

THE USAGE OF TOPONYMS IN THE WORKS OF IS'HOQXON IBRAT

Sh.M. Iskandarova

Professor of Fergana State University, Doctor of Philological Sciences

O.Axmadaliyeva

Doctoral Researcher at Fergana State University

Annotation: This article analyzes the development of toponymy, the study of toponymy in Uzbek linguistics, and certain place names found in *Tarixi Farg'ona*.

Keywords: onomastics, history, geology, ethnography, toponym, oikonym, necronym.

As human consciousness developed, people began assigning names to places, surrounding lands, deserts, seas, mountains, and hills in order to distinguish them from one another. Such names are studied in linguistics within the field of toponymy. Toponymy is closely connected with the disciplines of history, geography, ethnography, and geology. It is regarded as a branch of onomastics, the science that studies proper nouns.

Among Uzbek scholars of onomastics, H. Hasanov, E. Begmatov, T. Nafasov, S. Qorayev, Z. Do'simov, and their followers have made significant contributions to the field of toponymy. The toponymy of Uzbekistan began to be studied on a scientific basis from the 1960s onward. Place names in the regions of Qashqadaryo, Xorazm, Tashkent, Surxondaryo, Samarqand, Marg'ilon, Qo'qon, Buxoro, Boysun, Mirzacho'l, Shahrisabz, and Nurota were investigated, and several dictionaries, pamphlets, and monographs on toponymy were published. Among them are H. Hasanov's *Yer tili* (1977), S. Qorayev's *Geografik nomlar ma'nosi* (1978), Z. Do'simov's *Xorazm toponimlari* (1985), T. Nafasov's *O'zbekiston toponimlarining izohli lug'ati* (1988), and N. Oxunov's *Joy nomlari ta'biri* (1994).

The term *toponymy* is derived from the Greek words *topos* ("place") and *onym* ("name"), and it denotes an independent subdivision of onomastics concerned with place names. Toponymy itself is divided into several categories: **hydronymy** (from Greek *hydro* – water), that is, the names of rivers, lakes, seas, streams, canals, bays, straits, and waterfalls; **oronymy** (from Greek *oros* – mountain), that is, the names of relief forms on the earth's surface such as mountains, peaks, hills, valleys, and plains; **oikonymy** (from Greek *oikos* – house), **polynymy** (from Greek *polis* – city), or **urbanonymy** (from Latin *urbos* – city), referring to the names of villages and cities; and **microtoponymy** (from Greek *mikros* – small), that is, the names of small objects such as springs, wells, fields, meadows, groves, ravines, roads, bridges, and even certain individual trees bearing proper names.

In Uzbek linguistics, many place names within the territory of the country have been analyzed from a linguistic perspective. However, the toponyms occurring in *Tarixi Farg'ona* have not yet been studied on a monographic basis. This work, which illuminates the history of Fergana, contains nearly one hundred place names. In addition to such widely analyzed toponyms as Fergana, Tashkent, Khiva, and Bukhara, the work also includes place names such as O'runbur, Farkat, Ketmontepa, Maydayulg'ich, Bilqillama, and Tamakruchin.

Qabru Asaf bin Burhayo va vazir Sulaymon bin Dovud alayhissalom va biha indan-nabsi mashhad Qutaybata bin Muslim Biqaryati Gulja.

The toponym **Gulja** is the name of a village and belongs to the commonymic type within toponymy. A **commonym** is a term used for the proper names of places where villages or settlements are located. The commonym **Gulja** refers to an urban-type settlement in the Quyi Chirchiq district of Tashkent region. It was granted township status in 2009; prior to that, it had been a village. All of the onomastic units occurring in the work are real names, because *Tarixi Farg'ona* is a historical work written on the basis of concrete evidence.

Uyerda Baroka va Hanaf degan ikki muqaddas tog' bor.

Oronymy, from Greek *oros* meaning “mountain,” studies mountain names. It can be understood from this work that these mountains are located in the city of Osh.

Irisqulibek qirg'izni joyi bo'lgan Ketmontepaga atosining joyiga borub bekindi.

Ketmontepa is a city in Kyrgyzstan bordering Namangan region. The component *ketmon* is considered a phonologically altered form of the Tajik word *kadmand*, meaning “ruin” or “desolation.” **Tepa** is an oronym meaning an elevated place, hill, rise, or mound above the surface of the earth. In addition, the work contains names of mausoleums, cemeteries, and sacred shrines. In linguistics, such names are referred to as **necronyms**.

Necha vaqtdan so'ng maxfiy muhoraba asboblarini tayyorlab, o'ttuz ming qalmoqlar ilan Safid salol mazorida namozi jumada turganlarida arablarni qirib, ko'p sahoba va tobeinlarni shahid qilib, gochirgon ekon.

Safid Salol is the name of a shrine named after a historical figure. In this work, Ibrat designates such necronyms either in relation to the person buried there or to the individual who established the cemetery, as in *Iskandar mozori* and *Safid Salol mozori*. The work also contains the toponym **ehromgoh**.

Jiddada hamshaharlar kattasi Hoji Sodiq Afandi bo'lub, ul kishi hamma gumashta va odamlariga amr qilib, xonni Yalamlam degan ehromgohga borub, olib kelmoq uchun buyurgan ekan.

This place does not belong to the territory of Uzbekistan. **Yalamlam** is located near the city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. It is regarded as the place where pilgrims arriving in Mecca by sea enter into the state of *ihram*. The work explicitly identifies this place as an *ehromgoh*.

In *Tarixi Farg'ona*, one may also find place names derived from animal names. Such names are called **zootoponymic oikonoms**. Zootoponymic oikonoms are names of settlements derived from animal names. Such oikonoms include components such as *ayg'ir* (stallion), *baliq* (fish), *bahrin*, *bedana* (quail), *biya* (mare), *burga* (flea), *burgut* (eagle), *buvra*, *bug'ra*, *bo'ri* (wolf), *do'lt* (hyena), *ilon-jilon* (snake), *karp* (carp), *laylak* (stork), *malax*, *ot* (horse), and *tuya* (camel). Such names constitute no more than 1 percent overall. Thus, names of this kind are not widespread in Uzbek toponymy.

Bu o'rtada Valixon To'ra degan bir devona kishi chiqib, Namangong'a Rusiya kiribdur, g'azot qilurman, deb Baliqchi qal'asiga kelib, fuqaroni behuda poymol qildi.

In the work, both a village and a fortress bearing this name are mentioned. **Baliqchi** is the name of a district in Andijan region and its administrative center. It is also the name of a village in Koson district, Qashqadaryo region. In ancient usage, the word *baliq* meant “city.” The word *qal'a* means a fortress or city enclosed by walls. Therefore, it is evident that *Baliqchi qal'asi* and *Baliqchi qishlog'i* in *Tarixi Farg'ona* refer to different places.

Marg'ilondan oftobachi qochgon ekan, fuqaroga topib beringlar, sizlarga hech so'z yo'q, va illo qiyin bo'latur, deb pand-nasihati qilib turganda, Baliqchi qishloqda qo'shun bor deb xabar berilgan ekan.

Toponyms may also be classified according to people's economic activity, for example, place names derived from professions and crafts. The place name **Baliqchi** mentioned above may serve as an example of this type of classification.

Va bir mahallasi Degrezlikdurki, ul hamma shaharlarda bor bir jamoa qazon quyadirg'onlar kelib joylangan mahallatur.

Degrez is a Persian-derived word meaning “cauldron” and “to pour” or “to cast.” As the author notes, cauldron-casters are called **degrez**. The word **degrez** is also used in the sense of “blacksmith.” The work further includes such place names as *Arfa bozori*, *Globuchof bog'i*,

Go'rkand o'rdasi, Kandir dovoni, To'da, Uychin, Chinkat, and Saroy; the names of mahallas such as *Qalayixon qal'asi, Sardoba, and Chuqurko'cha*; and toponyms such as *Sarsonchap qiri*.

In conclusion, numerous real place names can be found in *Tarixi Farg'ona*. Some of these names are still used today in the same form, while others have assumed newer forms. Not all of the toponyms refer to locations within Uzbekistan; some denote foreign places as well, including America, China, India, Medina, Mecca, Jeddah, and Istanbul.

References:

1. Qorayev S. Toponimika. Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006.
2. O'zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug'ati. Toshkent, 2022.
3. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 4 – jild. Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensklopediyasi, 2007.
4. Ibrat I. Tanlangan asarlar. Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2005.