

INTERPRETATION OF FAMOUS HORSE-BASED TOPONYMS

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ABSTRACT

The transition from one type of horse to another is a common occurrence in the language. In this case, the famous horse moves further away from the appellative basis on which it is based, in some cases becoming completely irrelevant in meaning. For example, in the toponym Abdushukur> Shukur> Shukurkuduk, Abdushukur Shukur means a person, while Shukurkuduk means a water body. The first is related to the concept of man and the second to the concept of hydronymic object. Thus, the toponym Shukurkuduk is far from its original appellative basis - Abdushukur in terms of meaning, function and form. In the system of famous horses, it is common for famous horses to cross each other, and this feature has a different appearance. Depending on how well-known the horse is in my new toponym, the new name is called:

1. If the toponym is based on a person's name, surname, nickname, pseudonym - anthroponym;
2. If my toponym is based on the name of a tribe, people, nation or collective nickname of those ethnic groups - ethnonym;
3. If the toponym is based on the names of cosmic objects (Moon, Sun, Planet, Star, etc.) - cosmonym;
4. If my toponym is based on toponyms (place names) - toponym;
5. The toponym is called a hydronym if it is based on the name of water bodies (hydronyms).

Below we proceed to the analysis of the occurrences of the names mentioned in the Nurata toponymy.

ANTHROPOTOPONYMS

Calling places by people's first, last, and last names, and in some cases by nicknames, has a very ancient history. There are differing opinions as to when such a model appeared. Well-known nominee V.A. Nikonov explains this process in the period of feudalism, when land ownership increased. However, some researchers consider the transition of anthroponymy to toponymy to be an ancient phenomenon: "The fields of anthroponymy and toponymy are historically interrelated. Because a number of anthroponyms originated on the basis of toponyms, and many toponyms are derived from the names of people. Researchers rightly point out that toponyms made up of anthroponyms are one of the oldest layers of language vocabulary."

We also agree that the transition from anthroponymy to toponymy is a much older phenomenon. Because in the toponymy of Nurata there are canals and ditches named after Alexander the Great, who lived before our era: Zulqaynar koriz, Zulqaynar (village).

Toponyms based on anthroponyms are called anthroponymic, anthroponymic basis. Special research on the subject also confirms that anthroponyms are a productive process. S.Karaev writes: "According to preliminary data, currently 3 to 8% of the country's settlements are named after individuals.

Anthroponyms can occur for four different reasons: 1) The object is named after the person who created it, the cause of its occurrence; 2) The object is named after the person who owns it; 3) A person is idealized or deified and certain objects are named after him; 4) The name of the person is given somewhere on the basis of an official instruction and decision (memorial toponyms). The latter situation, in particular, was exacerbated during the Soviet era and became part of the state's toponymic policy.

There are many anthroponyms in the toponymy of Nurata and they form a significant part of the toponymy of the region, they number more than 160 in number.

Nurata toponymy includes the following anthroponymic toponyms:

1. Name of the person: Khojamurod, Oltibek, Kasimboy, Saidbek, Tojiboy, Otamurod, Nurtoy, Toshnazar, Achilbobo, Bozorboy, Rahmonqul. In most cases, the toponym on which the person's name is based comes with certain identifiers: Yusufkuduk, Jumansoy, Hakimchokki, Fozilmon mountain, Razzoq spring, Boymatkoriz, Turob river. Sometimes a person's name is combined with a well-being component to form a

toponym: Yuldashabad, Sattorobod. In fact, anthroponyms are at the heart of toponyms such as Chophonabad, Khojaabad, Sultanabad.

2. Toponyms derived from a person's nickname or name and nickname: Korizchi, Bozorlaylak well, Eshanbuva ridge, Aksakalota cave, Sayidota, Kosalar, Zarkokillar, Gadoylar, Uluglar, Karamulla rock, Tirikbobo gorge, Niyazoqsakal gorge, Zangiota spring.

3. Toponyms derived from a person's name and surname. Such names became widespread during the Soviet era, and more streets, guzars, squares, and alleys were named after people: Sabir Rakhimov (k), Toshim Bozorov (k), Hadya Yusupova (k), Achil Kadyrov (k.).

This group can also include toponyms that are conditionally named after some historical figures: the names of streets and neighborhoods such as Alisher Navoi, Amir Temur, Ibn Sino, Abu Muslim, Al-Bukhari.

4. Toponyms made only from nicknames are rare. Sometimes, when places and objects are referred to as Navoi Street, Furkat Street, nicknames form the toponym of the name.

Most of the anthropotonyms in Nurata toponymy are natural-historical names that have been ingrained in the system of toponymy of the region for centuries. However, a new era - the artificiality of some anthropotonyms created in the twentieth century, especially the names in the model of names and surnames, is not sufficiently absorbed into the toponymic system.

Our next task is to study and analyze the famous horse-based toponyms, as well as related horse-based toponyms, their grammatical structure, morphological features and structural features.

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