



TOPONYMS ARE AMBASSADORS OF HISTORICAL PERIODS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th November 2023	The vast majority of toponyms arise in connection with the topography and geographical features of the area. As a result, over time, a number of sounds, undergoing changes that originally meant their lexical meaning, move to surrounding places, historical monuments and settlements. Such names include Dugob, Orgashkan (Orgoshgon), Darband, which contain many historical events and riddles. Their comprehensive analysis allows us to establish the historical names of toponyms accurately.
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Toponyms have their own characteristics and semantically represent different meanings. Their study is directly related to the past, worldview, and historical events of each nation. Most of them are named by clan, tribe, folk names, professional terms, personal names representing the ethnic composition of the population, as well as words representing the natural and geographical conditions of the place. Historical-etymological analysis of toponyms requires careful examination of the toponym.

It is also seen in the naming of Dogob hill in Kampirtepa village of Sherabad district. The hill is located on a hill close to the Kampirtepasoy river, covering a very large plain known as Dasht, suitable for farming. The environment covers a very large area. It consists of a plain of 2.5-3 km in length. We pay attention to the structure of the hill. It was built in the form of a fortress, and some parts are 3-4 meters above the ground, while the northern and southern sides are 5-6 meters high. In the southern part of the hill, traces of an ancient wall and an excavated ditch are the remains of a defensive wall. At the top of the hill, traces of the ruins of an old building can be seen. On the north side, there are traces of the main road from Poshkhurt, the center of Tagob villages. All this points to the fact that there was a place for special observers (supervisors) on this hill. In ancient times, since the 10th century, large mining workshops and neighborhoods appeared around Toda, Khoja Kashkaran, Alami, Choyanli in Khomkon, Kampirtepa (Konipur) in Kohitang on the southern slopes of Boysuntog[1] Consequently, various metals were produced in Kampirtepa in ancient times[2]. This is also noted in the table on page 10 of the book "Gold Mines of Central Asia" by I.H.Hamraboev, H.R.Rakhmatullaev, A.Q.Qosimov [3]. But there is no source that would be the basis for the name of this hill. Dogob (du+ob) is

used in the sense of two rivers and often refers to the junction of two rivers. Here the river flows along a single channel. There is a confluence of two rivers far from here. They start from the gorges adjacent to the cliffs of Kohitang mountain, far from each other, and join each other at the edge of this village. This event was the basis for naming the toponym. The point of interest - Dogob Hill and the junction of two rivers: Kampirtepasoy and Mechilisoy rivers are about 350-400 meters apart. Earlier, the place where the two rivers met was called Dogob, and later this name was given to the surrounding area. also spread. In particular, it was named after the ancient Dogob Hill.

We observe that the term Dogob is widespread in different regions of Uzbekistan. "Duoba in Zomin district, Duob in Pop district, Duobsoy hydronyms in Guzor and Sariosiya districts are found, which are formed from the Tajik words "du-ikki", "ob-suv", which means "two waters". [4] The toponym is also found in the name of the village of Duob (Dogoba) in Boysun district. The name of this toponym is also based on the merging of the Kairoksoy and Gumataksoy rivers at the beginning of the village. The transition of the sound "u" in the toponym to "o" - related to the transition from the Tajik language to the Uzbek (Turkish) language. The appearance of the "g" sound in the toponym is also related to the assimilation of this term into the Uzbek (Turkish) language. Because in the word "duob" the vowels "u" and "o" have come together with the words "du" and "ob". In this case, according to the pronunciation norm of the Uzbek language, the sound **"g" is added due to the addition of one sound**. This situation can also be seen in the Dogoba toponym in Boysun district. The Dogoba village represented by this toponym also begins at the confluence of the Qairaq and Gumatak rivers. In Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Babirnama" it appears as *Dugoba in Bamiyan*



region of Afghanistan[5]. Such a sound change is also seen in the pronunciation of the Arabic words *hour* and *teacher*. There are cases of pronouncing the word "hour" with the addition of a "g" sound in *the sogat* style, or by changing the "o" sound into "a" in *the "hour"* style. Based on this, the "g" in the toponym is the "du" of the deep tongue back sound. The "u" sound in "zi" has changed to the "o" sound at the back of the tongue. An example of this is when one of the vowels is dropped in the word *muallim* and it is pronounced in the style of *malim*.

Two rivers are almost always called by Persian-Tajik names. In some cases, it is also called with Uzbek words. There is a village of Koshlish in Dehkanabad district of Kashkadarya region. The confluence is located 16 versts from Guzor on a mountain area, where the Big Uradaryo and the Small Uradaryo join together. Due to this, the settlement a little below the confluence of the two rivers is called the village of Koshlish[6].

One such toponym is the toponym of Orghoshgan (Arikoshgan). This toponym is also a place name based on the geographical location of the place. It is located between the villages of Mechili and Sherjon of Kohitang mountain and is 8-10 km long. It forms a ridge as a result of the sudden decrease of the hill near Zarabog village. , the road to the villages of Goz and Aktash crosses the first ridge here. The name of the toponym arose in connection with the geographical location of this place. The toponym is related to the direction of the stream and the mountain. Place names have such a feature that they are also related to the life and fate of the people living in that place.

Water is the source of life. Our ancient ancestors tried to use water and land properly in order to improve their way of life. They invented ways to harvest crops from arable land in mountainous and rugged areas. They worked according to the decline of the shore and the ditch. The surface of the earth is not uniformly smooth. People dug ditches depending on the structure of the land. They expanded the cultivated areas. Digging a ditch in such places required a lot of knowledge and work. The mountain range separated from the Kohitang mountain became a bank, and it continued for 8-10 km to the end of the village of Zarabog, and then joined the large land to form a wide plain. Behind this hill there were ridges, and there were plenty of agricultural lands between them. Water was needed to irrigate these places. An additional ditch was taken to the south from the region of Qirtup of the main ditch dug to irrigate the whole steppe and brought to the shore. After 1-1.5 km, this ditch came out on top of the hill, where the hill suddenly fell, and then went down to the next stream. They planted wheat, barley and a

number of grain crops on the lands on both sides of the stream, and got an abundant harvest. Because of this, this place of the mountain was named the place where the river rises. The road also passed through this part of the mountain. Over the years, a number of sound changes took place in the composition of the toponym, and it became Org'oshq(g')an. As a result, local residents forgot its original meaning and interpreted the toponym in different ways. The toponym in the "Dictionary of Kohitang and sub-mountainous microtoponyms of the Surkhandarya region" by the well-known toponymist scientist Yorikul Khojamberdiev is Arikoshgan (Orig'oshgan)—road. A road through a ditch. The road over the ditch is interpreted as ". According to this explanation, the road is taken as the basis, and the road over the ditch is called the road that passed through the ditch, and the ditch is left in second place. In fact, this toponym is used in the form of a sentence (Arik oshgan) in relation to the place where the mountain is adapted to the passage of the stream. In the first comment, it is used as a ditch filler in the form of a ditch. In the second comment, the main focus is on the ditch and it is used as a ditch holder. We think this explanation is correct. Toponym explained the weakness of the ridge. In fact, this toponym is represented by the adjectival form of the verb *arik* and *oshmak*. At first, the suffix -gan of the past participle of the verb "arik" and "over" was added (noun+verb+gan) to form Org'oshqan.

The Qipchak shava spoken by the people living in this address also has an influence on the formation of the toponym. In this dialect, the word *arik* is pronounced as *arik*. As a result of saying the words "Arik" and "Ozhan" together with one accent, the accented hard vowel "i" in the first word was dropped. A syllable change has occurred in the composition of this compound word. The words *arik* and *oshgan*, which used to be pronounced with a separate accent, turned into a word with a single accent and became a three-syllable word in the form of *Orghoshkan* (а-рик osh-gan-or-ghosh-kan). The voiceless, explosive, deep tongue back **q sound in the second syllable of the word "orghogan" has turned into a voiced and sliding g' sound under the influence of the voiceless sh sound** at the end of this syllable. When the suffix **-gan is added** to the base of the verb *Ashmok*, after the voiceless **sh sound** of the verb base, the voiced consonant *g becomes voiceless and takes the form q (Or-ghosh- q an)*. Now this word is pronounced as **Org'oshkan-Org'oshgan**.

This phenomenon can also be seen in the naming of the village of Darband. Based on the above, the name of the village of Darband can be shown to be related to



the name of the object close to it, that is, it is a form of it. The name of the village of Darband also forms a commonality with the natural geographical structure of the place. From ancient times, it is directly connected with the narrow gorge of Sarimas mountain on the only road from Sugdiyona to Tokhariston. In later years, this gorge, which was called by the name of Bozgalakhana, is very narrow in nature. It was not possible to pass from other parts of the mountain. Our ancient ancestors used this gorge widely. They went back and forth with the requirement of marriage. In ancient times, the people who saw and witnessed the miracle of nature located among these mountains were not indifferent to it. They also wrote down their thoughts about this place. In Urhun - Enasay inscriptions, which are considered the oldest written monuments of the Turkic peoples, Temir kapug' (Old Turkish words for *kapig'*, *kapag'* - gate), in Arabic sources Bab ul hadid (bab -door, hadid - iron), in Persian texts Darai ohanin, Dari ohanin or Darbandi ohanin (door - door, iron-iron, ohanin - to be made of iron. NAIL -II volume- p. 548), Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma", In Babur's works "Boburnoma" and "Tuzuklari Timur" we can see that it is used in the form of Mongolian "Kahlaga" or "Kahlaqa" (qalga, "jalga"-gate). All this shows that it is related to the natural geographical structure of the Iron Gate, the current Buzgolakhona gorge and its surroundings [8]. (The name of the village of Darband comes from the Persian name of the Iron Gate). As we mentioned above, many people have expressed their opinions on the Iron Gate and its miraculous structure. According to the Chinese monk Xuan Xiang, who passed through this place in Melody 630, a narrow path passes through a gorge between two adjacent mountains on the right and left sides. Like monand stone walls to the color of iron, in the narrow place of these mountains, there are many bells installed in the double-layered wooden gate covered with iron. *To cross this gorge difficulty and well protected because of its Iron Gate says that it is called* In later times, a number of tourists, rulers, military commanders and merchants also passed through here and expressed their opinions. Ryu González de Clavijo, the ambassador of the King of Spain, who crossed the Iron Gate from the south to the north, and reached the palace of Amir Temur in 1404, said, "These mountains are very high. There is a passage like a crack between the mountains. ... There is a *settlement* in the place passing through this mountain . There are mountains on both sides of it. Such a passage is called a *fixed gate in the mountains* [9]. In 1875, the original location of the Iron Gate was determined by the Russian scientist NAMAev. He showed that this place is the Bozhgolasoy Gorge of Sarimas Mountain on the basis of his research,

which he observed from north to south and from south to north during his expedition across the territory of Eastern Bukhara. After that, all researchers reasoned based on his conclusions.

In the eighties of the last century, academician EV Rtveladze made the following conclusion based on the results of a comprehensive study of Darband defense fortifications in this area. "The iron gate is not only Buzgolakhona Gorge, but a complex complex in a certain area," he said. In our view, Temir Gate includes a certain area of nature from the upper gorge and man-made structures, as well as the present-day village of Darband. In ancient and medieval times, this place was called Iron Gate or Darband. Because it is impossible to have such a residential address inside the Buzgolakhona gorge, the widest part of which does not exceed 30 meters and the shortest part is 5 meters." [10]. Therefore, the residential addresses recorded by Ryu González de Clavijo indicate that they are located outside Buzgolasoy, not inside. This opinion of EVRtveladze was supported by many researchers. Most experts recognized the author's term Iron Gate Complex. Supporting this opinion, historian Shoymardonkul Rahmanov writes as follows: "Iron Gate is not just one gate, but a whole complex of buildings, the name of a whole place. This place is of military strategic importance and a customs settlement on the trade route, it is the border of two large historical and cultural regions"[11].

Almost all researchers who have thought about the iron gate also touch on the word darband. Because the village of Darband and Temir Gate region are close to each other, there is a certain connection in their names. This closeness is historically common in their naming. There are several linguistic sources about the origin of these terms, which appear in different linguistic forms. In ancient Turkish sources, we see that it is called Temir kapug, Dari ohanin or Darbandi ohanin in Persian sources, Bab ul-hadid in Arabic sources, Kahlaga , Kahlaqa in Mongolian . The toponym of Darband is shared with the Persian name of the Iron Gate. This was influenced to a certain extent by the presence of Persian-Tajik-speaking people living in this place since ancient times. The word "Darband" is actually a combination of two Tajik words -i,-yi and it was formed as *dara-yi band, dar-i band* . Such a change is also evident in the words Denov (Deh-i-nov), Debolu (Deh-i-bolu), Debodom (Dehi-i-bodom).

Historian scientist, prof. After a series of researches, S.Tursunov gave a new opinion about the word Darband: the Bulgarian linguist VIGeorgiev found that the suffix want(vant) is widespread in modern Iranian toponymy, and that this suffix is -like in the



words Zarovand, Burzavand, Siravand, Ruzvand, Alvand. based on the meaning of the word "Darband" means "gate" and "gate" and the sound "v" in the suffix -want(-vant) in this word has changed to "b" (Darvand-Darband) emphasizes[12]. The author of this article researched the stylistic use of the word "darband" in the works of Alisher Navoi, and it was found that this word was used in fourteen different meanings to create beautiful allusions[13].

As we have seen above, a significant part of the toponyms of Uzbekistan appeared in connection with the natural geographical structure of the land and the labor process of people. As a result of the passage of time, a number of sound changes have occurred, and the determination of their original meaning requires extensive research.

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