

TRANSOMIZED PLACE NAMES IN KUMKURGAN DISTRICT

Torayeva Sayyora Bakhtyorovna
Senior Teacher at the Educational
Center for Training, Afghan Citizens

ABSTRACT

One of the important features and laws of toponymy is the phenomenon of name transfer - transonymization. In this article, transomized place names in Kumkurgan district of Surkhandarya region were analyzed.

Keywords: Toponymy, toponym, transomization, Oykonyms, hydronyms, oronyms, social, material, economic, basis, lexeme.

It is known that toponyms appear as a result of concretization and individualization of general concepts. After the word becomes a toponym, it moves away from its original meaning to a certain extent and often tries to distinguish a concrete geographical object from others. tooth event is counted. This feature is characteristic of any regional toponymy and geographical names in all languages. Each group of place names (Oykonims, hydronyms, oronims, etc.) can pass within itself and among each other. can be seen in its current state.

Water basins are important not only in the desert, but also in mountainous and mountainous regions. Since they have a great social and material importance in human activity and life, they have a special status among the names of settlements in mountainous regions. It is known that from time immemorial man has chosen the place near water sources as his place of residence. Water objects have acquired great social and economic importance in human life since ancient times.

When we look at the toponyms, sometimes a certain group of street names of the city, district, village arose on the basis of the names of rivers, water, brooks, streams, wells, lakes, canals, creeks, ponds, that is, names has gone. One of the important features and laws of toponymy is the phenomenon of name transfer - transonymization.

For example, the name of the river Syrdarya, this word has been transferred to the name of district, region, neighborhood, street. It can also become the name of concepts (for example, newspaper, company, magazine, school, etc.) In every region, water There are toponyms that appeared as the name of the water basin, and then moved to the name of the village, village neighborhood along the water basin. Most of the time, the newly built residential areas are called with ready-made names. According to the well-known toponymist scientist T. Nafasov, name transfer is a common linguistic and non-linguistic phenomenon in nomenclature and language in general. The transfer of names, the use of the same name in different groups is a reality that shows the high spiritual and cultural level of the people.

In Kumkurgan district, a certain group of village names was formed on the basis of the names of water, stream, stream, dam, dam, well, lake, canal, that is, the name changed. For example, the names Kattako`l, Aqsoy, Azlarsoy, Davlatsoy, Beshchashma, Okqapchigay, To`gon, Bandikhon first appeared as the names of water bodies. became: Azlarsoy - a village

with a cemetery next to the stream. According to local residents, there was a cemetery and a small hill next to the stream. The first settlers built houses near the stream.

The people who migrated observed the state of the sheep and goats passing by the hill. They did not drive horses to the hill. After that, the residents said that there were saints in this stream, Azlarsoy < Azlarsoy (in the local language - iz koz) The toponym was first a name for a hydronym, then it was transomized and used as the name of a village near a stream. This toponym consists of two meaningful parts. Azlar + stream > Azlarsoy. The word Azlar in the toponym is actually saints is the abbreviation of the word in the local language.

The toponym Okqapchigai in Kumkurgan district was also created as the name of a channel in the district and transomized over time: Okqapchigai - This toponymic lexeme consists of two parts. In toponymy, the meanings of the word white are p: stem of the verb to flow; high, high mountain covered with snow; a river saturated with snow; water that flows in a stream that does not dry up. Kapchigai - The word based on it is a common lexeme related to the Turkic and Mongolian languages. in Mongolian, Buryat Kazakh, Kyrgyz languages kapchagai - rock, height; gorge, a deep place where water flows between mountain ranges. Okkapchigai is a village near a gorge with a stream that does not dry up in the summer. This word is not recorded in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, even in its dialects. But the toponymy is It proves that the word was in the past. In the 11th century, the place where the water branches meet in Turkish was called kapchak, which shows the antiquity of this lexeme. It was originally an orthographic and hydrographic term, but after it fell out of use in speech, it became the name of an object. : was the name of the gorge and the water flowing places. The village in Boysun district is also called Kapchig`ay.

The name of the village of Ogzikeng in the district is actually the name of a well, which was later changed to the name of the village due to transomization:

Ogzikeng is actually a hydronym. It consists of a lexeme with two meanings. The space between the mouth and two jaws is used for eating, sounding or speaking. (human mouth, fish mouth) As a result of the addition of the possessive suffix, the phenomenon of sound drop occurred. Wide - inside, internal size, capacity level is large or wide, transverse size is large, wide. but a well with water in it. Ogzikeng is the name of the village near the well.

Research shows that in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, the transition of names formed as oronim to oikonim is more common. Such place names include tepa, kamar, tash, tog, sang, jar, bel, dovan, aqba, call. Geographical terms such as , tangi are common. It is worth noting that the objects of the surface of the earth serve as targets and landmarks in the naming of villages. typical of all regions of the world. Names that were initially formed as oronyms can later become hydronyms or oikononyms and serve as targets and landmarks. It is difficult to say that this legality is permanent and absolute, but in most cases, the name of the settlement that appeared around oronymic objects is the phenomenon of passing its name. is transmitted.

A clear example of this is the fact that the name of the Bobotog range at the foot of the Kumkorgon district was changed to the name of the neighborhood at the foot of the mountain, or that the canal passing by this neighborhood was also named with the same name: Bobotog is actually a mountain in the east of Surkhandarya region. name. T. Nafasov connects Bobotog with the mountain cult and interprets it as "Holy Mountain". Roman historian Quintus Curtius of the 1st century AD, while covering Alexander's conquest campaigns in Central Asia, mentions

the land of Bubakena in Northern Bactria. Some sources indicate that Bubakena was in the place of ancient Khuttal (now Kolob). However, G.A. Pugachenkova and E.V. Rtveladze note that not a single settlement of the Akhmenian-Bactrian period has been identified in the Ko`lab region.⁵¹

Nowadays, it has been determined by archaeologists that this country is the area on both sides of Bobotog. Bubakena means "big, big mountain country". zi was added and began to be used in the form of Bobotog.⁵² The name of the neighborhood located in Kumkurgan district was formed based on the name of the mountain. The canal passing by the village is also named Bobotog. There is also a village with the same name in Denov, Shorchi, Sariosiyo districts of Surkhandarya region.

Sometimes you can see the opposite. The Oqotachagyl mountain located in the district was actually the name of a pilgrimage site, and it is also possible to observe the situation of transomization: Oqotachagyl is a mountain in the Kumkurgan district. Three independent A compound word formed by joining the lexeme (Aq+ota+chagil). The word Chagil (chagil) means a small stone or gravel in the folk dialect. In the area, a shrine or The word father is added to indicate the presence of a holy place. The name of the mountain is derived from the name of the sacred shrine located on a pebble-gravel stone.

There are many such toponyms in the territory of the district. The phenomenon of name transfer is often observed when hydronymic words are transferred to oikonyms.

The phenomenon of transomization is also found in the Arnali toponym in the district:

Arnali- (pronounced as ornali, onnali) is a village in Kumkurgan district, a place where people live. It is an ancient term for place names. Originally a hydronym

is a word, the word arna/orna is at its core. Arna+li is made up of a root and an affix. In some places, it is also pronounced as Ornali, Onnali. Ancient

in Turkish arna-kanal, in Kyrgyz arasan-warm spring, in Buryat arshaan-holy, healing water; Arinni in the ancient Hurrian language that lived in Western Asia

It is used in the meaning of a spring. T. Nafasov says that the meanings of the words arna and anna in the Kashka-Surkhan oasis are small, 3-4 meters wide, a long stream, a place washed away by a flood, a depth, a small ravine; unnecessary ditches and ditches formed as a result of plowing. In Khorezm dialects - big ditch, main canal. In general, arna/anna/orna/onna is characteristic of the speech of the inhabitants of the villages located in the mountains and hills, and the general meaning is water a ravine formed by the flow. Arnali is a hydronym, and later the surrounding village was called by this name. arnali-kanal, a small ravine, a village.

Water basins are important not only in the desert, but also in the foothills and mountainous areas. They have a great social and material importance in human activity and life. . It is known that from time immemorial man has chosen a place close to water sources as his place of residence. For this reason, the names of water bodies (hydronyms) become the names of other geographical objects.

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