

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE NAMES OF POPULATION SETTLEMENTS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION BY THE HISTORICAL FACTORS

¹Umarova M. H., ²Esanov N. A., ³Xolmatov Z. M., ⁴Turaev Q. T

Termez State University

ABSTRACT

When analyzing place names on the basis of historical criteria, it is studied to which lexical-geographical layer the toponym belongs. The peculiarities of the names of geographical places from different languages are taken into account. Including Turkish, Persian, Tajik, Arabic, new names were considered.

Keywords: *settlements, languages, district, geographical layer, turkic languages, toponym, sardoba, rabot.*

Place names appear in a specific historical context, and their origins are closely linked to the life of the community, the language of the peoples who lived or once lived in the area. More precisely, it can be seen in its geographical names that each historical period has its own characteristics [1].

According to the existing lexical-geographical layer in the structure of geographical names, the following layers can be distinguished, which are common in Surkhandarya region:

Turkish language layer. In Surkhandarya region, toponyms with their own layer, ie all-Turkic and Uzbek words, play a key and important role. These toponyms reflect the development of historical and modern lexicon of the Uzbek language. Toponyms in their own layer group were created at different times, and the words on which they are based have different values. Many place names are expressed through words and grammatical forms that are actively used in modern Uzbek. In the territory of Angor and Kizirik districts of the region, the names of the villages Kunchiqar, Kunchiqish are pure Turkish words and are used instead of the Arabic term oriental.

The toponym Yurchi in the territory of Denau district is also an example of a place name in pure Turkic language. This toponym consists of two parts: the combination of the words yur (t) + chi. In the ancient Turkic language it means country - house, property, place of residence, region, province. According to the historian Professor S. Tursunov [2], in Turkish the address, residence, temporary place, residence, homeland are also called by this name. In the history of the Turkic peoples, the name of a patriotic career. The builder of the country, the person who was engaged in the formation and order of the country, was called a citizen, a citizen who was engaged in temporary and permanent work of the country. The natives were engaged in this work during military campaigns. In the 13th and 17th centuries, a small military official in Central Asia, Yurtul Yasuvul, was involved in migration, military campaigns, travel, and long-term hunting. Rashiddin's "Jome-at tavorix" and Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's "Abdullanoma" use the term "patriotic". Yur (t) chi is a person's nickname, and the nickname is related to his profession and position. In the ancient Turkic language, yurchi meant kinship. In the Yenisei inscriptions, yurchi means brother-in-law, sister-in-law [2].

Some Turkic-speaking toponyms of Surkhandarya region are formed with the suffixes tepa, tall, su. Examples of such toponyms are the following place names. The names of places in the territory of Tallimaron, Sherabad, Qizirik districts of Angor, Muzrabat districts, Tallashkan, Sherabad, Kizirik, Sariosiya districts, consisting of the terms "hill" and "hill" also belong to the Turkic layer. 2 villages in Shurchi district are called Kultepa; usually the place where the ash is dumped in the village is called kultepa. However, in toponymy, kultepa means "destroyed", "ruin", "choldevor".

In Surkhandarya region, the main part of place names made by water are toponyms belonging to the Turkic languages.

In the toponymy of Uzbekistan there are also many toponyms consisting of words that are genetically related to other languages. The assimilation layer created on the basis of such foreign words includes toponyms formed by means of words related to the lexicon of Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Russian.

A certain part of the toponyms of Surkhandarya region is formed on the basis of two layers: own and mastered. Toponyms belonging to their own layer play a key role. The assimilation layer consists of toponyms consisting of Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Russian words. The assimilation layer is the result of interactions between languages.

Persian-Tajik language layer. Persian-Tajik toponyms make up a significant part of the toponymy of Surkhandarya region. This is natural, because the border of the region with the neighboring Republic of Tajikistan, and especially the Uzbek people and the Tajik people since ancient times have lived side by side in close neighborly relations and economic, political and cultural ties. which was. Such close inter-ethnic neighborly relations are also reflected in the system of place names of the two peoples.

Almost all place names belonging to the Persian-Tajik language layer consist of compound words. In the construction of names deh (Denov - the name of the city, originally Dehinav - means "new village"), ob (Duoba, Panjob-Boysun t.) Obshir-Oltinsoy t.), Labiob-Sariosiya t.), Surx (Desurx-Sariosiya t.), Asia (The name of Sariosiya district is derived from this word. Sar + i + osiyo, i.e. "Mill head" or the village above the mill.), Bolo (Dehibolo — Boysun t.). In some districts of Surkhandarya region, especially in Sariosiya, Boysun, Altynsay, Denov districts, Persian-Tajik toponyms occupy a significant place among place names. Here are some of them:

In addition, in Surkhandarya region there are several Tajik toponyms with the words sang (stone), reg (sand), money (bridge), seb (apple), koh (mountain), chorus (thorn), nay (reed): Sangbulak— The name of the spring in Boysun district is sang-tash. Sangbulak is a spring near a large rock, a source of water on a hill or a hillside, Siyohreg is the name of a place in Boysun district. Persian-siyohreg— "Black Sand", the name of Mount Kohisafed in Boysun district, the names of mountain ranges such as Kohikhosh, Kukhtash in Sariosiya district are examples of the above [4].

Arabic language layer. In the structure of place names of Surkhandarya region there are very few place names derived from the Arabic language. Examples of such toponyms are Arabqishloq (Jarqurghon t.), Sufiyon (Uzun t.), Jumabozor (Uzun t.), Imomtepa (Kumkurgan t.). Some place names in Arabic are formed using the words rabot, ravat. Rabot (Arabic) is a fortified settlement of the Arabs in the Middle Ages. History had towers on the rectangular walls. For example, the name of a village in Ravot-Sherabad district. Ravot mastered Persian and Uzbek languages in VIII-IX centuries. In Narshahi's History of Bukhara, a caravanserai, a guest house, and a palace inhabited by foreigners are called rabot. Rabot-caravanserai, guest house in Navoi's works.

In Uzbekistan, rabots were built outside the city, and in the XVIII century they were built near large population centers, around the market and at stations on trade routes. Built in the 19th century in the form of a rectangle, the castles with a single gate were called ravots. The word ravat also had a fortified meaning.

Mongolian language layer. Dormon (Uzun t.), Jaloyir (Kumkurgan t.). Oqqapchigay (Kumkurgan t.) And others are toponyms belonging to the Mongol language layer.

In the sources of toponymy, the term Dormon is written as very close to the words "dorub", "dorbon", which means "four" in the Mongolian language. Dormon is one of the Uzbek tribes. The Dormons came to Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan from Dashti Kipchak in the 16th and 17th centuries. Dormons are located in the middle reaches of the Zarafshan River, the middle part of the Karatag River in Surkhandarya region, in the upper reaches of the Surkhandarya River, in the foothills of Babatag, as well as in the Tashkent oasis and partly in Khorezm region. The Dormon ethnonym was the basis of many of my toponyms. The Dormon ethno-oikonymy originated on the basis of an ethnonym common to the Turkic and Mongol peoples. Occurs in all districts of Uzbekistan in the form of Dorman, Dormon.

New layer. Any toponym belonging to this stratum reflects the policy taking place in the social life of the country. After independence, as in different parts of the country, the issue of restoring the original names of Surkhandarya toponyms was raised. A number of names, such as "Communism", "Socialism", "Lenin", "Marx", "Engels", were replaced by original toponyms. The principle of determining the original toponym was followed in the restoration of place names: Marx - Culture, Kaganovich - New Village, Union - Ilonot, Moscow - Mirzo Ulugbek, etc.

CONCLUSION

In short, toponyms are units formed in the process of historical development of human society, which, in addition to naming a particular area, provide information about the historical and cultural environment, folk beliefs, spirituality, customs, traditions, interests. Toponyms are units of action that testify to historical reality.

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