



Own Layer in Toponymy of Kokon City

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Abstract: *In this article, the names of the layers that make up the toponymy of the city of Kokand are semantically grouped, some of them are explained.*

Keywords: *names of plants, names of landforms, hydrographic names, names of professions, names of ethnonyms.*

In the study of place names, it is important to determine which language the word, which is the basis for a toponym, belongs to from a historical-genetic point of view, and to clarify its origin - etymology. If we pay attention to the system of geographical names of our republic, we will see that they are formed from words related to the lexicon of different languages.

If we look at the composition of the historical toponyms of the city of Kokand, we can see that they were formed by borrowings from other languages, along with common Turkic and Uzbek words.

From this point of view, we thought that it is appropriate to consider the toponyms of the studied area from the point of view of belonging to their own and assimilated layers. These toponyms reflect the development of the historical and current lexicon of the Uzbek language.

Toponyms of their own layer - words based on Uzbek toponyms have different appearances. The natural geographical conditions of the place play an important role in the formation of toponyms. Such toponyms include the names reflecting the flora, fauna, and topography of the place. They can be divided into the following lexical-thematic groups:

I. Toponyms of their own layer reflecting the natural-geographical conditions of the place: 1) named in connection with the world of plants; 2) named according to the relief forms of the earth's surface, soil composition, and color.

Phytotoponyms are place names made from the name of a plant, and these toponyms show the important features of the flora of a certain region. Uzumzor, Orikzor, Tolzor, Almazor, Tokzor, Olchazor, Jiydalibog, Teraklibog are found in the toponymy of the city. It should be noted here that not only the names of plants are preserved in place names, but also the names of places are given to plants. In the world of plants, the name of Ferghana is given to 45 plants, in addition, it was found that there are also plants called Turkestan and Chimyan [4.168-171].

Nomenclature scientist N. Okhunov defined phytotoponyms: 1) based on the names of fruit trees; 2) based on the names of fruitless trees; 3) called by the names of herbs; 4) classified into four groups as toponyms created by the names of field crops and grain plants [3. 41].

The toponymy of the city also includes toponyms named according to the landforms of the earth's surface, soil composition, and color. Tepakorgan, Karatepa, Chukurmahalla, Toshloq, Arziqtepa and others. Arzic is a calcareous substance, and a wall made of arzic soil is extremely strong. Sometimes the food was sifted and burned, and it was used instead of ganch.

II. Hydrographic toponyms: 1) stream names: Ulkansoy (Kokansoy), Oktepasoy, Qiyalisoy; 2) lake names: Achchikkol, Aydinkol; 3) other toponyms related to the name of the water body: Togonboshi, Takhtali pool, CHalchik, Baqaqurilloq; 4) names of wells and streams: Kudugli,



Kipchakariq, Khanariq, Kosharik, Karasuv arigi; 5) spring names: Akbuloq, Buloqboshi, Kaynarbuloq, Toqqibuloq, Kyzbuloq, Aqariq, Shirmonbuloq (Chermonbuloq), Oybuloq, etc. The words "white" and "black" used in toponyms express different meanings besides the meaning of color. This feature is reflected in the scientific works of scientists A.N. Kononov, V.L. Vyatkin, E.M. Murzaev, N.G. Mallitsky, H. Hasanov, S. Karaev.

At this point, let's comment on the toponym Achchikkol, which is used as a neighborhood name in the city. Achchikkol - in 1842 Khokand was surrounded by a wall (fortress) for the last time. Soil for straw, brick, clay was taken from outside the wall. As a result, a circular trench with a length of 19 miles (about 17.5 km) was formed. In addition to being an obstacle for the enemy, the trench served as a poison mine (zozur) that drew the poisonous waters of the city, which was poisonous by nature. The water collected in the lake is salty. The word "SALTY" is used mostly in Persian, and the Turkic peoples called salt as bitter (ashshi). Because of this, the lake that appeared here was called "Achchikkol", and the settlements around it were also named by this name. A part of Achchikkol region was inside the city, and part was outside the city. In the 1990s, all of them were included in the city.

III. Oikonyms of their own strata related to the profession.

In the past, handicrafts developed on a large scale in Kokand, according to data, 52 percent of the city's population were craftsmen [1.114]. For this reason, many neighborhoods and Guzars are characterized by lexemes representing professions expressed in connection with the social lifestyle and economic activities of the people. Combing, Shoemaking (tobacco and tobacco trading), Tanning (processing of raw hides and leather production), Saddlery (saddlemaking is one of the oldest professions. Camels, horses, and donkeys used to be used in agriculture and transportation considered the main working animal. They could not be used without a saddle and saddles were available in every household from old age. The field of saddlery had its own terms. They are lexically-semantically composed of: household production tools, work processes, profession owners and direct work process workers, types of products (saddles), names of their parts and patterns, as well as terms denoting traditions related to this profession [2.122]), Takachilik (1. Horseshoe making and horseshoe making, profession. 2. tar. The place where shoemakers work; the street, street or neighborhood where the shoemakers' shop, workshop is located), Knifemaking (1. Making knives. 2. tar. Knives in the market) etc.

IV. Toponyms of their own strata created in connection with ethnonyms (names of clan, tribe, people) named by Turkic words: Ghaziyoglik, Minglar, Yuzlar, Kirqlar, Toma, Kashkaryan, Togliq, etc.

Goziyoglik - One of the neighborhoods in Kokand that has preserved its historical name is "Goziyoglik". Nomenclature N. Okhunov said about this name: "Ghoziyoglik is a neighborhood in the city of Kokan. Some explain that many geese used to be raised here, and they were fat and oily, so the neighborhood got the name Ghaziyoglik. This is the result of interpretation based on the external (sound) side of the toponym. In fact, the name of the neighborhood was based on the word "gozakli". Gozogli is the name of one of the Uzbek clans. In works on ethnography and dialectology, this ethnic name is found in the forms Kazakh, Kazakh, and Kaziyagli. These are the phonetic variations of the term kozoyokli. The ethnonym of Gozoyogli has long been based on the name of a stamp. The shape and structure of this seed seal was similar to a cob (paw). Gozoyagokli has changed its sound and has become a place name in the form of Gozayoqlik.

Foreign words include Uzbek affixes and words formed by adding Uzbek words from sister languages. Jewelry, Degrez, Rich, Copper; Leather-making, like Galabakkollik.

In conclusion? In the toponymy of the city of Kokan, the names belonging to their own strata make up a large percentage, and most of them tell about the past life of the people.



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