Movarounnahr in the X-XIII centuries consists of Eastern Iranian (Sogdian, Khorezmian and probably Bactrian) toponyms inherited from the pre-Islamic period. The process of formation of the Movarounnahr toponymy in the 13th century is associated with the intensification of the Turkic elements and, as a result, the squeezing out of the eastern Iranian stratum. Rapid disturbances and adaptations in Eastern Iranian toponymy took place, in particular, in the territories where the Tajik language was replaced by the Turkic languages. The toponymy accepted for the Turkic-speaking population was "dumb" toponymy.

It would be appropriate to divide these studies into several groups according to the scope of the study:

Group 1 includes works covering a large area of toponymy: S. Karaev's "Experience in the study of toponymy in Uzbekistan", O. Begimov's "Assimilated layer of toponyms of South Uzbekistan" (1999);

The second group includes works on regional toponymy: T. Nafasov's "Toponyms of the Kashkadarya region" (1968), (1969), Z. Dusimov's "Toponyms of the Northern Khorezm" (1970), Sh. Kadyrova's "Microtoponyms" (1970). Y.Khuzhamberdiev's "Historical and etymological research of toponyms of Surkhandarya region" (1974), S.Naimov's "Oikonymy of Bukhara region" (1984), M.Ramazanova's "Development of oikonymy of Tashkent region" oblasts of the Uzbek SSR "(1991);

Group 3 includes the study of toponymy of the city and its territories: T. Rakhmatov's "Toponymy of the city of Samarkand and its environs" (1973), J. Latipov's "Toponymy of the city of Margelana and its environs" (1975), N. Okoyunov's group. districts"(1978), N.Mingboev's "Toponymy of Mirzachulya" (1988), T.Enazarov's "Historical and comparative study of place names in Shahrizabz" (1993), H. Burieva's historical toponymy of Tashkent (late 19th century) (2007);

Group 4 includes works on the study of toponymy of a district: H. Kholmuminov's "Microtoponymy of the Baysun district and its surroundings" (1993), U. Aripov's "Language of macro- and microtoponymy of Nurata district" Linguistic Analysis of Microtoponymy "(2005);

Group 5 includes works in the field of toponymy: N.Begaliev's "Hydronyms of Samarkand region" (1994), A.Otajonova's "Khorezm ethnotoponyms and their lexical bases" (1997), A.Turovov's ethnonym "Samarkand region" 1999), Sh.Temirov's dissertation "Linguistic research of the Samarkand region" (2019).

Based on the above, it can be said that research on the toponymy of our country does not have a certain consistency. The work was carried out on the basis of lexical-semantic, etymological research of a certain group of toponyms of a separate territory or country (region, city, district).

From this point of view, toponyms are studied in terms of territory, wide or narrow. Thinking about this, E.M.Pospelov divided the toponymic material into global, local, complete and incomplete tribes. Based on the research, it can be said that the toponyms identified in our country and regions have not been fully studied.

The study of toponyms in a certain area has a special scientific and methodological significance. In this case, the toponymy of the area is studied in detail and comprehensively. Research aimed at a comprehensive study of toponyms requires a comparative study of regional toponymic materials. This requirement is related to various socio-political processes, population migration, as well as the style and ethnic composition of the population.

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