



Place Names Based On Topoformants (On The Example Of Surkhandarya Region)

Umarova Makhbuba Khamraevna

Senior Lecturer, Department of Geography, Termez State University

Abstract: Issues and content of the formation of geographical names in the article using word-formation supplements are analyzed in the case of Surkhandarya region.

[Umarova Makhbuba Khamraevna. **Place Names Based On Topoformants (On The Example Of Surkhandarya Region)**. *Nat Sci* 2020;18(4):96-98]. ISSN 1545-0740 (print); ISSN 2375-7167 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/nature>. 13. doi:[10.7537/marsnsj180420.13](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsnsj180420.13).

Keywords: toponym, toponymy, topoformant, place names.

Geographical names – toponyms are of great scientific and practical importance, and perform important social and educational functions. The place names are important because of the nature, economic activity and ethnography of the population, the historical, social and economic and political changes that have occurred in the region for centuries, and the sealing of events and events. Not only are the names of the place valuable as spiritual monuments of the historical past, geographical names are indispensable to the present society and serve the various needs of society.

Place names are formed in different ways, and the most common are toponyms made using topoformants. These place names are also called additive or simple toponyms.

In the origin and variety of place names Surkhandarya region topoformants have the largest share, and the most common suffixes are the following simple additives: *-li*, *-lik*, *-cha*, *-ak*, *-zor*, *-kor*, *-on*, *-yon*, *-chi* can be found in the.

Although the suffix in the toponym of Surkhandarya region does not have a specific lexical meaning, however, the name joins the formants and makes toponyms referring to the presence and abundance of the object. For example, the names of the Tutli villages of Sariosiyo district and Tolli in Shurchi district also refer to the abundance of these species. It should be noted that most of the names of places formed by the affix *-li* in the region are ethnotoponym. For example, the name of the village in Vakhtangali - Termez, Sherabad, Jarkurgan districts, the name of the village in Ochamaili-Jarqurgan and Kumkurgan districts, or in the village of Ishkili-Denau, Jarkurgan district. Fruit - One of the seeds belonging to the long-distance call section. Love is an ethnooykonim with the name affixed to the seed. Kargali is a village and hill in the Sariosiya district and Kargai is an ethnonym

of Turkic origin, one of the most common seeds in Uzbeks. The Surkhan oasis has a genus called crows. In the Fergana Valley it was also found to contain this seed. The raven is actually a totem, a sacred creature (bird). In the process of switching the totem expression word (crow) to ethnon, the *-li* affix is added. The village name was based on the name of the Juz tribe.

There are very few toponyms in the region - the location with the suffix *-lik*. An example of such a place is the toponyms such as Denov district's Cotton Farm.

The toponymic affixes *-cha* in geographical names are well studied by T. Nafasov on the example of Kashkadarya toponymy. These affixes can be combined with topoformants as well as the geographic names in Surkhandarya region. For example, in Uzun district there is a village called "Kurgancha".

In the region as a topoaffix *-ak* the additive has created many geographical names not only in the region, but also with the help of topoformants, which is often referred to as the size of the object. Among them are Rabatak in Sherabad district, Hisorak, Sangardak, Vochak, Gazarak, Kurganak in Sariosiyo district. According to experts, *-ak* affix is an element of the language of Sogdian.

Sogdian toponyms are found in the mountainous areas of the region (Sariosiyo, Uzun, Denau), for example, Vochak, - the name of the village in Sariosiyo district. The Persian word – (vuch) high, *-ak* affix denotes the adjective, signifying the existence of a sign or object, meaning the village at the top. On the territory of the region, geographical names formed with the help of the affix *-ak* were formed from two languages - Uzbek and Persian - which are hybrid in their structure.

Many geographical names were created on the territory of the region by Persian-Tajik origin. **-zor** affix toponyms are most commonly found in the northern foothills of the region. For example, the Chashmazor Toponym in Sherabad District consists of Chashma+zor, a source of ground water and a source of leakage, a large number of springs, which mean plurality, abundance, accumulation, presence, **-sof** affix words in Uzbek language have mastered. Surkhandarya region - the largest part of the names associated with the **-zor** affixes are phytoonykonimos. For example, one of the villages in Maysazor (Sariasiya district), Uzumzor, Olmazor (Altinsay district) the one of the villages in Boysun is called Chilanzar. Chilon (Chelonus) is a thorny type of fruit that is similar to that of berries and is also used in medicine, sometimes called Gurgon jida. Therefore, Chilanzar may be the place where the original chilon (chelon) tree grows.

With the affix of **-obod** many geographical names are made from the earliest times. According to the researcher of the history of Persian languages A.L. Khromov, names with the word "obod" appeared in our country in the 7th and 8th centuries. There is not any component names with the word "obod" in the sources of the 10th century - the works of Istahri, Ibn Havqal, and the "Hudud Al-Alam". It is not typical of Movarounnahr topography. The affix "obod" is mostly attached to the person's names. It can also add names (new, big) to these additional symbols. This is due to the rise of farming culture, the development of protected areas and has always been the last component of the names. According to the well-known toponymist scientist T. Nafasov, a new meaning has become a new meaning for the transition to livelihood, land reclamation, the creation and growth of farming culture, and the emergence of large settlements. Since the 60s of the last century, new settlements built on the development of the Surkhan-Sherabad desert have been associated with the word "obod", following the principle of specific naming. In particular, Pakhtaabad - "village of cotton growers", "Yangiobod" - "village of laborers, who opened a new land and developed the reserve".

The names of places formed by the affixes – **kor** often form toponyms related to the occupational profession of the population, for example (Pakhtakor, Lalmikor) and others. Lalmikor is the population center of Kumkurgan district. Persian lalmi + kor. By the way of farming and water use, the farmer was considered to be a rainbow and an oasis. Lalmikor is a method of cultivation of agricultural products using natural moisture and rainfall without the use of irrigation facilities (ditches, canals, bushes). In the 1940s, a collective farm called "Lalmikor" was established, and is now known as a village.

In the region, the Tajik additions "on", "yon" which also represents the plural, is also included in the toponyms. According to S. Karayev, they have three different characteristics: first belonging to a particular territory (Holchayon), (Choshiyon), (Upper Toqchiyon), and secondly to ethnicity ("Toqchiyon"), "Chinon"), and thirdly, a relation to a particular profession ("Tirgaron"), (Telpakchiyon), (Sozangaron). For example, we will look the following example to refer whether **-on**, **-yon** additions really depend a particular ethnic group or not. Toqchiyon - Sariosiyo district name of village. One of the largest Uzbek tribes from the Dashtiqpchak is called the mountainous. The mountaineers lived mainly in southern Uzbekistan. The palace tribe included the descendants of the Togchi (**-on**, **-on**, Persian plural affix).

Among the names of the Surkhandarya region toponyms with the third affix **-chi** are also important. In particular, Shorchi, Yurchi, Buyrachi, Katmanchi, Kiyikchi and others. Some of the place names are related to the occupation (Buyrachi), some refer to immigrants (Katmanchi), and some are based on ethnic composition (Kiyikchi).

In the regional toponymy, the word "house" is also multifunctional, including the names of a nation or tribe - the village where the tribe lives. For example, Oilmen is the name of a village in Shurchi district. Lower Kashkadarya mangroves There is a rich seed of the middle stream of the Kashkadarya (Kamashi) palaces. The oil-house is a village where the representatives of the rich seeds live.

Room addition means "lots of things": Shelter is "a lot of places", a porcupine is "the place with a lot of porcupines", as well as a family name can form a toponym.

In conclusion, the study of the names of places created as a result of events related to the formation and development of material and spiritual culture of our people is an important scientific study. Therefore, when examining place names, it is important to take into account what many repetitive elements in the names mean, and when classifying toponyms by their affixes, it is important to determine whether the terms have affixes before they become toponyms.

Author:

Umarova Makhbuba Khamraevna
Senior Lecturer
Department of Geography
Termez State University

References:

1. Gulomov P.N., Mirakmalov M.T. Toponymics and geographical terminology. - T.: University, 2005.
2. Karaev S. Toponyms of the regions of Uzbekistan. -T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2005.
3. Tursunov S. M. Toponyms of Surkhandarya region. T. 2014.

3/27/2020