



LINGUISTIC-ETYMOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE BUKHARA DISTRICT

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th March 2021	The linguistic-etymological classification of Bukhara district toponymy is presented in this article. The names of some microtoponyms include the names of the Turkic peoples, including the tribes and tribes of the Uzbek people, and their branches and networks, and we have analyzed and commented on them.
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1. INTRODUCTION.

Toponyms are the study of such disciplines as linguistics, geography, history, geology. They reflect the history and destiny of the people and the country. The place names are one of the unique monuments of ancient peoples, nations and peoples. Because they represent a world of history and destiny. Just as onomastics is a separate branch of linguistics about famous horses, in toponymy, which is one of its branches, the etymological study of toponyms and their lexical bases is of great theoretical and practical importance in both synchronous and diachronic cases.

Although the article focuses on the linguistic-etymological and morphemic study of toponyms of Bukhara district, it is general in its research on place names so far; both linguistic and geographical; historical and linguistic; as explanatory and etymological studies.

2. ANALYSIS.

The study of the toponymy of a particular area begins with the collection of toponymic material in that area. This material is, of course, a collection of different types of names. In order to determine the content, lexical structure, nominative and grammatical features of these names, it is necessary to determine which names are more typical for the toponymic system of the studied area, to divide them into certain groups (types). This requirement leads to the classification of onomastic material on the basis of certain principles and methods. Therefore, researchers have identified the problem of classifying place names as one of the main problems: "The description and analysis of famous horses is incomplete without classification. The classification is directly involved in the nomenclature, or in some studies it may be the main goal of the author and is based on the type of criteria expressed in the classification material." [6,55]

Almost all anthropologists are engaged in the description of onomastic material, because the classification of famous horses 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 classify the material correctly. In the course of our research it was found out that the toponyms of Bukhara district have the following forms.

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

1.1.1. Oiconyms. This includes the names of villages, auls, neighborhoods.

The names of villages and auls are an integral part of oikonomy and form the main part of the toponymy of Bukhara district. Village names are an onomastic unit that represents the boundary between a system of macrotoponyms and microtoponyms and belong to the group of macrotoponyms [1,25-28].

3. DISCUSSIONS.

Most of the village names in Bukhara district are very ancient, historical names, and the reasons for their naming are often forgotten. Examples of such villages are Yurinpoyon, Patput, Leylak, Tutikhushk, Janafar, Chappa, Jonbobo, Mijona, Otkuchi, Obitoratkabi.

Here is a brief description of some of the village names.

Name of the settlement in BOGIKALON district. My toponym consists of two parts: garden (i) + kalon. Garden is a Persian-Tajik word meaning an area of fruit trees, vines and flowers; orchards and out-of-town forts and adjoining orchards and vineyards [9, 141]. The word kalon is also Persian-Tajik and is large in size and quantity; adulthood; official; used in terms such as superior in terms of function or title [7, 582-583]. The "i" in the toponym is a Persian suffix. Garden + i + kalon - a large garden. The village is so named because of its large garden or large population.

Name of the settlement in BESHBORI district. The toponym is a common Turkish word, formed as rich + wolf. The ancient meanings of the word rich are "great", "great", "huge", "high volume"; "Sacred", "sacred"; "Owner of large property", "rich". T. Nafasov suggests that the word "rich" may be a modified form of the word "Umay" (woman, princess-goddess, mythical goddess, goddess who protects young children, goddess-creator) in the ancient Turkic peoples. The wolf is a totem, a worshiped creature in the ancient Turkic peoples. The ancient Turkic Ashin tribe considered themselves descended from wolves. The wolf is a great wolf, a strong wolf. There are bell and blackberry seeds. Boybori is a person's name. The name is also derived from the name of the totem and the seed. The name of the village is derived from the name of the tribe [3, 65].

In general, the names of beshbola, beshkal, beshkaltak, beshkapa, beshkubi, beshgoch, beshsari, and beshtentak beshkazan, which contain the word "besh", are common among Turkic peoples.

Name of the settlement in VAHMKOR district. Vahm is a modified form of the word "waqf". According to S. Karaev, the word "waqf" is Arabic and means "bequeathed", "bequeathed", "dedicated". In the Middle Ages and beyond, large tracts of land, shops, handicraft rastas, mills, baths, objuvozs, and other properties were bequeathed to mosques, madrasas, and inns, and the proceeds were donated to the needs of these institutions.

The importance of foundation documents in the study of toponymy of the Republic. Such documents clearly defined the boundaries of the endowed lands and listed neighboring villages and canals.

In Uzbekistan, especially in the Zarafshan valley, there are such toponyms as Burkut Vaqf, Vaqf, Vaqbi Gijbak, Vaqfi Qurghon, Eski Vaqf, Vakhim, Vohim, Voqim; The name of Vakmchorsi mahalla in Kokand is derived from the word "waqf" [10, 177-178].

The word vahmkor is related to the word waqfkor, which means a person used on earth. Waqfkor later became Vahmkor.

SARHANG is the name of a settlement in the district. Sar (f-t.) - head; high, balan; big, huge; start; high point of height, three parts. It is believed that when the large heavy sarhang stones were pushed down by several people, water gushed out from under them, and then the people moved to this place and named the village Sarhang.

SANGSABZ - the name of the settlement in the district. Sang - "stone", sabz - "green", "greenery"; It means "green place", "garden". The meaning of the toponym can be interpreted as "green stone" or "garden on the rock".

Name of the settlement in SOFIKORGAR district. Composition: sofi + kor + gar. The word Sufi was borrowed from Arabic into Tajik and through Uzbek. The word Sufi means "caller to prayer in the mosque", "caller to prayer". In the cities, there was a Sufi in every mosque, and sometimes the imam of the mosque, the imam-khatib, acted as a Sufi. The village was founded by a man with the title of Sufi, who built a courtyard and laid the foundation for the village, so it can be assumed that the village was called Sufi.

OBITORAT - the name of the settlement in the district. Ob - water, river, stream. In Yagnob language ov - "water", in Tolik and Yagob languages - oba - "flood", "flood mountain water", in Urdu language ab - "flood", in Kopetdag - "hot spring water"; In Persian, obdara means "narrow bay", in Tolikis-ton it means "a flooded gorge", "natural reservoir". The word also contains a number of suffixes found in toponyms. For example, a well-developed "water area", a farmer - "irrigated agriculture", a desert - a "desert without water", a river - "flowing water", a water - thanksgiving water (snow-rain water), water raha - water way "," stream " , duoba - " a place where two waters meet " ; The word yap in Khorezm, meaning "stream", is also derived from the word ob.

Name of the settlement in CHANDIRRABOT district. Ingredients: chandir + rabot. Chandir is the name of an ancient tribe of the Turkmen people. Rabot means "place where caravans and passengers land", "caravanserai on the road". Chandirrabot - "raboti of chandir", "the place where chandirs are located".

1.1.2. Neighborhood names. There are the following mahallas in Bukhara district: Arabxona, Loblozor, Past mahalla, Rost mahalla, Chandirrabot, Archazor mahalla and others.

1.1.3. Roads, street names. This group of famous horses is called in the nomenclature gadonyms, dronyms. Most of the road names in Bukhara district are ancient. The following road names are common in the district. Afghan Road, Kattamazor Road, Loblozor Road, Kayraktash Road, Kharos Road, Rayi Dabiyon and others.

1.1.4. Agronomy. Lands, plots, arable lands, fields and hills also have their own names, which are called agronomists (Greek, agros-field, arable land, arable land). [5,27] N. Ahunov and [6] J. Latipov [2] are recognized as scientists who studied agronomy in the territory of Uzbekistan. There are about 450 agronomists in Bukhara district. Here are some examples:

Lands - Alafpoya land, Almoq land, Baratak land, Botiriy land, Bibidur land, Gatti land, Hongi land, Laylakuya land, Kolmak land, Sangzor land and others.

The hills are Badosiyo tepa, Bibi Maxsumai pok, Bibikhanim tepa, Devon tepa, Dorman tepa, Hazratibibi tepa, Hazrati eshon tepa, Kangav tepa, Korik tepa, Saron tepa, Shanbi tepa and others

4.CONCLUSION.

The emergence and development of toponymy of Bukhara district is inextricably linked with the long historical past, social, political, economic, cultural and spiritual life of the population living in this area, not only for the field of linguistics (nomshunoslix), but also for history. , can also provide valuable materials for the history of geography, ethnography, culture and spirituality

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