

LEXICAL FEATURES OF TOPONYMS

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Abstract: *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.*

Keywords: *Onomastics, toponyms, microtoponym, macrotoponym, footsteps, agronym, necron, lexical basis, etymology, linguistic, morphemic.*

Annotatsiya: *Bu maqolada Buxoro tumanidagi toponimlarning lingvistik-etimologik tasnifi taqdim etiladi. Ba'zi mikrotoponimlar, shu jumladan, o'zbek xalqining qabilalari va ularning tarmoqlari nomlarini o'z ichiga oladi va biz ularga tahlil va sharh beramiz.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Onomastika, toponimlar, mikrotoponim, makrotoponim, qadamlar, agronomiya, nekron, leksik asos, etimologiya, lingvistik, morfemik.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье представлена лингвистико-этимологическая классификация топонимии Бухарского района. Названия некоторых микропонимов включают имена тюркских народов, включая племена и роды узбекского народа, а также их ветви и сети, и мы проанализировали и прокомментировали их.*

Ключевые слова: *Ономастика, топонимы, микропоним, макропоним, следы, агрономия, некрон, лексическая основа, этимология, лингвистика, морфемика.*

Introduction

Toponyms, or place names, are more than mere labels for geographical locations; they are rich linguistic artifacts that encapsulate the history, culture, and identity of the communities they represent. The study of the lexical features of toponyms delves into the intricate ways in which language interacts with geography and human experience. By examining the etymology, morphology, and phonetic characteristics of these names, we can uncover insights into the socio-historical contexts from which they arise.

Toponyms often reflect the natural environment, historical events, and cultural practices that shape a region. They can reveal patterns of migration, settlement, and even conflict, serving as linguistic markers of human interaction with the landscape. Furthermore, the evolution of place names over time can illustrate shifts in language and societal values, highlighting the dynamic relationship between people and their surroundings.

In this exploration of the lexical features of toponyms, we will consider how these names function not only as identifiers but also as carriers of meaning and memory. By understanding the complexities of toponyms, we gain a deeper appreciation for the languages and cultures they represent, enriching our knowledge of both local and global histories. This article specifically investigates the linguistic, etymological, and morphemic aspects of toponyms in the Bukhara district while also contributing to broader research on place names, encompassing linguistic, geographical, historical, and explanatory dimensions.

Analysis

The study of toponymy in a specific region begins with gathering toponymic data from that area. This data comprises various types of names, and to analyze their content, lexical structure, and grammatical characteristics, it is essential to identify which names are most representative of the region's toponymic system. This leads to the classification of onomastic material based on specific principles and methods. Researchers have recognized the classification of place names as a significant issue, stating that “the description and analysis of notable names is incomplete without classification”. Classification plays a crucial role in nomenclature and may even be the primary focus of some studies, relying on criteria expressed in the classification material.

Almost all anthropologists engage in describing onomastic material, as classifying notable names is fundamental for analyzing the onomastic system. The effectiveness of the research hinges on accurately classifying the material. In our investigation, we discovered that the toponyms in the Bukhara district take on several forms.

Toponyms refer to well-known names of natural geographical features and man-made structures found on land. These can be categorized into different groups:

Oiconyms: This category includes names of villages, auls, and neighborhoods. The names of villages and auls are vital components of oikonomy and constitute a significant portion of the toponymy in the Bukhara district. Village names serve as an onomastic unit that bridges macrotoponyms and microtoponyms, classifying them within the macrotoponym group.

Discussions

Many village names in the Bukhara district are ancient and steeped in history, with the reasons for their naming often lost to time. Examples of such villages include Yurinpoyon, Patput, Leylak, Tutikhushk, Janafar, Chappa, Jonbobo, Mijona, Otkuchi, and Obitorat kabi.

Here's a brief overview of some village names: In the BOGIKALON district, the name of the settlement is composed of two parts: "garden" (i) + "kalon". The term "garden" is derived from Persian-Tajik and refers to an area filled with fruit trees, vines, and flowers, as well as orchards and nearby vineyards. The word "kalon" also Persian-Tajik, signifies something large in size or quantity and can denote adulthood or superiority in function or title. The "i" serves as a Persian suffix. Thus, "garden + i + kalon" translates to "a large garden," likely reflecting either the size of the garden or the population of the village.

In the BESHBORI district, the toponym consists of a common Turkish word that combines "rich" + "wolf." Historically, "rich" connoted meanings such as "great", "huge", "sacred", or "wealthy". T. Nafasov posits that "rich" may be a variant of "Umay", a mythical goddess associated with women and children in ancient Turkic culture. The wolf holds significance as a totemic animal for these peoples; the Ashin tribe, for instance, claimed descent from wolves. The term suggests strength and power. Additionally, "Boybori" is a personal name derived from both the totemic significance and seed-related meanings. Therefore, the village name reflects its tribal heritage. The leading researchers in the field of agronomy toponymy in Uzbekistan. They have documented various names of agricultural lands, fields, and plots, emphasizing their significance in local culture and history.

Key Points on Toponyms in Bukhara District

1. Common Elements: Many village names in the region contain the prefix "besh", which is prevalent among Turkic peoples. This prefix often means "five" and can denote groups or quantities.

2. Historical Context: The name "Vahmkor" derives from "waqf", indicating lands or properties bequeathed for religious or charitable purposes. This reflects the historical significance of such lands in supporting mosques and educational institutions.

3. Geographical Features: Names like "Sarhang" and "Sangsabz" incorporate elements that describe physical characteristics-such as "head" or "stone"-which provide insights into the landscape and its history.

4. Cultural Influence: The name "Sofikorgar" highlights the influence of Islamic culture, referencing the role of a Sufi, which indicates the cultural and religious context of the settlement's founding.

5. Water-Related Names: Settlements like “Obitorat” emphasize the importance of water sources in agriculture and daily life, revealing how essential these resources are to the local community.

6. Tribal Heritage: The name “Chandirrabet” connects to the ancient Turkmen tribes, showcasing the historical significance of tribal affiliations in naming conventions.

Neighborhoods and Roads

Neighborhood Names: Mahallas like Arabxona and Loblozor reflect local traditions and historical contexts.

Road Names: Roads such as Afghan Road and Kattamazor Road are named after historical events or geographical features, contributing to the cultural identity of the area.

Agronomy and Land Naming

Agricultural lands have specific names that often reflect their characteristics or the crops grown there. This agronomic toponymy plays a crucial role in understanding local agricultural practices and land use.

The toponyms of the Bukhara district encapsulate a rich tapestry of history, culture, and geography. Each name tells a story about the people, their traditions, and their relationship with the land, providing valuable insights for researchers and locals alike.

Here are 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

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 (onomastics), but also for history, can also provide valuable materials for the history of geography, ethnography, culture and spirituality.

In exploring the lexical features of toponyms, we uncover a rich tapestry of cultural, historical, and linguistic significance embedded within place names. Toponyms serve not only as geographical markers but also as reflections of the identities and narratives of the communities that inhabit these spaces. The lexical characteristics such as etymology, morphology, and phonetic structure reveal insights into the socio-historical contexts from which they arise, illustrating how language evolves in tandem with cultural shifts.

Moreover, the study of toponyms highlights the interplay between language and geography, demonstrating how natural features, historical events, and social practices

shape naming conventions. As we analyze various lexical elements, we recognize the importance of toponyms in preserving collective memory and fostering a sense of belonging among populations.

Ultimately, understanding the lexical features of toponyms enriches our appreciation of linguistic diversity and cultural heritage, emphasizing the need for continued research in this field. By examining these names, we not only gain knowledge about specific locations but also enhance our understanding of human experience across time and space.

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