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USE OF PLACE NAMES IN BOBURNOMA

Abstract: The article examines the role of "Boburnoma" Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in the development of linguistics, as well as onomastic units mentioned in the work. There is also a brief history of the origin of place names.

Key words: linguistics, onomastics, oikonym, toponym, anthroponym, hydronym.

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Introduction

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was a writer, poet, scholar, statesman and commander who played a significant role in the culture, literature and poetry of the Middle East. Zahiriddin, who loved literature, fine arts, and the beauty of nature from a young age, like all Temurid princes, laid the foundations of these sciences under the guidance of leading teachers in his father's palace. However, his carefree youth did not last long. In 1494 he was orphaned by his father. At the age of 12 he was appointed governor of the Fergana nation instead of his father. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's experiences from the day he ascended the throne until his death are called "Vaqoye" (This work is also referred to in other sources as "The Story of Baburi", "Tuzuki Baburi", "Tavorihi Baburi", "Boburiya". it has become a picture to call it "Boburnoma". His elegant ghazals and rubais are the rarest masterpieces of Turkish poetry, and his treatises on Mubayyin (Narrated), Hatti Baburi, Harb ishi, and Aruz have made valuable contributions to Islamic jurisprudence, poetry, and linguistic theory.

The main part

"Boburnoma" is a work of literary and historical significance. It contains information about the experiences of many people of their time in different situations, many mountains, rivers, forests and deserts of Asia, climate, population, social, economic and political situation. J. Leiden, V. Erskin, and others, who translated the Boburnoma into Western languages, approached this classic book mainly as a work of history, and from the preface and comments they wrote to their translations in the late 15th and early 16th centuries It is considered to be a historical document that accurately describes the socio-political events in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, as a reliable source of information about the geography, flora and fauna, ethnography of these regions.

An example of this is the image of Andijan:

"Andijan is the capital of the Fergana region. The grain is good, the fruit is good, and the melons and grapes are good. It is not uncommon to sell melons at the beginning of the melon season. There is no better noshpot than Andijan noshpotis." [1]¹¹¹

As the work is considered to be the diary of our grandfather, it is free from all kinds of rhetoric and reflects everything in it. The simple and fluent style

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used in "Boburnoma" is written by Pirimkul Kadyrov, and in the work "Starry Nights", which describes Bobur's life, Khandamir's speech is given as follows: Zaki wrote in a very simple style, close to the story. "[2] [2] The events range from Andijan, Samarkand, Khojand, Herat to Kabul and Agra. In other words, almost 50 years of events from Central Asia to India have found their true expression and value..

1. We also know Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur as an onomastic scholar through his work "Boburnoma".

2. The branch of linguistics that deals with names, their types, and the reasons for naming is called onomastics.

3. Famous horses are divided into several groups according to the name of the object:

4. 1. The person and the names given to them are anthroponyms: Ahmad, Karim and others.

5. 2. Geographical objects and their names toponyms: Shirmonbulak, Karakol, Karshi.

6. 3. Animal names and their names are zoonyms: Four-eyed, four-legged. [3] [3]

As we read the work, we come across all of them, we get to know not only the names of individuals and places, but also the peculiarities of each of them.

Now let's get acquainted with the types of toponyms given in the play

City and village names:

Kashgar, Samarkand, Badakhshan, Khojand, Fanokat, Shohruhiya, Turkestan, Andijan, Kesh, Osh, Marginon, Isfara, Sokh, Khushyor, Voruhyana, Tashkent, Khojand, Kabul, Konibodom, Akhsikat, Kasan, Uratapa, Qubo, Gissar, Termez, Balkh, Astrobod, Bukhara, Zaamin, Kandahar, Khorezm, Kesh, Itmak, Pop, Uratapa, Uzgen, Saripul, Karabakh, Ghazna, Odinapur, Ningnahor, Laghmanot, Alishang, Mil, Kunar, Lamata, Nurigul, Bajavr, Chagansaroy, Nijrov, Gurband, Mitakacha, etc. Country names:

We come across the names of Afghanistan, India, China, Khorasan, Mongolia.

Mountain names: Alatag, Saretog, Olgtoghi, Metar Sulaiman mountain, Murgan mountain, Shovdor mountain, Shunqorkhana mountain, Kirmosh mountain, Khoja Ismail mountain .

Rivers: Ganges, Amu Darya, Aksu, Jun, Saygun, Saru, Satluj, Ilamish, Sind, Khor. [7]

Describing the valley, the author says: "Although there were cities in the north; for example: Almalyk, and Olmotu and Yangikim were destroyed in this history, there was no administrator left" [1]. From this information we learn that these cities were destroyed by the 15th century. Although they do not exist today, their names are preserved in Almalyk, one of the largest cities in Kazakhstan, Almaty (Almaty) and one of the cities in the Tashkent region. This means that we have to go back six centuries or more to study the history of the names of these two cities.

We can see that many of these names have survived to the present day, just as they were the

names of the region at that time. "Another is the town of Osh. The east of Andijan is on the south side, sloping to the east, and there are four wooden roads from Andijan. " [1] Even today, the two cities are located side by side, although they are located in neighboring countries.

The Boburnoma can also be a source for us to study the history of the names of cities.

There are many myths and legends in our nation, and they are based on realities of life. "Reality is sometimes a myth." According to the Boburnoma, the origin of some place names is based on such a creation. Babur explains the origin of the name of the village of Mirzo Hodarvesh as follows. It is said that a few dervishes met a dark wind in this valley and died without finding each other. [1] Hodarvesh is the ancient name of present-day Qairoqqum.

"The tomb of Mehtar Lom, the father of Prophet Noah, is in Alishang district. In some histories, Mehtar Lom is also called Lamak (Lamkon). It is a well-known fact that sometimes people pronounce "goyn" instead of "kof". The winner in this respect is Lamgan. "[1] It turns out that the names of some of the oykonims are derived from the people's choice of speech, which is convenient for them. We can learn from the book that the pool in Samarkand, Konigil, is also the result of people's desire for ease of speech:

According to some sources, the Kirguli district, now located in the Fergana region, was originally called "Kirk Gul" and later adapted to the vernacular.

Place names can be formed not only on the basis of a particular event, but also in memory of a famous person. "The tomb of Sultan Mahmud is in the neighborhood of Ghazni, and the tomb of the sultan is called Ravza for now." [1]

This tradition of naming regions after great people to perpetuate their memory is still widely used today. For example, Navoi region, Abdulla Qodiriy mahalla, Amir Temur street.

If we take the origin of the name of the village Namozmahram, which is now located in Shahrihan district of Andijan region:

The toponym consists of the name of a person and the word career, one of the official terms of the Kokand khanate. A mahram is a person who is close to the khan and can enter his presence. The mahrams also did other work in the palace. It seems that in the past, job titles were often added to the name of the employer. Accordingly, some place names have become human names and career titles. Nazarmahram is a proof of our opinion. [3]

According to Mahmud Kashgari in his Devoni lug'at-at turk, cities were called "kent" in ancient times. In "Boburnoma": "Samarkand is called" Semizqand "by the Mongols and Turks" (49). If we say "big" according to the modern alternative, "sugar" is an oral form of the word "city", then we can interpret the name of Samarkand as "fat (big) city" on the one hand. It would be ridiculous. (11th-century

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scholars Abu Rayhan Beruni and Mahmud Kashgari explain the origin of the name of the city as a mispronunciation of the word "Semizkent", meaning "fat village").

There are several theories about the origin of the word "Samarkand". The authors of the East proposed a number of artificial definitions of the first part of the word "Samarkand", ie the word "Samar" as the name of the person who founded or conquered the city. However, there is no information about such a person in history. Part 2 of the word "kent" (kand) means village, city. Some European scholars have suggested that the name is derived from the ancient Sanskrit word for "gathering," which means "gathering." In the works of ancient authors, the city is called Morocco. This is closer to the truth, as the term Samarkand is

pronounced in Greek in Morocco (the Spanish ambassador to Samarkand, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who visited Samarkand in 1404, also supports this interpretation).

Conclusion

We feel the greatness and richness of our history by studying the famous names of this one city and village. "Boburnoma" can be the main material for the study of place names in our country and in India and Afghanistan. Every piece of information in it is valuable. That is why it is our generational duty to study and preserve our rare works, which are the mirrors of our history, and to ensure that the next generation enjoys them and our spiritual riches.

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