Some comments on the composition and analysis of onomastic units of Navoi region

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ABSTRACT

It is known that onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies all nouns, and the history of their appearance and change. Extensive research on Uzbek onomology has enriched the field of Uzbek onomastics with a number of monographs, explanatory dictionaries, numerous scientific articles, candidate and doctoral theses. This article describes the development prospects of Uzbek language onomastics, including anthroponymics.

Keywords: anthroponyms, proper noun, toponymy, oikonyms, anthropotoponym, ethnotoponym, cosmotoponym, topotoponym, hydrotoponym

O'zbek tilshunosligining keyingi yillarda jadal rivojlangan sohalaridan biri o'zbek nomshunosligidir.One of the fields of Uzbek linguistics that has developed rapidly in recent years is Uzbek nomenclature. Buning o'ziga xos sabablari bor. First, proper nouns are one of the richest branches of the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This rich lexical material was very little researched until the 60s. Secondly, proper nouns are a lexical layer closely connected with the spirituality, ideology, and culture of the people according to their appearance, essence and functions. Because the names of the places have been expressed the past history, socio-political, and philosophical views, ethnographic and religious imaginations of the Uzbek people. In this sense, toponymy is the cultural, spiritual and linguistic heritage of the people. According to the First President of our country I.A. Karimov, "Spirituality becomes a powerful force only when it relies on deep knowledge and understanding of the history, culture and tasks of its people .When we refer to history, we must consider that it is the memory of the people. Just as there is no perfect person without memory, there is no future for a nation that does not know its history"[1], are also relevant for researching the toponymy of our country.

Collecting and studying the materials of proper nouns provides valuable materials not only for linguistics, but also for history, ethnography, geography, cultural history and a number of other disciplines. thirdly, proper nouns differ from similar lexicons according to their meaning and motivation, communicative function, and some morphological and derivational features. Common nouns have some linguistic aspects they require solving within the general literary language and dialectal environment, literary norm and regional (regional) criteria.

The study of linguistic problems related to nouns is extremely relevant for linguistics. In recent years, Uzbek linguistics has achieved significant scientific achievements in the field of nomenclature.Monographic studies on the toponymy of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand regions, Ferghana Valley region were created,

and explanatory dictionaries were compiled in various volumes. Mana shu davrda O'zbekiston toponimiyasi bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy va ilmiy-ommabop maqolalar ham e'lon qilindi. In the cities of Gulistan (1987), Karshi (1989), Urganch (1991), Tashkent (1994), Navoi (1993, 1998), were held scientific conferences and discussed the current problems of the toponymy of Uzbekistan. But despite this, there are some shortcomings and defects in First, in many studies, the toponymy of a large area is taken as the object of research. As a result, this situation does not allow a sufficient and analysis of the toponymy of that area. Secondly, in many studies, macrotoponymy materials have been studied, and microtoponymy materials have not been paid enough attention. thirdly, most of the existing works mainly analyze oikonyms, not enough attention is paid to other types of proper nouns.

In order to eliminate the mentioned defects, it is now appropriate to move to a comprehensive and careful collection and analysis of the toponymy of smaller, narrower regions. In Uzbek toponymy, there are works done in this direction. For example, the works of T. Rakhmatov[2], J. Latipov[3], Kh. Kholmo'minov[4].

depending on what kind of noun is used as toponym for the new toponym, new noun will be called as follows

1. If a toponym is based on a person's name, surname, nickname, it is anthropotoponym;
2. 2. If the toponym is based on the name of a clan, tribe, people, nation or collective nickname of those ethnic groups, it is ethnotoponym;

3. If the toponym is based on the name of space objects (Moon, Sun, Planet, Star, etc.) ,it is cosmotoponym;

4. If the toponym is based on toponyms (place names), it is totopotoponym;

5. If the toponym is based on the names of water bodies (hydronyms), it is called a hydrotoponym.

Quyida qayd qilingan nomlarning Navoiy toponimiyasida uchraydigan ko'rinishlarini tahlil qilishga o'tamiz.

Calling places by people's names, nicknames and surnames, and in some cases by nicknames, has a very ancient history. Nomologists have different opinions about when such a style appeared. Well-known nomologist V.A. Nikonov explains this process by the increase of land ownership during feudalism[5]. But some researchers consider the transition of anthroponymy to toponymy as an ancient phenomenon: "The fields of anthroponymy and toponymy are historically related to each other. Because a number of anthroponyms appeared on the basis of toponyms, and many toponyms were made from the names of people. As the researchers rightly noted, toponyms made from anthroponyms are one of the ancient layers of the vocabulary of the language" [6].

We agree that the transition of anthroponymy to toponymy is a very ancient phenomenon. Because in the toponymy of Navoi, there are ditches and ditches named after Alexander the Great who lived before our era: Zulkainar korizi, Zulkainar (village).Toponyms based on anthroponyms are called anthropotoponesis.. S. Korayev writes: "According to the preliminary data, the names of 3 to 8 percent of inhabited places in the Republic are named after individuals [8].

Anthropotoponyms can appear for four different reasons:

1)The object is called by the name of the person who created it and caused its occurrence;

2) The object is called by the name of the person who owns it;

3)A person is idealized or deified, and certain objects are associated with his name;

4) The name of a person is assigned to a place based on official instructions and decisions (memorial toponyms). In particular, the latter situation was extremely intensified during the Shura period and became a component of the toponymic policy of the state[9].

There are many anthropotoponyms in the toponymy of Navoi, and they make up a significant part of the toponymy of this area, they amount to more than 160.

Navoi toponymy includes the following anthroponymic toponyms:

1. The name of the person: Khojamurod, Oltibek, Kasimboy, Saidbek, Tajiboy, O'tamurod, Nurtoy, Tashnazar, Ochilbobo, Bozorboy, Rahmonkul. In most cases, the toponym based on a person's name is accompanied by certain identifiers: Yusufquduq, Jumansoy, Hakimcho'qi, Fozilman mountain, Razzaq spring, Boymatkoriz, Turob creek.

2. Nicknames or toponyms derived from a person's name and nickname: Korizchi, Bozorlaylak well, Eshonbuva kiri, Aksokolota cave, Sayidota, Ko'salar, Zarkokiller, Gadoyl, Ulug'lar, Karamulla rock, Tirikbobo gorge, Niyozaqsokol korizi, Zangiota.

3. Toponyms made from a person's name and surname. Such names became widespread during the Soviet period, and more streets, streets, squares, alleys were named after people's names and surnames: Sabir Rahimov (k), Tashim Bozorov (k), Hadya Yusupova (k), Achil Kadyrov(k.).

4. There are few toponyms made only from nicknames. Sometimes, when places and objects are called Navoi Street, Furqat Street, nicknames form the basis of the name.

Most of the anthropotoponyms in the toponymy of Navoi are natural-historical names, which have been integrated into the toponymy system of this area for centuries. However, it is noticeable that some anthropotoponyms created in the new era - the 20th century, especially the artificiality of the names in the first and last name model, are not sufficiently integrated into the toponymic system.

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