

**PRINCIPLES OF NOMINATION IN REGIONAL TOPONAMES AND THE PROBLEM  
OF LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION**

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**Abstract:** This article summarizes the toponymy of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its lexical meanings, and brief information about the history of the origin of these toponyms.

**Keywords:** Toponymy, Andijan, Bukhara, Fergana, Jizzakh, Namangan, Navoi, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Khorezm.

Toponymy ( Latin , topos - place , onoma - name ) - geographical in places appearance to be , to be created laws of development and historical change etymological sources and grammatical their characteristics , structure , distribution regions and name the reasons student section . **A toponym** is a word that is named after a place or is associated with a place name. Toponyms are part of the vocabulary of a language. When creating toponyms, linguistic means specific to that language are used. However, each language has its own means of creating toponyms, that is , certain suffixes (affixes) and words designed to create toponyms. A set of place names in a particular area is called a toponymy, and a separate place name is a toponym. Toponyms are the names of large or small objects, and are divided into Arabic macrotoponyms and microtoponyms. Macrotoponyms are proper names of large areas, large objects (continents, oceans, mountains, deserts, rivers, cities, villages, etc.).

**Microtoponyms** are proper names of small objects (ravines, hills, wells, streets, mounds, etc.). The Republic of Uzbekistan includes 12 regions. They are: Andijan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Fergana, Namangan, Navoi, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Khorezm. Andijan is the name of a region in Uzbekistan. There is also a city of the same name in the region. In historical written monuments of the early 10th century, it is mentioned as Andijan, Andukan, Andugan, Andigan, and finally Andijan. There are various legends about the origin of the name of the city. The most common of them is that Andijan is a female name: the legendary Turkic king Afrosiab founded the city and named it after his beloved daughter Adinajan.

Another legend reports: some khan said, “Anda jan qoli”, that is, “my heart – my beloved half – remained there”. Another legend says, “Six jans”, which consists of 2 words. According to A. Vamberi, Andijan comes from the word “ant” – oath, “jan” – consent. The name Bukhara is first used in the Pukhar language in Ptolemy’s Geography, in the Sogdian documents in the Mugh Mountains in the 8th century, in dialects it is pronounced in the forms of Bukhara, Bakar, Pukar. According to the Bukhara historian Hafiz Tanish, the name Bukhara comes from the word “Bukhar”, which in the language of the Atashparasts means “house of knowledge”. (Hafiz Tanish. “Abdullanoma” – T.,I.1966.C.273). In Chinese sources dating back to the 5th century AD, the city of Bukhara is mentioned as Nyumi.

According to local authors who lived in ancient times, the name of the city comes from the word Bukhor, which means “a place of worship where the gods stand”. Fergana is one of the most ancient city names. Until 1907, the city was called Yangi Margilan (Sim among the locals). The well-known nameologist H. Hasanov gave more than 10 interpretations of the etymology of the word Fargana, and did not consider any of them to be a definitive explanation. Among them, the explanation that is related to the geographical location of the valley and belongs to the ancient Sogdian language, Parkona - “a valley with mountains on all sides, only one side is

open", "a valley surrounded by a fence" is the basis for the name Fergana, can be considered close to the truth. The prominent geographical scientist S. Karayev, referring to the research of V. Livshits and M. Iskhakov, said that the toponym Parkona has the meaning of par - "circular elevation", kan - "place", and the current name Fergana is formed from these two words. Jizzakh is one of the most ancient cities in Central Asia. The city of Jizzakh has been known since the 7th century, and before the arrival of the Arabs it was one of the largest cities of Ustrushona in terms of its importance. Archaeologists have noted that Gaza is located between Tashkent and Samarkand. Scientists consider Gaza to be the ancient Jizzakh giant. According to H. Hasanov, Jizzakh was called Dizak in ancient times. Meaning: diz - "fortress, fortification, citadel" in the ancient Sogdian language, -ak - small, that is, a diminutive affix, which corresponds to the suffix -cha in our language. Dizak means "fortress". S. Qarayev explains the change of the word Dizak to the form Jizzakh by saying, "The alternation and relationship of the sounds z, d, j is of great importance in the toponym. The fact that the name Dizak took the form Jizzakh is also a product of this law." Namangan is the name of a region in Uzbekistan. The famous toponymist scientist H. Hasanov, commenting on the name Namangan, said: "This name was probably first mentioned in the "Boburnoma". Several explanations are given to it: Namakkon - "salt mine"; Namiygan - "city of noble and famous people"; Namang - "coral", from which Namangan - "coral mine". Since we assume that the -gon format means "water, river", we want to consider Namakgon - "salt water", "mineral water" in this name. The famous scientist S. Qarayev says that the name arose from the combination of the words "nav + man + gon". Nav - "new", man - means "palace", gon - water or stream". Navoi - the Great Uzbek poet. It is named after the outstanding figure Alisher Navoi. Kashkadarya - the name of a separate region or river in the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are many legends about the origin of the toponym. 1. According to the elders, a well-known, significant thing that stands out from others is called qashqa. This toponym means a marked river. 2. The Kyrgyz have a clan called qashqa "leader". Toponyms with the names Yetti qashqa and similar in the Fergana Valley are associated with clans. The toponym qashqa in this toponym is a term that is actively found in geographical names. So, based on the above information, it is necessary to study toponyms formed from the word Qashqa into 3 groups. 1. Toponyms named after the qashqa clan. 2. mountain water, clear water 3. A separate hill or mountain (qashqa yul - steep mountain road). Samarkand is the name of a city, region, one of the oldest cities in the world. In ancient times, it was also known as Marokanda. The origin of the name Samarkand is not established. Some believe that the first part of the city's name is Samar - "famous horse". However, such a name is not known in history. In the Sogdian language, the word kent means "city", "village". Samarkand - The city of Marokand was considered the capital of the Sogdian state during the reign of Alexander the Great. Samar was the daughter of the ruler of this state, and the word kand means "village", "city". That is why it was called Samarkand. Syrdarya - The term Syrdarya first appears in the work of the Roman historian Pliny (1st century AD) in the form of "Silis". The word "Silis" or "Sir" is probably derived from the name of the tribe that lived around this river. The Syr Darya is sometimes called Tanais, Danu in the Zoroastrian holy book Avesta, Yaosha in Chinese transcription, Hashart in the 10th century geographical work "Khudud ulolam", Yenchuogiz in runic (Turkic) inscriptions, Gulzarriyun in Firdawsi's "Shahnama" and Hamdullah Qazvini's "Nuzhat ul-Qulub", Sayhun in many chronicles after the arrival of the Arabs, Hashart and Kankar in the works of the Arab geographer Ibn Khurdadbeh (IX-Xasrlar), Hasart in the works of Beruni. Surkhandarya - The toponym Surkhandarya can be said to be a phrase consisting of 2 parts. 1. The word "Surkhan" comes from the Persian-Tajik language: "surkh" - red. "-on" - a suffix denoting a place, territory. That is, "Surkhan" means "red-colored place", "red water" or "red-colored soil area". This is explained by the fact that the river water takes on a reddish hue in some seasons

and the surrounding soil turns red. 2. The word “river” also came from the Persian language and means a large stream of water. Thus, Surkhandarya means “red-colored river” or “river flowing through a red-colored area”. Tashkent is written in the Arabic script as Tashkent. In the current Uzbek language it is written as Tashkent. It is pronounced as Toshkan. The capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the oldest and largest cities in the world. It has a two-thousand-year history. The Chinese called this area Chjeshi and Cheshi or simply Shi. The Arabs transform Chosh into Shosh. “Shosh is derived from the Turkic name of this city, that is, Tashkent. ( Abu Raikhan Beruni . Izbrannye works . - Tashkent . 1963). However, by the 17th century, the ancient name Shash and other names of the city were gradually replaced by the toponym Tashkent. Thus, the etymology of the toponyms of Tashkent, its variants and parallel names are currently controversial and are one of the issues awaiting resolution. Khorezm is one of the oldest cities. The Khorezm region currently includes 11 districts. There are different opinions on the origin of the term Khorezm, one of which was initiated by SP Tolstov and the term “Khorezm” arose on the basis of the Iranian words “Hur - Khursheed” and “zm-zem”. Its meaning is “sunny country”, “sunny land”. Arab geographers Muqaddasi and Yakut Hamavuy, writing about the emergence of the name Khorezm, cited legends: the king, in anger, ordered the expulsion of a number of citizens to uninhabited places. But there was plenty of wood and meat there. They took over the land and named it Khorezm (Khwa-meat, Razm-wood). But these are considered legends.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that there are still many unexplored and unsolved mysteries in the territory of Uzbekistan. Scientists can do various scientific works in this regard. The regions, mountains, cities, villages, deserts, oceans, and temples in this territory of Uzbekistan are all very interesting. It would be worth studying them and publishing a book.

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