

Lexical-Semantic Research of Jondor District Toponyms in Uzbek Toponymics

Narzullaeva Manzura Shukhratovna

Teacher of Turon Zarmed University, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article analyzes the lexical-semantic analysis of linguistic means used in the formation of the toponym Jondor in Bukhara region. The etymology and historical forms of the toponym Jondor are also discussed in detail.

Keywords: encyclopedia, Jondor, toponym, etymology, ethnogenesis, onomastics, dictionary, language, lexeme, semantics.

Introduction

Every nation has its own history of origin and development. The history of the Uzbek nation is rich in bright and glorious realities, and it went through complex and meaningful ethnic processes before becoming a unified nation. A nation shows its image as a nation in its history, language, national traditions and values. For this reason, the attention to the origin-ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people has increased. It has become the demand of the time to describe our rich past in an objective and deep way. Regardless of who he is, if every member of the society knows his past well, it is impossible to lead such people astray and be influenced by different beliefs. The lessons of history teach people to be alert and strengthen their will. "A human society has emerged that calls the environment in which it lives - cave, mountain, desert, hill, village, city by some names. On the basis of these names, a person knows the environment in which he lives and can distinguish the features of geographical objects from each other. For this reason, several million names appeared on our planet, and at the same time, their meanings began to form.

Materials and methods

Although the analysis of geographic names and interest in them has existed since ancient times, their linguistic study began in the first half of the 19th century, and the science of toponymy was born. Toponymics is a combination of the Greek words *topos* - place and *onoma* - name, and the field of linguistics with the same name deals with geographical names (toponyms), their etymology, history of appearance, formation and lexical-semantic features. Famous nouns belonging to the group of place names, especially toponyms, embody valuable historical, ethnographic, ethical and aesthetic, religious-mythological, geographical, geological, geophysical and even archaeological information in addition to linguistic features. For this reason, in recent years, efforts to restore and preserve historical names of past times have intensified. Therefore, toponyms, which are considered part of popular names, are a great cultural and linguistic heritage left to us by our ancient ancestors. Historical memory is fully restored in any age, the path traveled by a certain nation with all its successes and victories, losses and victims, joys and sufferings is a true history only if it is learned objectively and truthfully. After the independence of Uzbekistan, it is not for nothing that the state pays special attention to the issue of toponyms, republican, regional, district and city toponymy commissions operate. As a result, attention to place names increased. Many historical names, place names, which were previously forgotten for various reasons, were freed from ideological views, personal attitudes and inclinations, as well as other negative attitudes, and finally, a decision was made about geographical names.

Results

The study of linguistic aspects of geographical objects from the point of view of linguistics began in the first half of the 19th century, and the emergence of the science of toponymy increased the demand for new methods and means of researching place names. In toponymy, in addition to the etymology of words, morphemic, lexical-semantic features are also taken into account and studied in depth. In the process of implementing new changes in the society under the conditions of independence, the increasing importance of the science of history in fulfilling the tasks of educating the members of a free democratic society and the youth in the spirit of the national ideal has brought about the mutual integration of the sciences of toponymy and history. Studying the history of our country with its long past and drawing correct conclusions from it is the duty of every young generation today. After independence, the attitude towards toponyms changed radically. Now toponyms are not only a material of linguistics, but also a rare heritage of the people's history, culture and spirituality, and are studied as a separate research source. Most of them are archaeological objects, monumental works of art, architectural monuments. These cultural heritage objects are the priceless wealth of our people, it is our duty to preserve them and pass them on to future generations. The activity of the members of the above toponymic association is extremely important in carrying out these activities. The emergence of place names is a product of the historical development of mankind. With the growth of human speech, imagination and thinking about existence, and worldview, the naming of places increased, and the names of places also increased.

Nowadays, it is impossible to imagine an object without a name. Every place has a name. An object without a name is not considered a toponym. The debate about which science should include toponymy continued for a long time. As toponymics studies geographic names such as cities, villages, rivers, lakes, mountains, their origin, history, this science provides rich scientific material to both linguists and historians. Geographical names, that is, toponyms, are a part of the vocabulary of the language and are subject to the laws of the language. Of course, the word should be studied by linguistics. So, toponymy is a part of the science of onomastics, which studies nouns, and is one of the sciences of linguistics. On the other hand, geographical names, as the most important element of the map, reflect the characteristics of the nature of a country or country. From this point of view, toponymy can be included in the list of geographical sciences. At the same time, place names are closely related to the history of society. How to name places is primarily determined by the needs of society at a certain stage. Doing toponymy without knowing the history of place names will not give the expected result. That is why toponymy is one of the historical sciences. So, toponymy is a science between three major fields: linguistics, geography, and history. Therefore, many facts of toponymy can be correctly explained only when linguistic, historical and geographical material of different character is involved.

There are so many place names that it is impossible to understand the meaning of all toponyms. The older the name, the more difficult it is to know its etymology. Searching for meaning in all the names, changing the names whose content is not understood, and calling them something else means hitting the root of a spiritual monument that is the product of thousands of years. Regardless of their meaning, all names function as addresses. Thus, the most important and necessary function of toponyms for personal society is to serve as an address. Geographical names carry not only the address, but also a lot of information - historical, geographical, linguistic information. Any geographical name has a specific meaning, it cannot be a meaningless name. But the meaning of many place names has been lost, more precisely, it has become incomprehensible to modern people. Toponyms are the fruit of different ages and live for long periods. The name given in ancient languages is nothing more than a simple toponym for later peoples, they don't always think about what it means. Geographical names bear witness to different periods. Scientists of various fields - linguists, geographers, historians, archaeologists, geologists, ethnographers refer to toponymy. Depending on the geographical names, it is possible to

find out what peoples lived in the past, mutual relations between peoples of different nationalities, and how they migrated from one place to another.

Discussion

Peoples who lived in different periods and spoke different languages participated to a certain extent in the ethnogenesis of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, and left their mark on the historical toponymy of the country. This can also be seen in the clan-tribal names of the nomadic and semi-nomadic inhabitants of Central Asia that have survived to this day. Toponyms such as Sarmat, Sirak (Siroq), Tokhar, Alan, Mitān are the names of ancient clans and tribes that lived in the country at different times. We found it necessary to connect. The term "Jondor (رادناج)" means "alive, living creature". The convenience of the territory of the district for the settlement of various creatures in ancient times was the basis for the emergence of this toponym. The territory of the district is rich in ancient and medieval history. The symbolic step of Davud is located in this district and is still revered as a holy place of pilgrimage. Varakhsha fortress, which is considered a pre-Islamic monument, shows the traces of ancient culture. The name Varakhsha is mostly mentioned in post-Islamic written sources. For example, Narshahi, Ibn Havkal left the main information about Varakhsha, the palace of the Bukharians. The fact that it is mentioned under this name in Muslim sources shows that it was formed as an independent toponym already in the 10th century.

Unlike other medieval authors, Narshahi left important information about Varakhsha and his name. In this regard, the services of Ibn Havkal are also noteworthy. In his book "Surat ul-arz" (Picture of the Earth), he talks about the toponym of Varakhsha and mentions it in one place as "Barakhsha" (هشخرب), and in another place it is given as "Farakhsha" (هشخرف).

Narshakhi records the toponym in the same form, i.e. Varakhsha. There are opinions that the Varakhsha toponym consists of two components - var "fortress, fortress" and the name of the Akhsha or Akhshi tribe. Toponyms are considered the object of study of such sciences as linguistics, geography, history, geology, and are mutually analyzed in all three areas. The history and destiny of the people and the country is expressed in them. Place names are one of the unique monuments of peoples, nations and peoples with ancient history. The reason is that they represent a world of history and destiny. Just as onomastics is a separate branch of linguistics dealing with nouns, in toponymy, which is one of its branches, the etymological study of toponyms and their lexical bases is of great theoretical and practical importance both synchronously and diachronically. Although it is focused on the linguistic etymological and morphemic study of toponyms of Bukhara district, it is general to the studies of place names carried out until today; both linguistic and geographical; historical and linguistic; it is appropriate to stop as researched works from explanatory and etymological aspects. Serious attention was paid to various principles and methods of etymological analysis of toponyms, as well as issues related to the implementation of research. They were supported by evidence on the example of etymological analysis of toponyms. Therefore, when talking about a method, factor or principle, the etymological analysis of one or several toponyms was given as an example. At the same time, we do not deny that other principles, methods and factors may also apply to the etymologically analyzed toponym.

In the process of etymological research of toponyms, the linguistic direction, together with geographical and historical directions, is an important aspect of onomastic research. In order to perfectly illuminate this aspect with logical consistency, the following were defined as a condition for study in determining the lexical bases of toponyms and etymological research: toponyms and related issues related to etymological research of their lexical bases; factors ensuring etymological research of toponyms and their lexical bases: principles and methods of etymological research of toponyms and their lexical bases; etymological study of toponyms. The study of these issues intended to be covered is mentioned separately at the beginning of each chapter. The principle, method, factor, and

motivational issues presented as part of the etymological study of toponyms and their lexical bases differ in content from such issues in other disciplines. Every science or field has its own characteristics of onomastics, including toponymy, as well as the object of study, subject, and conceptual base.

Direct application of principles, methods, factors, and motivational features of one discipline to another does not justify itself. Depending on the requirements of the studied area, something should be added to them or something should be taken from them. It is worth noting that the principles and methods that are the theoretical basis of the lexical foundations and etymological research of toponyms mentioned in the work, as well as the issues considered in such research, are not a closed system for conducting onomastic and toponymic research, but a set of open systems. is counted. Instead of enumerating the existing methods and principles in science, it is appropriate to dwell on the related issues, factors, principles and methods necessary within the framework of our research topic, relying on the collected toponyms.

The problems are among the issues of theoretical and practical value of etymological research of toponyms. Therefore, they are studied as separate chapters of this scientific research. It is clear from the practical and theoretical research that started with the classification and description of toponyms that in order to carry out etymological analysis and research, which is known to be close to the truth, in the field of onomastics, including toponymy, it is necessary to come to a certain theoretical stop. it seems The study of the toponymy of a specific area begins with the collection of toponymic material from that area. In order to determine the meaning, lexical structure of these names, nominative and grammatical features, it is necessary to determine which names are more typical for the toponymic system of the studied area, and to divide them into certain groups (types). This requirement leads to the classification of onomastic material based on certain principles and methods. Therefore, the researchers assessed the issue of classification of place names as one of the main problems: "Description and analysis of famous names will not be complete without classification. Classification is directly involved in nomenclature, or in some studies it can be the main goal of the author, and the classification is carried out on the basis of the type of criteria expressed in the material. Almost all onomologists are engaged in describing onomastic material. Because the classification of proper nouns is one of the most necessary and basic conditions for the analysis of the onomastic system. The success of the research also depends on the ability to correctly classify the material. In the course of our research, it became known that the following forms of Bukhara district toponyms exist.

1.1 Toponyms. The famous name of natural geographical and man-made objects located on land. These are divided into the following groups.

1.1.1. My name. This includes the names of villages, hamlets, and neighborhoods. The name of the village and village is a component of the oikonymy, and it forms the main part of the toponymy of the Bukhara district. Village names are an onomastic unit indicating the boundary of the system of macrotoponyms and microtoponyms [3, 25-28] and belong to the group of macrotoponyms.

Conclusion

Most of the village names in the Bukhara district are very old, historical names, and the reasons for their naming can be said to be largely forgotten. The names of villages such as Chunonchi, Yurinpoyon, Patput, Leylak, Tutikhushk, Janafar, Chappa, Jonbobo, Mijona, Otquchi, Obitorat are examples of this. Below is a brief explanation of some of the village names.

ARABXONA - the name of a settlement in the district. The name of a village and neighborhood found in most regions of Uzbekistan. There are also terms Arabs, Arabon, Arabho (Arabo) and other forms, meaning "Arab village", "place where Arabs live". It is related to the Arabs who came and settled in Central Asia from the time of the conquest by the Arabs and in the following centuries. Bukhara, Vobkent, Jondor, Kogon, Romitan, Peshko, Olot, Shafirkon, Karakol and Gijduvan districts also have

villages, neighborhoods, and villages with the same name. Prof. In T. Nafasov's research, he noted the presence of the following types of Arabs in settlements inhabited by Arabs:

1. Arabs who do not know the Arabic language and speak the Karaluq dialect;
2. Arabs who know Arabic, speak Uzbek, but do not know Tajik;
3. Uzbek-speaking Arabs who do not know Arabic or Tajik;
4. Arabs who do not know Arabic and speak Tajik and Uzbek languages.

The last two types of settlements inhabited by Arabs are called Arabkhana. The ethnic composition was the basis for the naming of places.

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