



THE ROLE OF OPPOSITION IN THE FORMATION OF THE ORONIM OF BAYSUN DISTRICT

Kenjayev Zohirjon Sobirovich

Teacher of the Department of «Uzbek Linguistics» of Termez State University

E-mail: Zohirkenjayev8@gmail.com

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Abstract:

In this article, observation of the state of opposition in the composition of Baysun district oronims is noted and an opinion is expressed about oronims that are examples of opposition.

Keywords: Orographic object, oronym, toponym, opposition, principle of relativity, volume-measurement, appellative words.

When naming orographic objects, a feature specific to them is taken as a basis. In the process of naming them, the location, structure, shape of the type of orographic object, the names of the people who owned them or other aspects related to them, various religious and divine concepts, the plants, trees, animals, birds and various creatures that grow in or around this object and the object character-characteristics have been performing the function of motive.

As in other types of toponyms, the principles of relativity, positivity and negativity of naming are manifested in oronyms. It is known that these principles found in toponyms and their characteristics have been studied by linguists and reported to the scientific community. In particular, Russian linguists V.A. Nikonov, L.M. Maidanova, Uzbek linguists such as Z. Dosimov, T. Nafasov, N. Ulukov conducted research in this field.

One of the principles manifested in the naming of orographic objects is the principle of relativity. The principle of relativity is manifested in choosing one of its signs based on comparison of the sign-property of any orographic object with another object. Comparison is often based on the concepts derived from the location, size, shape, taste, color and other features of the orographic object. The process of naming orographic objects based on the principle of relativity, as in other types of toponyms, is based on three types of relationships, that is, the designating object, named orographic objects, and the naming relationship.

In the process of naming orographic objects based on the principle of relativity, conflicting relationships may arise in oronims.

It is expedient to express these contradictory relations in toponyms with the concept of opposition, as in other types of toponymy. It is possible to observe various factors of opposition in Oronim.

The term opposition is explained in the explanatory dictionary as follows: Opposition [lat.

Oppositio - Opposite action] Opposite action; conflict; putting one's worldview and politics against the views and policies of others.

It is known that comparing one thing to another creates a unique concept of contradiction. Any character-property that exists in existence has its own and corresponding pair that creates some kind of contradiction. Within appellative words, this concept creates antonymy. A number of works have been published on the issues of conflict and opposition in Turkish toponymy. In these works, there are different approaches to answering the above questions. In them, conflict relations, which are an important aspect of the creation of toponyms based on the principle of relativity, and their specific characteristics are explained in detail.

In particular, Russian linguists V. A. Nikonov, A. V. Superanskaya, G. I. Donidze, P. Krepanova, O. T. Molchanova; The works of Uzbek linguists Z. Dosimov, T. Nafasov, N. M. Ulukov, O. Begimov serve as the basis of our opinion.

O. T. Molchanova studied the expression of the relationship of conflict in toponyms on the example of Togli-Altai Turkic toponyms. The scientist refers to the works written on this topic in order to explain and justify the similar and different aspects of the conflicting relations between the two levels of the language. In particular, he expressed his reaction to A.P. Korepanova's article and wrote the following: - Among other things, A.P. Korepanova, at first, in her thesis, and later in her separate article, believes that antonymy can be considered as a type of linguistic conflict in onomastics and one of the foundations of naming principles. According to his opinion, antonymy in toponymy is manifested in a number of specific features: 1) in mutual compatibility of name-antonyms and objects; 2) that they belong to the same series; 3) in the absence of gradual opposition between its parts; 4) toponym-antonyms are limited in linguistic and



geographical relation; 5) antonyms are of binary opposition, i.e. pairs match with another common element.

Based on this, I.A. Vorobeva puts forward the idea that toponymic pairs create their own microsystem, called toponymic series, which participate with their main toponymic functions. With this opinion, he approves researchers who support the idea that binary opposition has, first of all, a system-forming feature.

According to O. T. Molchanova, the concept of antonymy cannot be attached to the onomastic unit at all. Toponyms by themselves cannot have a meaning other than denotation. All considerations about the meaning of toponyms, as a result, lead to the content, the semantics of their corresponding lexemes. This is now considered an appellative lexical level. One cannot agree with the opinion that Verkhniy Tagil-Nizhniy Tagil type names have a conflicting relationship in terms of meaning. They only have an open semantic structure and clearly point to the location of the object as an element of binary opposition.

In orthonomy, there are relations of opposition based on non-linguistic facts, not on the basis of the meaning of appellatives. Within a given region, there can be two types of oppositions: contact (connected) and distant (unconnected) oppositions, which are structured on the basis of mutual relations with some common element and clearly show the system character of the region. The main difference between them depends on the nature of relativity between objects. Objects are spatially related in contact conflict, but not in distance conflict. We can find such a feature in such names as *Kattaqir – Kichikqir (balandlik)*, *Tumshuq – Kichiktumshuq*, *Yuqoritakcha – Pasttakcha*, which are part of Baysun District's oronyms.

Contact oronym - the structure of opposites is closely related to the creation of an oronym, because the relationship of opposition is created by creating a model that grows out of the oronym between the base and the formed oronyms.

Oronymic opposition is manifested in the process of formation of the same name, and outside of this process there is no opportunity to show all its subtle differences. Contact oronyms-opposites created in a chain are considered to be autoronymic, i.e., a formation that grew out of an oronym. They have two, three and four base forms. Both one- and two-base models of base stations can be found.

When comparing the phenomenon of opposition in oronymy with antonymy in the appellative lexicon, as A.P. Korepanova showed, in the first case there is no intermediate (gradual) element. In our opinion, what creates a conflict with such a gradual member in Baysun district oronymy is the basic oronym, except for the middle component, because the chain

itself is composed of more than two elements: $Yuqoritumshuq \rightarrow Tumshuq \leftarrow O'rtatumshuq$. If the conflict occurs only within the framework of two elements, gradualism naturally does not exist: *Qo'tan – Kattaqo'tan*, *G'urum – Sarig'urum*, *Ko'tal – Ko'kko'tal*, *Qo'rg'on – Yuqoriqo'rg'on*, etc. The conducted analyzes showed the presence of opposition based on the following characteristics of objects in Baysun District Oronomiy:

1. Opposition arising on the basis of the object's volume-measurement sign.

This group of oronyms mainly refers to the Turkic (Uzbek) language and its dialects, such as big, small, wide, narrow, *ghaybar* (big, huge), *khaybar* (big, huge), meaning the size of orographic objects; It is formed on the basis of words belonging to the Iranian (Perso-Tajik) languages, such as *kalon*, *hurd*, *tang*, *parcha*, *bolo*: *Bolo – Bolodara*, *Kapchigaybolo*, *Tumshuq – Kichiktumshuq*, *Soy – Uzunsoy*, *Ko'tan – Kattaqo'tan*.

2. The opposition caused by the location of the object.

This type of opposition is formed on the basis of words such as *bosh*, *etak*, *yuqori*, *past*, *nari*, *beri*, *par*, *zar//sar*, *poyon*, *tag*, *o'rta*, *miyon*, *ters*, *terskay*, *kungay*, *bo'lak*, *bolo*, which express the location of the orographic object. We will give some examples of the composition of the district names: *Tumshuq – Yuqoritumshuq – O'rtatumshuq*, *Terskay – O'ngay*, *Ko'tal – ko'kko'tal*.

3. Opposition based on the object's color sign.

This type of opposition means color in Uzbek *oq*, *qora*, *sariq*, *ko'k*, *qo'ng'ir*, *ola*; *fors-tojikcha safed*, *siyoh*; Persian-Tajik words such as *safed*, *siyoh* can be formed: *Oq – Oqtog' – Oqjar – Oqonatog' – Oqbadan – Oqrabot*, *Oqayri – Qoraayri*, *Oqtepa – Qoratepa*, *Oqbel – Qorabel*, *Ochgaza – Qoragaza*, *Ko'ktepa – Qoratepa*, etc.

4. Opposition based on the quantity sign of the object.

Numbers such as *bir*, *uch*, *bash*, *qirq*, *sakson* in the opposition formed by means of the sign of quantity; Quantitative words such as *yakka*, *qo'sh*, *yetim*, *egzak* can be involved. *Yakkarcha – Archazor*, *Yetimog' – Qo'shtog'*, *Yetimcho'qqi – Qizilemchak* (the word *cho'qqi*, *emchak* has the concept of duality of the peak), *Yetimtepa – Egizaktepa*, *Ayritepa – Qo'shtepe*.

5. The opposition formed on the basis of the sign representing the state of the object: *Qapchig'ay – Ko'rqapchig'ay*, *Dara – Ko'rdara*, *Chashma – Ko'rchashma*.

In conclusion, it shows that it is necessary to carry out comprehensive researches to study the place of onomastics in the science of linguistics, which is considered one of the important branches of the department of onomastics. In particular, the study of



the naming principles and characteristics of oronyms is one of the urgent tasks facing our linguistics

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