

**NAMING OBJECT ON THE BASIS OF NATURAL-GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES
(ACCORDING TO SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN)**

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ABSTRACT

Different lexical and semantic principles are reflected in the naming of geographical objects belonging to the southern region of Uzbekistan. They reflect the naming properties of existing objects depending on the natural-geographical and human practical activities. The article explores issues such as the naming of geographical place names based on natural-geographical features.

Keywords: depth, desert, geographical objects, height, hill, mountain, field, pasture, river, toponym.

INTRODUCTION

The main sources of material in the formation of the developed toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan are appellations, place names and personal names. In the creation of macro- and microtoponyms, the appellative lexicon plays a key role. The appellation lexicon of plant and animal names, denoting oycographic and hydrographic objects, took an active part in the creation of toponyms.

The lexical-spiritual analysis of the mastered toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan shows that the toponymy of the region is characterized by two principles of naming.

1. Name the object according to the natural and geographical features of the place.
2. Naming an object in relation to a person's practical activities.

In the context of these principles of naming toponyms, the following are reflected:

- 1) direct relationship of the geographical object with the person;
- 2) indirect relationship of a geographical object with a person.

In this section, on the basis of the above two principles of naming, toponyms are divided into the following groups and analyzed:

- a) names of settlements;
- b) names of rivers, streams and other water bodies;
- c) names of mountains, hills, heights, depths and other similar objects;
- g) names of fields, meadows, pastures and other similar objects.

In this article, we will focus on the issue of naming objects according to the natural and geographical features of the place.

As a research method, we used comparative historical, reconstructive and formant analysis, structural and educational, as well as methods for comparing linguistic facts.

MAIN PART

Southern Uzbekistan is a country rich in natural geographical features due to its geographical location. There are countless high mountains, deep ravines, ravines, streams flowing from the mountains, rivers, springs, steppes, deserts, meadows and other similar objects in this region. All of these objects are named in specific and appropriate terms. The Iranian peoples also took part in naming these objects as representatives of the peoples living in the region.

A city of Iranian languages in the toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan, kent// qand//kat, deh//de//dev//di, daha, obod, diz// diza>jiz// jizza, langar, za<zoy// zi, man// mon, metan// maton, duvon// tuvon, chaqar, duvol, kird// gird// jird, chem// chim, ko'cha, guzar, xona, kana// qana, darvoza, minor, xonagoh, bog', chorbog', to'da, bozor, registon, bandar denoting the names of oykographic objects; dara, darak, shiram, tangi, g'ar, doman, maydon, zov, nova, taxta, chat, lalmi, angor, ag'ba, baroz, gardon, govd, kalla, kanda, marg', past, tarma, teg, tega, shax// shix (huge rock), g'lang (large stone mounds), g'ut (large stone), qarg' (small stone pile), g'urum (large circle stone), mas//mos, shoti, zayak, zhoy, chambar, dagar, mozor, sho'r, haval, g'or, darvoza, darband, barzu, shirdon, changal//jangal, angar, pushta, ham, zarang orographic object names such as; rud, shox, chashma, obgoh, obdeh, guzar, dahna// dahana, sardoba, rudak, kas// kos// xas, zhan//zhon//zhom// shon, dak// tak, arna// orna// anna, zhuy, ob, zhuybor, rudbor, sharra, shovar// shovva, selxona, darak, poyga, sharshara, pul, girdob, bandar words denoting the names of hydrographic objects. These words play a primary and central role in the formation of toponyms as a term of natural-geographical objects.

The names of large natural-geographical objects are older and less variable than the names of small objects and settlements. This feature is, of course, related to the naturalness and stability of the existence of these objects. This is because, compared to man-made objects - cities, villages and other settlements, the objects around them, such as mountains, rivers, peaks, hills, deserts, deserts, are ancient and historical. The names of many such stable objects that exist in the region have originated from Iranian lexical units in the past. Keshkrud, Asrud, Jajrud, Chaganrud, Kuhistan, Kuhisiyoh, Kohak and others. But the ancient names of all these objects have not been preserved in the language. The most ancient names are obsolete and forgotten in a series of historical and social events. We can only know their ancient names through historical written sources. We may have received only names created in the recent past. Similarly, the names of many natural-geographical objects created in ancient Iranian languages were later replaced by Turkish names. Keshrud - Kashkadarya, Jajrud - Rudak - Aksuv or Aqdarya, Khushkrud - Qizilsuv, Kyzyl Darya, Kuhisiyoh - Miraki mountains.

Thus, it is expedient to study the Iranian toponyms, which reflect the natural and geographical features of the existing object in Southern Uzbekistan, in the following lexical and spiritual groups:

1. Toponyms created in relation to the landscape of the country;
2. Toponyms reflecting the fauna of the region;
3. Toponyms reflecting the flora of the region;
4. Toponyms created in relation to the location of the object;
5. Toponyms characterizing the size of the object;
6. Toponyms reflecting the color, soil composition and other qualitative features of the object;

7. Toponyms that reflect the quantitative sign.

Below we analyze these groups separately:

1. Toponyms created in relation to the landscape of the country. It is expedient to divide the toponyms belonging to this group into two types according to their character and features:

a) toponyms of orographic character;

b) toponyms of hydrographic character.

Orographic toponyms include toponyms that contain words denoting elevation or depth relief.

In the toponymy of southern Uzbekistan, toponyms of this type are significant and have a variety of forms. Thus, toponyms of this type are made up of the following topographic bases of orographic character:

xut, g'ut (large stone): Archaxut;

baland (high): Balandi;

kuh, ku (mountain): Barko'h, Ko'histon, Ko'hisafed;

gov (deep): Govdahna, Govdara, Govxona;

dasht (desert): Dasht, Dashtikalta, Dashtichinor;

zang<sang (stone): Zang, Zangi;

kamar (a shelf-shaped groove in the mountains): Kamar, Kamarituk, Zarkamar;

kanda (carved, excavated): Kandak, Chashmikanda, Kindiktepa;

qarg' (pile of small stones): Ko'kqarg'a<Ko'hqarg'a;

marg' (meadow): Marg'zor, Mag'zon, Marg'ibon;

sang (stone): Sangbiron, Sangzor, Sangfarsh;

tangi (a narrow, congested area of the mountain): Tangi, Tangruk, Tangsor;

rovut (the inside of the tree): Zarovut, Buzovut;

gar' (mountain): Palg'ar<barg'ar (high mountain), Sarig'ara;

g'ur//g'ul (large round stone): Parchag'ul, Parg'ut, Sarig'o'rim.

Toponyms of a hydrographic nature include toponyms containing words denoting the name of any hydro-object. In this case, the terms of this type come as a topoasos. Such terms related to Iranian languages are diverse, they can be added to both words related to Iranian languages and Uzbek words, and have the property of creating toponyms. Although toponyms based on the names of water bodies originally appeared as hydronyms, it is also observed that they later moved to other place names, in particular to oykonims. Thus, in the toponymy of South Uzbekistan there are the following place names with the participation of hydrographic terms specific to the Iranian languages:

band: Bandixon, Darband;

sharra, sharrak: Bolsharrak, Sharrik;

dahan, dahna: Danak<Dahanak, Danachot, Dahana, Dahna;

dara: Darajovi, Daraturko, Ko'rdara;

dar: Darband, Darbanti;

zho'y//zho' (stream): Zhuybor, Zhuydam, Zhuyzhangal;

zax (watery place): Zaxxona, Zaxcha;

kariz (underground water): Kariz, Karizat, Karizqovchin;

ob (water): Obgir, Obcha, Obdida, Obisiyoh;

chashma: Obichashma, Sarchashma, Chashmazor;

rud (river): Rudak, Rudiqassobon, Ro'daqa'l, Jarrud, Asrud, Xushrud, Keshrud.

In the diachronic toponymy of southern Uzbekistan there are hydronyms belonging to the ancient Iranian languages: They contain many topo-indicators-indicators characterizing the type of object. They include examples such as rud// rut, ob//ov, darjo, has//kas//қас, zhon//zhan// zhem, hon// han, arna//orna// anna//onna, dak//tak, kariz, chashma //cheshma, shoh, nov//novi, band. Some of them are not currently used as appeals in the speech of the people of Southern Uzbekistan. They have survived only as indicators in the composition of hydronyms and toponyms in general. The following toponyms were created from such indicators related to the ancient Iranian languages: khas//kas//qas: Tangkas-Tankas-Tangqas.

In the Sogdian language khosh//khos "spring", "canal", "water basin, meant stream [Khromov,1974].

zhon//zhan: Sherzhon, Navzhon, Mavzhon, Honzhon. Zhon~zhan va hosh~hos words are synonymous with each other. These words come as part of the names of rivers, lakes, streams. dak: Hovdak, Hovdakul, Sangardak. In the Sogdian language, which belongs to the ancient Iranian languages, tag - river, in the modern Ossetian language, takh - the place where the river flows fast, means fast flow [Nafasov,1988].

khon: Khonarik, Khonobod. Khontepa, Khonzhon, Bandikhon. In the Iranian languages, the words khan, khan, khanik "spring", "water basin" [Khromov,1974], well, as well as arna, chashma, nav, kam, dahana, horn have similar meanings.

In the toponymy of South Uzbekistan, the names with the words denoting the name of the hydro-object belonging to the Iranian languages appeared in two different ways.

1. Readily mastered Iranian languages: Sangardak, Keshrud, Asrud, Zhazhrud, Surkhob, Sherzhon.
2. It is based on the Uzbek language with the addition of Uzbek words: Arnakul, Arnali, Zovonna, Khonarik, Uradaryo, Kizbandi, Zhuyrukshoh and others.

2. Toponyms reflecting the flora of the country. The analysis of toponyms reflecting the diverse flora of the country (flora and fauna) shows that the formation of place names on this basis combines two principles:

1) one of the plant species is more common in this place than other objects, and less so in its surroundings;

2) a plant species is extremely rare in this area, but has served as a striking character, and other features of the object take precedence over the characters.

These two principles can be observed in the toponyms of southern Uzbekistan based on the names of plants and trees of the Iranian languages. Such toponyms include figs, spruce, bed, almond, maple, apricot, seb, mulberry, nay (reed), goose (reed), zhurob (broom), plum (a type of cherry), forest (shrub), shrub. and tree names participate as topoasos.

The following toponyms can be included in the list of place names based on the first principle: Zhurobzor (Shahrisyabz, edge) – the sock (broom) plant is an overgrown hill; Zardolizor (Shahrisyabz, place) - a place where apricot trees grow a lot;

Chamanzor (Boysun) - a village with a lot of grass;

Sebzor (Shahrisyabz, Kitab) - a place where apple trees grow a lot;

Nayston (Mirishkor) - a place where the reed plant grows a lot;

Hazortut (Kitab, plot) - one thousand mulberry trees. The word hazor here refers to the mulberry tree not exactly a thousand, but many.

The creation of toponyms based on the second principle is also productive, including the toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan, which contain the names of plants and trees belonging to the Iranian languages. The fact that taponims are made on the basis of this principle plays an important role in naming. This is because it is not the abundance of this type of plant or tree in a place that determines its solitude or small number, but at the same time its distinction from other surrounding objects.

Thus, the toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan named on this principle are as follows:

Archamaydon (Shahrisyabz, mountain) - mountain with spruce;

Archahut (Boysun, gorge) - hut/gut - large stone) - a spruce grove growing next to a large rock;

Olvolidara (Kitab, stream) - (олволи - cherry) a stream flowing through a tree-lined ravine;

Daraytut (Jakkabag, gorge) - a grove of mulberry trees;

Tutak (Jakkabag) - a village where a small mulberry tree grows; Bedak (Kitab, place) - a place where grows a small willow tree.

Alternatively, quantitative numbers were used to indicate the singularity and solitude of a plant or tree:

Yakarcha (Shahrisyabz, altitude; Sherabad, hill) - a place where lone spruce grows; Jakkatut (Kitab) - a village where a lone mulberry tree grows; Jakkatol (Boysun) - a village where a lone willow tree grows, and b.

3. Toponyms reflecting the fauna of the country. The animal world has a place in the life of every country as a product of nature. As in other areas of nature, the naming of geographical objects in the area is influenced by the animal world. This is a feature of the toponymy not only of South Uzbekistan, but also of the whole world. It has been found that terms reflecting the fauna of a country are often found in oronyms, some hydronyms, and comonyms.

The expression of the names of animals, beasts and birds in the Iranian languages is reflected in the following place names:

a) toponyms based on the names of pets:

Aspizhallob (village) - horse-selling village;

Asppar (hill) - horse flying, fallen tree;

Govzhallob (village) - a village of people engaged in the sale of cattle;

Gusalakhona (hill) - a hill in a place specially reserved for calves;

Kharduzd (height) - ass stolen height;

Kharkush (ditch) - the ditch where the donkey died.

6) toponyms created in relation to the names of wild animals and creatures:

Morkhona (village) - a village where there are many snakes;

Rubohkhona (hill) - fox common woodpecker;

Mohiyonkul (fountain) – mohi(fish), -on//-yon plural addition - a hill near a lake where there are many fish;

b) Toponyms based on the names of birds and birds:

Bogzagon (village) - a garden built in by many crows;

Kaptarkhona (village) - a village where pigeons are plentiful;

Laylakkhona (village) - a place where many storks build nests;

Zogcha (village) – attributed to the vulture, and etc.

4. Toponyms created by attributing the location of an object. In toponymy, the principle of naming objects in order to distinguish or distinguish the same or similar objects plays an important role in relation to their location. In toponyms, words that indicate the location of an object serve as the determinative and attributive part of the name. In the toponyms of southern Uzbekistan, the object belonged to the Iranian languages in order to compare and distinguish them such as baland, bar, besh//pesh, xovar, bolo, kanora, poj, domana, tak//tag//tah, zar//sar, lab, mijon, par//bar, poj, past, gov//govd. The words "upper-middle-lower" and "front-back", which are interrelated and have opposite meanings in the structure of place names, serve to distinguish the object with the same name in the place:

Osiyoyibolo - the mill above. Osiyoyimiyon - like a mill in the middle. Bolo - miyon the words highlight the location of the mill.

Toponyms of this type reflect the location of the object as follows:

a) located above the object being compared: Bogbaland (height) - Bogbolo (village); Guzaribolo (street); Debolo (village), Depibolo (village), Osijojibolo (place).

b) the relatively low position of the object being compared: Denovpojon (village), Nartichukur (village), Pojondara (hill), Tirgaronipast (village).

c) the location of the object being compared: Osijomijon (place), Mijondara (hill).

In addition, words such as "par ~ bar" (upper) Parmetan - Barmetan (upper village), zar ~ sar (head) - Sariband (head of the dam), Saridara (head of the tree) to indicate that the object is relatively high, at the beginning; edge to indicate that the object is on the edge (edge, shore), domain (skirt) to indicate that it is located below. Words like Degikanora ~ Dehikanora (village on the outskirts), Domana (village at the foot, below); the word lab (Labizhar, Labizhuy, Labiob) was used to indicate that the object being compared was located on the edge of something.

The set of words meaning "upper-lower" is lexically and semantically grouped in toponyms as follows:

a) reflects the population and its subdivision: Guzaribolo (street) - high street; Debolo (village) - high village; Denovbolo (village) - the village of Denau above; Denovpojon (village) - the village of Denau below; Dehibolo (village) - high village; Parmetan (Kr, K-K) – par~bar - high, metan – village - a village at the top; Tirgironbalo (village) - upper Tirgaron village;

b) reflects elevation and mountain relief: Barkuh (village) – high mountain; Sarigurum (height above; Burzhibaland (hill) - high tower;

v) reflects the names of hydraulic objects: Balandshoh (stream) - a stream flowing from a high place; Zhujatak (a street) - stream along the river;

Labizhuj (a street) - along the stream, near the stream;

Labiob (a village) - along the river, near the river;

Sariband(a stream) - the head of the dam is located at the top of the dam;

Sarzhuj (a village) - the head of the ditch is located at the top of the ditch;

Tagob (a village) - a village by the river;

g) the gorge reflects the depth and its fragments:

Pajondara (a gorge) - the bottom of the gorge;

Bolodara (a gorge) - the top of the gorge;

Mijondara (a gorge) - the middle of the gorge ;

Zarovut (a gorge) – zar~sar (bosh), ravut – dara – the head of the gorge [Nafasov,1988];

Zarkamar (a village) - zarkamar~sarkamar - the head of the belt;

Labizhar (a place) - the length of the ravine ;

Saridara (a village) - the head of a gorge;

Sarizhar (a gorge) - head of the ravine, there is also the Uzbek village of Zharboshi.

The analysis of place names we have given above shows that most of the toponyms of this type originated as oronyms and hydronyms and later became oikonyms. The words “bolo-poyon” indicating the location of the object served to make the oykonims.

5. Toponyms created in relation to the size of the object. Like many features of objects in toponymy, naming them by size also plays an important role. In the toponymy of southern Uzbekistan, a number of Iranian words were used to refer to the size of the object. These are the words daroz, khar, kata (big), kapar, kalta, tang, mayda, kalon, hurd, borik, ziyyot, buzurg and so on, which are often used in Tajik folk dialects. Some of these words are also used as appellations in Uzbek. Several orographic, hydrographic, and comographic objects of the country are named in the presence of words denoting the volume mentioned above. They are:

a) toponyms that indicate that the object being compared is large, large: Obikalon (stream) – a big stream; Obizijot (a village) - a large stream, originally a hydronym; Shibarikalon (a gorge) - big shibar; Shokalon (adir) - great height; Kalonohur (place) - large stream, Buzurgrabot (mahalla) - big village;

b) toponyms that indicate that the object being compared is small, tiny: Govhur (guzar) - small depth; Tangruk (a village) – tangruk~tangrud – small river; Tangsar (adir) – Tanghisor – small castle; Tanhas (a river) - tan~tang, has~kas~kas - river: Tanghos - small river [Nafasov,1988].

c) toponyms that indicate that the object being compared is short, concise: Novadaroz - long trough; Novdiroz (soj) - long trough.

At the same time, in the toponymy of South Uzbekistan, Iranian affixes characterizing the size of place names were used. This can be indicated by the -ak affix, which indicates that the object is small:

Bedak (place) - willow, a place where small willows grow;

Gazak (a village) - snack, a little gas;

Darak (plotina) – the door; daracha in orography, small dara;

Kuhak (mountain) - small mountain, flat mountain;

Rudak (a village) - small river;

Kandak (a village) – Castle.

Toponyms indicating the size of the object were also created by adding the suffix -cha to the Tajik root words, which means the reduction used in the Tajik and Uzbek languages:

Darcha (a village) – small door;

Zahcha (a village) - where less water comes out;

Ohurcha (small river) - the present meaning is, in fact, a device for feeding cattle ob+hur+cha (water tank, device).

6. Toponyms that represent the color of an object, soil composition, and other similar qualitative characteristics. Many features of geographical objects, including soil composition, color, fertility, unfit for cultivation, weed growth, taste of water of hydropower objects, color and so on, have long been of interest to people. This is probably why similar important features are reflected in their naming. Such names were also created in Southern Uzbekistan by Iranian-speaking peoples. Basically, such names, which are specific to microtoponyms, are more common in the Tajik-speaking areas of the country. Hence, there are the following toponyms that represent the color of the object, soil composition and other similar qualitative features:

a) denoting the color of the oronyms: Kuhisafed (mountain) – оқ тор (white mountain) - uzb. Oqtogh; Kuhisijoh (a village) - black mountain - low, grassy mountain; Kuhisijo (a pasture) - kuh+i+sijoh - black mountain; Surhak (a mountain) - beet, height with reddish tinge;

b) represents the qualitative properties of hydronyms: Obigarm (a spring, a village) - hot water, hot spring; village near hot spring (hydronym passed to my place);

Obisafed (a tributary of the Kashkadarya) - white water, white river;

Obisurhak (small river) - water flowing past the height of the sorrel;

Obijah (upper flow Aksu) - ice water; a river whose water is cold;

Sijob (a village) ~ sijoh+ob - black water;

Surhob (The name of the Red River in the foundation documents of the XV-XVI centuries) [Chekhovich, 1974];

Surhon (The right bank of the Amudarya) – surx - red, -on - plural suffix;

Shakarzhuj (a stream) - freshwater stream;

Shurob (a small river) - saline stream;

Jaghnov - a hill near a river where the water is cold (the hydronym is passed to me);

Shurob (river, village) - a river with salty water; later renamed the village (from hydronym to oykonim);

v) represents the qualitative properties of oyconyms:

Desurkh (a village) - deh+i+surkh - red village (or village belonging to the Surkh);

Novshahar (a village) - new city;

Novkat (a village) - new castle;

Shahrinav (a village) - new city;

Shahrisabz (city, district) - green (blue) city;

Shavkan (a village) – Sogdian shav~shov - black, kan - castle, fortress [Nafasov, 1988];

Shomaton (a village) - shav+metan - black castle, villagea).

7. Toponyms created according to the number (quantity) of objects. In the toponymy of southern Uzbekistan, the numbers belonging to the Tajik language were used as a determinant in the structure of place names. They serve as a sign for orographic, hydrographic objects of the country. A study of regional toponyms shows that numbers do not have the property of being a mark on comographic objects, which is why they do not occur in the names of such objects. Only the phenomenon of initially appearing as an oronym and hydronym and then switching to comonyms is observed.

In the toponymy of southern Uzbekistan in order to indicate the quantitative sign of the object used the Tazhik numbers jak (jakka), se, chor (chahor), panzh, dah, chil (chehil), hazor. Among these numbers, the number du (two) was only involved in making the names of the hydrographic objects. Other numbers served to create different types of object names. An analysis of this type of toponyms shows that they were initially applied as a quantitative symbol quality of one or more objects and later as a factor in the naming of another object that is directly related regionally. For example, it appears as the name of the primary river, stream, ditch, plateau, and then the transition to the names of settlements around the object is often observed.

In the toponymy of southern Uzbekistan there are the following place names with the participation of Tazhik numbers: : Duva (village) – du+oba - a stream consisting of two branches. My oyconym is made of hydron: Dughob (village) - two streams, Panzhi (village) - five, Panzhob (village) waterway, stream, river consisting of five branches. My oyconym is made of hydron: Seguzar (guzar) - three guzars; Seraha (a place) - se+roh+a - three ways; Childara (gorge) - forty gorges; Childukhtaron (mountain, village) - chil+dukhtar+on – forty girls. Oronim passed to oyconym: Chorbogh (village) - four gardens, Jakarcha (hill) - a place where lone spruce grows; Hazorbogh - thousand gardens; Hazortut - thousand mulberry, Chorsu - four sides.

CONCLUSION

The lexical-spiritual study of the mastered (Iranian) toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan gives the following conclusions:

1. Place names are a product of human natural needs. The lexical and spiritual features of the toponyms Southern Uzbekistan reflect the natural needs of the population of the region. In particular, Iranian toponyms were formed and formed on the basis of these needs.
2. Humans have experienced various socio-political relationships over a long historical period. This relationship is primarily reflected in toponyms. Toponyms are an element specific to a particular language. Because they are composed of a special lexical unit - words, they are created in a certain period of history, have a specific meaning, change in form and meaning over time.
3. Different lexical-semantic principles are reflected in the naming of geographical objects belonging to the region of Southern Uzbekistan. They reflect the naming properties of existing objects in relation to natural-geographical and human practical activities. Conditions such as the direct and indirect relationship of a geographical object with a person are reflected in this.
4. Representatives of the Iranian-speaking local population have also been in direct contact with the existing geographical features in the areas where they have lived since ancient times.

As a result, they created the names of hydrographic objects - hydronyms, the names of orographic objects - oronyms, the names of oykographic objects - oikonyms.

5. The main material in the formation of Iranian toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan was used as a source - appellations, geographical terms, personal names, zoonyms, phytonyms, ethnonyms. These lexical units participated in the composition of toponyms and exhibited various lexical-semantic features.

6. One of the features encountered in the formation of toponyms is the transition from one type of toponym to another type of toponym. This feature is also found in the Iranian toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan. Scientific analyzes have shown that this phenomenon is especially common in the transition of hydronyms and oronyms to oysters. In turn, there was a transition of settlements to oronyms and hydronyms.

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