

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF TOPONYM IDENTIFIERS

(On the example of some toponyms of Nurata district)

O. A. ORIPOV

NDPI, Senior Lecturer of the Uzbek Language Department, PhD.

ABSTRACT

When analyzing the grammatical structure of toponyms, we encounter the repetition of some lexemes in the composition of compound nouns. These are words like village, stream, river, stream, spring, well, aul, mountain, peak.

For example: Qoradarya, Aqdarya, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya. Since such lexemes are the names of natural-geographical objects, researchers evaluate them from the point of view of geographical science.

«Folk geographical terms, "Local geographical terms", "Geographical nomenclature", what are found in water bodies are called "hydronymic terms" 4.

The mentioned lexemes (terms) have another feature in addition to the fact that they are repeated in the structure of toponyms and participate in the formation of joint nouns. This is to clarify the natural-geographical object they are referring to, to report what kind of object it is. This feature is especially noticeable when these types of lexemes are added to the same base. For example, consider the cases of joining the white base: Aqdarya, Oqtepa, Aktag, Aksuv, Oqmasjid, Aqdovon, Oqjar, Oqchoqqi, Oquy and others. Although all of the given names are based on the same lexeme - "white", they became original, unique names with the help of lexemes involved in the second part. In addition, it is clarified by the lexemes that come in the second part which of the above toponyms is the name of the object. Taking into account the following feature, the well-known linguist B.A. Serebrennikov called such lexemes "toponymic indicators". called.

The lexemes under analysis are called "folk geographical terms", "local geographical terms", because these words are present in the toponyms of local, regional character, collected from the vernacular, ie the dialects and dialects of the people. Such lexemes have been specially studied in Uzbek linguistics in this respect.

The term "toponymic indicators" used by BA Serebrennikov can be positively assessed. Because the term expresses the essence of the phenomenon: Latin: *indico, indicare, indicator* means "show", "demonstrate", "point", "indicator".

Lexemes such as village, hill, well, aul, mountain, cave, peak are used in geography as a scientific term - a term of geography in order to denote the place, relief, landscape they express. In this sense, these words can be called a geographical term, a geographical nomenclature. But to equate such appeals, which are involved in the structure of toponyms, with a scientific term, in our opinion, is inappropriate. This is because they are manifested here as the linguistic material, the linguistic material, which makes up toponyms. For this reason, the term "toponymic indicator" accurately describes the functional nature of these lexemes.

The term and concept of "toponymic indicator" was introduced into Uzbek toponymy by Z. Dusimov and applied to the materials of Khorezm toponymy and gave the following classification: 1) indicators denoting the object: fortress, aul, tov, tobe, atyz, market, uncle (tugai), garden and b .; 2) sign, characteristic indicators: gray, avat (prosperity); 3) side indicators: rear; 4) height indicators: high, low (low), high (high), tomen (fog), low; 5) color-quality indicators: coke (blue), red, ala (ola), black (black); 6) numerical indicators: three, five, forty, ninety, thousand, three: "Uchuyli, Beshtom, Koshkal'a".

In our view, the scope of the concept of indicator in this classification is very broad, and includes tools that do not serve as indicators. In this sense, it is doubtful that Z. Dusimov's exclusion from the first group is an indicator. After all, in the names of Uchkuduk, Qoshqishloq, Pastqishloq, which component can be considered as an indicator. Z. According to Dusimov's classification, both the first component and the second component of these names are indicators. In this case, what should the second component be called? Moreover, the main part of the mentioned names does not correspond to the concept of "geographical term". So, there are a lot of unresolved issues in the concept of "indicator".

S.Naimov, a researcher of Bukhara region, called the term "toponymic indicators" "toponymic determinants" and published a special article. We also recommend the use of the term "toponymic identifiers".

Toponymic identifiers, as noted above, serve to determine what type of object an object is. Therefore, to classify toponymic determinants from this point of view, in our opinion, is the right way. In this sense, A. Otajonova's toponymic determinants: 1) ethnonymic indicators; 2) toponymic indicators; 3) hydronymic indicators; 4) indicators of agroonomic character; 5) can be added to the division into five types, such as functional indicators². We also divide the toponymic determinants found in Nurata toponyms into the following groups:

1. Toponymic identifiers. These types of indicators represent the meaning of place, place, and place: aul, castle, neighborhood, guzar, street, plot, fortress, etc.

- Village identifier: Sariqqishloq, Yangiqishloq, Ortaqishloq, Chukurqishloq, Balandqishloq, etc.
- Aul identifier: Kazakovul, Boyovul, Orisovul;
- Rabot identifier: Oqrabot, Ortarabot, Qumrabot;
- Mosque identifier: Oqmasjid, Avazhoja, Kattagumbaz, Temirshaykh;
- Neighborhood identifier: Peace, Gulistan, Friendship, Ibn Sino;
- Guzar identifier: Sangguzar, Arab, Bakers, Khojatop;
- Fortress identifier: Tepakurgan, Suluvkurgan;
- Roof identifier: Qiziltom, Oktom;
- Palace: Kuksaroy, Zulmsaray, Ortasaray.

2. Hydronymic determinants. These types of detectors report the nature of water bodies. This includes rivers, streams, streams, canals, basins, pools, lakes, and springs. Fountain, sewer, etc. enters.

- River identifier: Kuvondiksoy, Oltinbeksoy, Maydonsay, Kuygansay, Shodrasay, Bitaksay, Jinlisay, Burumsay, Tutaksay, Kochkorsay and others.
- Ditch identifier: Khojaariq, Ravshan ariq, Yangi ariq, Qirariq, Dongariq, Uchariq, etc.
- Pool identifier: Double Pool, Tubikeng.
- Corridor identifier: Sultankoriz, Mirzakoriz, Khalfakoriz, Boymatkoriz, Boshkoriz, Ortakakoriz, Achchiqkoriz, Uzunbel korizi and others.
- lake identifier: Pastakul, Haydarkol.
- Spring (spring) identifier: Kurbanbakhshi spring, Jumabulak, Sarkali spring, Sovuqbulak, Kokbulak, Korbulak, Tashbulak, etc.
- Well identifier: Kuziboy well, Gulsunkuduk, Poygaquduk, Achchikkuduk, Chukurkuduk, Akkuduk, Uzunkuduk, Otkuduk, Pastkuduk;
- Ear Detector: Mushroom.

3. Oronymic determinants. These types of detectors refer to the relief of the surface of the area, landscape, etc .:

- Mountain identifier: Kelinchaktog, Takatag, Etimtog, Kyrgyzgizi, Sayhontog, Beltog, Sangburtog, etc .;
- Peak Identifier: Hakimchokki, Kuloqtol Peak, Sandal Peak, Koshchokki, Yapalak Peak, Dongchokki, etc .;
- Edge identifier: Shurcha edge, Kalta edge, Ortasaray edge, Shelf edge;
- Top identifier: Choshtepa, Chukurtepa, Koktepa, Oktepa, Kartepa, Qiziltepa, Kindiktepa, Qumtepa, Semiztepa, Yassitepa, Tovontepa, etc .;
- Jar identifier: Bakhshijar, Yomonjar, Jarboshi;
- Cave identifier: Qizbuvgori, Uchtutgori, Ikkitutgori, Uchkuduk cave, Teshikgor, Yomonjar cave, Ajina cave, Kushuya cave, Beshbarmak cave, etc .;
- Stone identifier: Rajabdash, Aktash, Kokdash, Qiziltosh, Tursunmergan stone, Kakliktash, Teshiktash, Gonkillavuk stone, etc.
- Rock identifier: Karamola rock, Suyaltosh rock, Ottuyak rock, Qoplonqoya, etc .;
- Gorge identifier: Burgan gorge, Alkorli, Arasoy, Boshpitov.

There is no unity among nominators in evaluating some of the lexemes that occur in compound toponyms. For example, Z. Dusimov Khorezm toponyms are divided into three types: 1) appellate toponyms; 2) formal toponyms; 3) affixoid toponyms. Examples of affix toponyms include the lexemes qala (Ullyqala), yap (Uyghur), avyl (Naymanavyl), bagh (Almabag), and jam (Zargarjam). But in the same place the castle, avat (prosperity), kol (lake), yap (yap-canal), salma (small sandy ditch), garden (garden) and others are considered as indicators. In any case, these interpretations of Z. Dusimov require clarity.

Researcher of toponyms of Samarkand region interprets the appeal of prosperity (Khanabad, Sherabad, Muminabad) as an indicator, S. Nayimov considers it an affixoid and adds the room lexeme (Borikhona, Tulkikhona, Laylaxona, Sayilxona) to this line. In doing so, he referred to Saidzoda Usmanov's observations at the level of appellate lexicon relies on.

In any case, at the onomastic level, it is appropriate to consider the well-developed, room components of the names as onomastic determinants. Because toponyms that contain these appeals refer to a place, a place where a population or something lives. The names of Fayziabad, Azizabad, Yuldashabad, Yangiabad, Chorobod, Gulobod, Chophonabad, Khalkabad, Nurabad, which are found in the territory of Nurata district, are the names of villages, mahallas and streets.

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