



MAKING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES CONDITIONS AND REASONS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: September 11 th 2021 Accepted: October 10 th 2021 Published: November 22 th 2021	Toponymy plays an important role in the study of many disciplines such as geography, history, literature, biology, geology, ethnography. It was formed a little later as a science, that is, although relatively young, in our time it has been formed as one of the main methods of studying the above-mentioned subjects. Because in each of them, knowing is done through names. Without it, it is difficult to distinguish geographical names from each other, and naturally leads to a mixture of concepts of each category (city, village, mountain, desert, plant, animal).

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Humanity has been formed, calling them by individual names. As a result, millions of names have appeared in the history of society and, of course, their specific meanings have been formed. It is this meaning that has begun to play a key role in the study of many disciplines. Researchers who understand this deeply, when analyzing place names linguistically, that is, etymologically, pay attention to whether the toponym corresponds to the natural-geographical conditions of the point where the content is located. Because the place names clearly represent most of the features of that area. For example, in the place of the villages of Temirkabik, Temirkon, Zarmitan, Zarband, located on the slopes of the Nurata Mountains, iron or gold has been mined since ancient times.

In science, place names are called toponyms, and the science that studies them is toponymy. Toponymy is a Greek word consisting of the concepts topos - place and onima or onoma-nom, noun. So toponymy is the study of place names. Specialists who study this science are called toponymists.

A toponym is a name that distinguishes one place from another. The word is derived from Latin and means topos-er, onoma-nom, noun. The sum of place names is called toponymy. The science that studies place names is called toponymy. We call a specialist or specialists in the science of toponymy toponymists, toponymists. The process of formation of toponyms occurs according to different circumstances.

But just as there is no causeless consequence in nature, so the formation of toponyms does not happen for no reason. On the contrary, certain reasons are involved in their emergence. It is the reasons that form these toponyms that make it possible to study geographical names in groups. These groups include the following.

Toponyms formed in connection with the location of the place. There are geographical names in the Republic and adjacent territories that have such a meaning that they are formed directly in relation to their location. Mount Nurata, for example, consists of a series of monolithic ridges, mostly two networks developed in parallel. The one on the north is called the North, and the one on the south is called the South Nurata. It is also possible to come across toponyms that are uniquely formed due to the fact that the local people call the sides back, front, right or left, maybe left. Let's take the Trans-Alay ridge or the Trans-Caucasian countries, such as the low-lying plain of the Caspian Sea.

Toponyms-oronyms formed in connection with the relief structure of the place. Toponyms of this type can reflect in their content any feature related to the relief of the place. Including Bolta Jarboshi in Payarik district, Chukurkishlak in Shakhrisabz district. The former represents the village at the head of the Jar, while the latter represents the settlement at the bottom. Although some toponyms in this category seem to mean the relief of a place due to its form, ie the core structure, in fact it may have a different meaning. For example, in Jalal-Abad, in the Khojaabad district, there is a village called Kesakli, which is a sign of the rugged condition of the place. In fact, we understand that in this village, according to its meaning, there is a seed of the Kyrgyz, that is, the seed of Kesak.

As a result of erosion, relief relief in various forms also led to the formation of toponyms such as Kyrgyz, Adamtash, Besiktas.

Toponyms denoting the climatic features of a place. Geographical names with such features are widespread in different parts of the country. Due to its



location in the village of Shamolli in the Ishtikhan district, on the slopes of Mount Zarband, at the entrance to the valley, mountain and valley winds blow day and night. This case is named after the village that was built there. The village is located in Boysun district. But the name of this village does not mean the district, which is an element of climate. On the contrary, it means that it is located at the bottom, that is, at the foot of the mountain. The canyon in the Sovuqdara-Topolondarya basin is narrow and sunny, so it is always hot and humid in summer.

Some features of the place are toponyms derived from the Alay character. One of the ancient Turkic names of Samarkand is Semizkent. This ratio is derived from the rich and rich living conditions of the city, according to ancient historians.

Toponyms or hydronyms formed in connection with the water resources of the region are widespread throughout the territory of the Republic of rivers, streams, springs, lakes, hydraulic structures. This is of course reflected in the semantic content of geographical place names. Such toponyms include quantitative aspect of water - Kattasay, Kichiksay, taste of water - Achchikbulak, Tollibulak, taste of water Achchikbulak, Shirinsay, Turushli (Nordon taste) river, Shurkul, color of water Aksuv, Koksuv, Karasuv, Surkhob (Surkhob) and Surkhob (Kizilsuv) hakoza. Some toponyms also refer to the flowing properties of water. The river Jayhun, which flows fast and erodes its shores, is called Tesolar, Egrisuv, Togrisuv, which means the direction of the flood. - or occurs in the form of Hot, Cold. Toponyms meaning shallow or shallow Gumsoy (the tributary of the Uradarya is called by the same name, the locals call the deepest part of the water sand - A.N.). Sometimes the term Karasuv or Siyahob also means that the water is deep and therefore darkens. Sometimes hydronyms also refer to the ability of spring water to rise to the surface. The name of the Guppi spring, located in the middle part of Koksaroyasay (Southern Nurata), was formed due to the occasional noise of groundwater (karst) in the spring. The right tributary of the Sherabaddarya is called Chak-chokon in Shurobsoy, and the spring water in the Sangardakdarya basin is known as Khojai Shar-Shar, or Sharrak tomb, because it forms a waterfall from above.

Toponyms formed in connection with the name of plants, i.e. phytonims. In many cases, toponyms are the names of plant species that exist in the same area and are distinguished by certain characteristics (e.g., rare but densely distributed or hegemonic within habitats). Burgan along the foothills of the Southern Nurata Range - a shrub and village called Burganli, which is formed because the shrubby plant is more widespread than elsewhere. Or on the southern slopes of the Aktau, a single specimen of the

"savur" variety of the spruce, which is rare along the entire Nurata ridge, but once thick, may have survived, and hence the toponym Savurota (village and mahalla). Toponyms such as Yantakli, Pistali, Bodomzor, Almazar, Sebzor are also among them.

Although some toponyms resemble phytonims in terms of their core structure, in fact it is clear that they belong to a completely different group in terms of content. For example: Talesafed, (Shofrikonda) Tollimarjon (Kashkadarya) toponyms are popular. In fact, they are not phytonim, but oronim. Because in ancient Arabic, tal (not tal) means hill. Indeed, in the Talimarjan region in the south of the Kashkadarya region, we see many hills lined up like corals. Gives the meaning of Talesafed-Oqtepa in Shofrikon district, because tal tepak means safed white.

Place names formed in connection with the names of animals are zoonyms. The names of animals that are characteristic of certain regions are often reflected in the content of toponyms. Therefore, in the territory of the republic, toponyms such as Borijar canal, Jayronxona steppe, Pigeon cave, Ilonli soy, which mean the species of animals in terms of meaning and content, are often repeated. Some of these names seem to have a more abstract meaning in meaning because they are in ancient Sogdian, Arabic, or Persian. Therefore, a linguistic approach to these cases is the most alternative way of revealing the content of a toponym. For example, the gorge of Morguzar, the mountain is a typical zoonym, the Persian Mor-ilon means a place of guzar crossing. There is a gorge called Bozgalakhona in Boysun district, which means Boz gala-mountain goat.

In the content of some zoonyms there are sometimes folk terms Dolta wolf, Tovushkan, which are partially forgotten in our time. Therefore, it may be a bit difficult to understand their content. For example, on Mount Kohitang, there is a cave called Doltaborikhana. The Uzbeks living in the southwestern regions of Uzbekistan are called hyenas, hyenas, spotted hyenas, and hyenas, which are included in the "Red Book" due to their decline as a species. Sound is understood as a rabbit living wild in this steppe. For this reason, toponyms with vowels were formed. The four islands of Lake Baikal are called Tushka. Because in the language of the locals it took the form of a rabbit-tauskan- then in the Russian language it was broken. Fallen is also understood as a type of field mouse.

Toponyms that reflect the names of animals, ie zoonyms, are also widely used on the World Map. Examples include the Big Bear in North America, the Little Bear Lakes, the Hirsdara Glacier in the Pamirs, or the Hirsdara Valley (Hirs means bear in Persian, including Medved which means bear in Russian).



Toponyms-petronyms associated with the name of rocks. This type of toponymic terms is widespread throughout the country. They are attended by more locals, in the form of words that are actively involved in live speech. Aktash, (Chirchik oasis), the village of Karatash on the Nurata mountain, toponyms known as the Koktash-Nurata ridge. For example, in the south-western part of the country there are such terms as Chohaktoshli, Urgochitosh. Urgochitash is shale. It got its name because it was divided into thin layers and separated, and one of the largest tributaries of the Sangardakdarya is called by this name. Pebbles are gypsum, because gypsum massifs are strongly karsted to form karst grains, shafts, and take the form of pit depths, while "white" is an additional affix indicating smallness.

Hence, a pit is a hybrid name that is involved in the sense of a rock layer that forms pits. If we look closely, the core of the two languages that make up this petrotoponym is the ancient Sogdian language with the words chah-deep, ora and stone in Turkish. Several strong karst massifs of Gissar are known as Mingchukur, some of which (Machaydarya basin) are called Chohakli, Chohaktoshli in Khorezm in the form of Safedkhojar - limestone, ie gypsum. Because in Arabic it means hajar-tash, in Persian safed - white. So Safedhojar is a hybrid name.

Petronyms can also include geological deposits. Among them are toponyms such as Sozlov, Soz, formed in connection with the lyoss layers. Because lyoss is a word used by the local population, soz is characterized by the concept of soil, and therefore the basis of the above-mentioned toponyms is a core made of the word "soz".

Toponyms denoting the name of mineral resources. Conducting geological prospecting in collaboration with the science of toponymy lays the groundwork for its successful completion. Because it is known that the meaning of a number of geographical names reflects the name of the mineral resources that are specific to that place. Because some of the elements here have long been known to the local population, and as a result they are reflected in the meaning of geographical names. Such terms as Oltintopgan, Kumushkon in the foothills of Temirkabik, Zarnitan, Zarband, Oltinsoy, Western Tianshan, located along the slopes of the Nurata ridges, are among them. Sometimes terms in the form of hydronyms can also be an example of toponyms formed in relation to mineral resources. Because groundwater is also studied as an important mineral resource. For this reason, the Moylisuv in Fergana is a toponym associated with oil fields, while the Surkhandarya terms such as Khojaipak, Achchibulak, Obigarm indicate the existence of mineral water

sources - springs, lakes, which contain useful elements.

There are many types of mineral resources, so they can sometimes be found in close connection with folk terms. Achchiktash, Qayroqtash, Ahangaron are among them.

Toponyms, ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms formed in connection with the names of peoples, tribes, clans. Representatives of more than 120 nationalities and ethnic groups live in the country. According to scientific sources, the Uzbek nation alone consists of 94 and sometimes 99 tribes. Each seed is formed by place names in connection with the name of the people. In most cases, those toponyms are reflected along the points where certain nations, peoples, or tribes live together, and in turn appear as part of the history of the formation of that place. Although these place names, called ethnonyms or ethnotoponyms, give the impression that they are unevenly distributed on the map of our republic or the world, in fact, it is possible to see that they are subject to certain laws. It is interesting to note that the territory where each nation is spread is often called by the name of that nation. For example, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Norway, Latvia and so on.

The descendants of the Uzbek nation, such as Mangit, Turkmen, Jaloir, Borlos, Kenagas, Kangirot, and ethnonyms formed in connection with them are common throughout the republic and adjacent territories.

Toponyms formed in connection with the occupations of the population. Ethnographers have found that people in different parts of the country are engaged in various professions. In Fergana, Margilan, Namangan, atlas and adras weaving, pottery in Kuva, marble processing in Gazgan, pottery in Samarkand, paper production in Samarkand, komongoron, bow and arrow, sword making in Tashkent, and copperware embroidery in Bukhara were especially popular. It is noteworthy that the places of residence of the population engaged in these professions are called by the same type of profession. These terms belong to the group of medium and microtoponyms in terms of size. It is especially interesting that in the guzars or mahallas of any city, in the form of microtoponyms, dwellings engaged in a particular profession are represented in groups. For example, in Bukhara there is a part of a closed market called Sarrafon. This ancient toponym was used by money changers, ie people who made a living by selling money. The goldsmiths, or jewelers, were called Tim Zargaron. In Tashkent there are such toponyms as Dumbrabad, Oqchi, and in Samarkand region there are such villages as Egarchi, Kamongoron (ie the village of archers).



Toponyms with personal names, nicknames, and nicknames. There are place names that are also named after prominent representatives of the population - scientists, folk heroes, all mature people, and sometimes some celebrities with a negative character. This feature occurs in close connection with the life, creative activity or place of work of the same celebrity. Navoi, Beruni is named after great people, Gagarin is named after the first cosmonaut, Alidaroz village of Ishtikhon district, a native of Bukhara khan Abdullah Khan 1, Ali was nicknamed Daroz because of his height.

Legendary and religious names. Legendary events and sometimes the formation of some toponymic terms in connection with the plot of legends can be found in our republic and all adjacent regions. Popular fairy tales such as "Alpomish", "Gorogly" epics, "Tahir and Zuhra", "Shahli Iskandar", the battles of Hazrat Ali, geographical terms associated with the names of religious heroes are among them. These include the village of Chambil in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Samarkand regions, the Shohimardon mosque in the village of Gazgan, the village of Zulkarnain near the city of Nurata, the tomb and village of Tahir and Zuhra in the Kitab district. Whether these toponymic terms first appeared, or whether they formed a plot of events that constitute the content of folk oral creation in connection with toponyms, are certainly the next questions that need to be addressed.

Strange names. In some cases the meaning of geographical names is obscure, sometimes funny, and some scary. For example, in Chirakchi district of Kashkadarya region there are such toponyms as Nonkhor, and in Kasan district there are such toponyms as Obid, ie Tears, Samarkand, Tashkent, Bukhara. Strange names, too, can have meaning that conveys unique characteristics, regardless of the form in which they are formed. For example: The above-mentioned Nonkhor toponym actually gave the meaning of Novokhur. Because at the beginning of the last century, a well was dug around the village and its water was poured into wooden Nov barns to irrigate livestock. For this reason he later called Novokhur Nonkhor. The village of Obidida is connected to a dripping spring near the village. The narrow, winding roads in the ancient cities were known as Jinkocha. Because these streets are so chaotic, crooked, so multi-lane that it is impossible for a stranger to find a house, and only demons can do it with irony.

Modern names. Toponymic terms also change over time, depending on the rapid development of political events, socio-economic conditions, and the emergence of new ones. For example, the 1960s marked the beginning of the era of space conquest. Toponyms associated with the names of the first

cosmonauts Yu. Gagarin, G. Titov, V. Tereshkova increased. Since the independence of our republic, the geography of toponyms glorifying the independence of our republic has expanded.

Modern names are more micro-small and medium-sized toponyms.

Migration names. Toponyms of this type are brought from one region to another. This situation can occur in two ways: 1. As a result of population migration, the name of the place of residence of the displaced people comes together with the displaced population and causes the new place to be called by the same name. For example, toponyms Uzbekistan, Samarkand, and Fergana were transferred to the territory of Belarus and Ukraine by Uzbeks deported in the 1930s. The present-day toponym Tashkurgan was formed due to the fact that the ancient descendants of the population living in the village of Tashkurgan in Gissar actually moved to the city of Tashkurgan in Afghanistan. 2. The name of the original place is copied to it due to the similarity of some features of one place to another. For example: the name of the country Venezuela means Little Venice. Because in the XU century, the Spaniards came to the shores of South America and likened its picturesque nature to Venice, and therefore called Venezuela, that is, Little Venice.

CONCLUSION.

The knowledge of understanding the meaning of place names has been of interest to many scholars since ancient times. In particular, such scholars as Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi, Narshahi, Masudi, Istakhri, Yaqut Hamawi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari have managed to reveal the meaning of place names in their works. However, "Toponymy" as a science began to develop in the late XIX and early XX centuries. Especially after the independence of our country, its study has further developed.

Toponyms have been revived as rare examples of words, as well as as national values. There is a wide way to study them on a scientific basis. The acquisition of skills on the basic concepts of this toponymy is becoming a requirement of the time. Explanation of the basic concepts and terms of toponymy, the history of toponymic research, the conditions of formation of toponyms, stratigraphic layer in toponymy, toponymic zoning, the laws of geographical distribution of toponyms, methods of studying toponyms and the use of toponymic data in school geography.

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