

ABOUT THE STUDY OF THE REGIONS OF FERGANA REGION

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ABSTRACT

On the study of toponymy of Fergana region. Oikonyms include the names of residential areas. The indicators of village, ovul, kurgan, kurgancha, guzar, neighborhood, street, which are used in the names of settlements, are important signs characterizing oikonyms. This article discusses the unique and important features of the oikonim of Fergana region.

Keywords: toponym, oikonym, village, village, kurgan, kurgoncha, guzar, neighborhood, street, indicator, clan, tribe, people.

Oykonims occupy an important place in the system of place names of Fergana region. Oikonyms include the names of residential areas. The following are the important features of Oykonim. The indicators of village, ovul, kurgan, kurgancha, guzar, neighborhood, street, which are used in the names of settlements, are important signs characterizing oikonyms. The same words take part in the second part of the geographical name. It is advisable to study them in the following groups: 1) the names that come with the word village: Dongqishloq, Ghaniqishloq, Avg'onqishloq, Dashtqishloq (Uzbekistan district), Sultanqishloq, Hayitqishloq, Eshonqishloq, Eskiqliqshloq (Furqat district), Ayqishloq, Khojaqishloq, Tolkishloq, Uzungqishloq (Beshariq district).) Belqishloq (Tashloq district), Kattakishloq, Sofiqishloq, Shaqarqishloq, Kokanqishloq (Quva district), Qizilqishloq, Karongiqliqshloq (Qoshtepa district), Chigitqishloq, Pakhtakishloq (Baghdad district), Yangikishloq (Yozyovon district) and others; 2) Oykonims with the word ovul: Beshovul, Tumanovul, Qazokovul (Beshariq district), Tokhtaovul (Uzbekistan district); 3) names containing the word kurgan: Yangikurgan, Eshankurgan, Aqkurgan, Oltinkurgan (Buvayda district), Polatkurgan (Dangara district), Ortakurgan, Buzuqkurgan (Uzbekistan district), Tuproqkurgan (Tasloq district), Boykurgan, Uchkurgan (Kuva district), Jarkurgan (Altariq district), Tepaqorgan (Uchkoprik district), Kazaqqorgan (Beshariq district); 4) nicknames made from the word Kurgan: Kattakurgan, Kichikurgan, Kiyalikurgan (Dangara district), Arabkurgan (Uchkoprik district), Kyrgyzkurgan, Hasankurgan (Buvaida district), Yangikurgan (Rishton district), Dashtkurgan, Kahatkurgan, , Begvachchakurgancha (Baghdad district) and others; 5) names with the word guzar: Kaymogliguzar, Nonvoylikguzar, Isfaraguzar, Tashkentliguzar (Koqan city), Akhshaguzar (Tashloq district), Bachqirguzar (Buvayda district), Yangiguzar (Uchko'prik district), Eshonguzar (Koshtepa district), etc. 6) names derived from the word neighborhood: Kashkarmahalla (Yozhiovon district), Kyrgyzmahalla, Rizomahalla (Fergana district), Tajikmahalla (Kuva district), Buluqmahalla (Baghdad district), Shormahalla (Uzbekistan district), Jarmahalla, Dashtmahalla (Beshariq district), Bogmahalla (Uchkoprik district),

Eshonmahalla (Kuva district), Soymahalla (Uzbekistan district), Kuyimahalla (Uchkoprik district), Qummahalla (Dangara district), Tepamahalla (Buvayda district); 7) names with the word street: Kattakocha (Tashloq district), Boykocha, Jarkocha (Fergana district), Bogkocha (Baghdad district), Yangikocha (Beshariq district), Tegirmonkocha (Baghdad district), Chekkocha, Chuqurkocha (Fergana district), Chimboykocha (Kuva district) and so on.

Some information about the history of a certain area is well preserved in the windows. Our opinion can be evidenced by the symbols representing the ethnic composition of the population in the past - which clan, tribe, people, category they belonged to, economic living conditions, and what occupations they were engaged in. Such names include Naiman, Jaloyir, Dormon, Mangit, Kenagas, China, Kipchak, Kalmyk, Minglar, Yuzki, Kirgylar, Eshonkisolq, Khojakishlok, Eshontopi, Chinnigarooan, Pichagochi, Nosgar, Kahgozgor, Misgarlik, Edarchik, Yormadoz, Konchilik, Okchi. . In contrast, in other types of toponyms, such as hydronyms and oronyms, toponyms made from ethnic names and words denoting profession are extremely rare. Due to the great social and economic importance of water bodies in human life since ancient times, some of the oikonim are named after streams, springs, lakes, ponds. More precisely, the nouns representing the hydro-object began to be used as the names of settlements. Village names like Kumariq, Tashariq, Jiydaariq, Yangariq, Aqariq, Aydinbulok, Sovurbulok, Kandabulok, Shaytonkol, Aydinkol, Akkol, Karakol, Damkol, Achchikkol, Karasuv, Toqqibulok, Damariq are clear evidence of this.

The name of a group of oikonims was based on the names of hills (oronims) in this area. Kiziltepa, Oktepa, Changaltepa, Shortepa, Kumtepa, Tokaytepa, Qoratepa, Sobirtepa, Surkhtepa, Zindontepa, Qorovultepa, Begimjontepa, Koshtepa, Qamishtepa can be cited as examples of such oikonims. A certain part of the oikonims is carried out by personal names, titles, job titles. The fact that the object (place) belongs to someone, is the reason for the emergence of such names. Jumaboycheke, Avazboy, Yusufkurgancha, Akbarabad, Chek Sharif, Khudoyorkhan, Mallakhon, Usta Bazar, Qurbanmergan, Dodho, Devonbegi, Ghaznachi, Sarbotir, Sheralimingbashi, Mulla Zoir, Dasturkhanchi, Qazikalon, Matqulabad are among them. It should be noted that other types of toponyms, for example, in hydronyms, the names of water bodies created on the basis of personal names are very rare, and in oronyms they are absent. Some large, large villages in the investigated area were historically divided into neighborhoods, streets, and villages. Each of these small territorial divisions is called by a specific name. For example, Tegirmonbashi, Beklar, Kattakocha, Tuyachi, Kattatol, Ariqboyi neighborhoods in Toda village of Rishton district; Qumbosdi, Ortamahalla, Moshmahalla, Mang'it, Ovul, Sozoq, Kurgoncha neighborhoods in Dehqontoda village of Beshariq district; Objuvoz, Chorvoq, Yangibog, Tegirmon, Ortayol, Ukurenmahalla, Pastmahalla, Soyboyi neighborhoods in the village of Qurbankashkar in the Uchkoprik district; In the village of Nursukh in the district of Uzbekistan, there are neighborhoods called Moshmahalla, Soymahalla, Ukurenmahalla, Qaqir, Buloqboshi, Namozgoh.

Some names (especially the names of large villages) are often used in two senses - narrow and broad. When used in a narrow sense, it means the village itself and its center, and in a broad sense, it means all the villages around this village. For example, the Nursukh icon represents the ancient village of Nursukh and its center, as well as the surrounding villages of Shorkisolq, Kurgancha, Buzuqkorgan, Kenagas, Zinasha, Okhta, Uchbilak, Otalik. In the studied area, the

meeting of some oikonim in a variant state was also noted. Accordingly, in the second part of some neighborhood names, the words street and neighborhood, lower and district, and the words upper and upper are used interchangeably in the first part: Moshmahalla-Moshko'cha, Urokenko'cha-Yukorimahalla, Dashtmahalla-Dashtko'cha, Soymahalla-Soyko'cha, Pastmahalla-Tumanmahalla, Urokenmahalla-Tepamahalla, Pastmahalla-Quyimahalla, Ukurenmahalla-Balandmahalla, etc. The names Karnaychimahalla-Karnaychitop, First China-Greater China, Second China-Little China are among variant names. In many cases, the meanings of the names are known and understood by themselves: Yakkatut, Koshtepa, Jarkishloq, Akjar, Damariq, Jiyakchilik, Egarchilik, Tarakchilik, Kumkishloq, Eshonmahalla, Chukurkishloq, Koshchinor, Toptol, Qatortarak, Jarkocha, etc. The meanings of some symbols can be determined by historical and etymological analysis. Akyozi-white desert, white steppe; Navkat is a new village; Joydam-dam stream; Kandabulok – dug spring, deep spring; Kunjak-corner, neighborhood in a foreign place; Obisiyya - black water, a brook that comes out from under the ground, a stream with flowing water; Taghiosiyya - the bottom of a mill, like the bottom of a mill. It is difficult to determine the meaning of some icons: Chorindi, Logan, Loyson, Nursukh, Rishton, Dangara, Arsif, Gulpiyon, Borbaliq, Katput, Avval, Ultarma, Moyan, Valik, Povulg'on, Ahshak, Jangketmon, Sadkak, Kholmian, Salang, Bedarak, Umbara, Pandigon, Chong'ara, Chuburg'on and others.

Over time, due to the expansion of some settlements and the increase in the number of inhabitants, the villages were divided into two. As a result, new adjectives were acquired in front of the window representing that village. These words reflected the object's size, location, time of appearance, and other characteristics. These include Big Aravon-Little Aravon, Big Minglar-Little Minglar, Big Oktepa-Little Oktepa, Big Kenagas-Little Kenagas, Upper Okhchi-Lower Okhchi, Tepa Jaloyir-Lower Jaloyir, Upper Khojahasan-Lower Khojahasan, Upper Yangikurgan-Lower Yangikurgan, Beshkapa. bolo-Beshkapa poyon, Ukur Kungiroto-Tuman Kungiroto, New Arabic-Old Arabic oikonims are examples. Thus, in the toponymy of Fergana region, oikonims form a separate group. Their study is of great importance for linguistics, history, geography, ethnography.

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