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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 12 Volume: 104

Published: 14.12.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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ANALYSIS OF FERGANA VALLEY TOPONYMS IN SOURCES OF HISTORY OF KOKAND KHANATE

Abstract: The article analyzes the toponyms of the Fergana Valley mentioned in works and documents on the history of the Kokand Khanate.

Key words: toponyms, toponymy, oykonim, ethnotoponym, anthropotoponym, lexical layer, Uzbek language, Mongolian language, common Turkish words.

Language: English

Citation: Jo'raboeva, G. S. (2021). Analysis of Fergana valley toponyms in sources of history of Kokand Khanate. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (104), 470-473.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-104-41> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.12.104.41>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

UDC: 811.512.133'373.21

Toponyms are the product of ancient and long periods, and they are a small history that testifies to the life of the people. The names embody the language, religion, culture and spirituality of mankind, their thinking, way of life, economy, attitude to nature, as well as the reflection of social and political events that have taken place in the life of society for centuries. As experts rightly point out, the main virtue of the name is its historicity and antiquity. Most toponyms in our language are products of different times and different languages, and in their study it is important to determine the period of creation of the name. Therefore, the linguistic structure of any toponym, words and suffixes, their meanings and combinations, the socio-linguistic factors that are the basis for the name should be evaluated and explained by the realities of that period [1; 7, 11]. Therefore, in the study of toponyms, ancient written monuments, documents, sources reflecting the history of our country, its toponymy are of special importance. A careful study of such works allows us to draw the right conclusions about the ancient variant of geographical names, lexical layer, nomenclature, etymology, the period of formation of toponyms and other linguistic features.

The main part

The first information about the toponymy of the Fergana Valley is found in most of the monuments reflecting the history of Central Asia, including Chinese chronicles (II - XII centuries BC), Sogdian documents from the Mug Mountains of the early Middle Ages (late VII and early VIII centuries). In addition, in the 10th and 11th centuries, a group of Arab travelers wrote works by Istakhri, Ibn Khawqal, Muqaddas, Samani, and Yaqut Hamawi, as well as in Persian written by an unknown author (983). - Maghrib "book.

Extensive and detailed information about the toponyms of the valley is mainly reflected in the historical works and documents created in the 2nd quarter of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. Among them is "Muntahab at-tavorix" ("Book of Selected Histories"), originally written by Muhammadhakimkhan Tora in 1843, "Ansob us-salotin" by historian Mirzoolim Mushrif (probably 20-80 years of the XIX century), who served in the palaces of Kokand khans Mallakhon and Khudoyorkhan. and Tawarih ul-Khawaqin ("Sons of the Sultans and the History of the Khagans"), "Ibratul Khawaqin" ("An Example to the Khans"), written by Niyaz Muhammad Khokandi in Tajik and Uzbek by Khudoyorkhan's decree in 1871-72 / 1889-1890, was one of the local intellectuals. Mirzo Olim Makhdum

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Haji's "History of Turkestan" published in 1915 and "History of Fergana" written in 1916 by the historian Ishakhon Tora Ibrat [2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7], it is also possible to include archival documents related to the history of the Kokand Khanate [8; 9; 10].

Although all the listed historical works were created by historians in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, the main part of the geographical names mentioned in them are units of the toponymic system that appeared in the XVII-XIX centuries. Unlike other literatures of the above period, these works are the latest source of historical toponymy and the beginning of modern toponymy, and the stage of development of Turkic languages, including Uzbek, is felt in the lexical layer of toponyms. It should not be denied that another part of the toponyms of this period also contains elements of the Mongol language. According to experts, the connection of the Uzbek language with the Mongol language occurs in ancient times in the relations with the ancient Altaic languages and in the XIII century during the Mongol conquest of Central Asia [11; 106]. The first use of Mongol elements is also characteristic of the toponymy of the memoirs of the XV-XVI centuries, in which *o'rchin* → 'region'; *dobon* → 'dovon'; *qo'l* → 'river'; *yom // jom* → 'road', 'mail', 'station'; *qopchig'ay* → 'narrow tree' and found in later period sources toponymic terms as *ovul*; *quduq*; *nura // nur* → 'depth'; *o'ba* → 'height' belong to this language. According to toponymists Ts. Nominkhanov, Z. Dosimov, H. Egamov, S. Karaev, Nursuq ("ravine, depth" or "mountain valley"), Povolgon ("landing place, horde" address"), Poloson ("city"), Dalvarzintepa ("choldevor") and Barangar ("stream on the right") hydronyms were also formed on the basis of the Mongolian language [12; 13; 14; 15].

T. Nafasov also spoke about the ancient connection between the Mongol and Uzbek (Turkic) languages, emphasizing that the basis of semantic, structural and functional similarity of words and affixes common to them should be explained by linking them to the most ancient period of language development - Altaic period. without defining the ethnolinguistic nature of specific common words, it is very difficult to determine whether they belong to a language. It is also actively used in the composition of toponyms interprets units such *buloq*, *suv*, *tepa // tuba*, *ko'l*, *dala*, *orol*, *tog*; *o'rda*, *xon // xoqon* as lexemes common to Turkic, Mongol languages [16; 71, 77]. In the sources of the Kokand khanate the following toponyms formed with such common Turkish words common to both lexicons of both languages are found: *Tilovtepa*, *Quyruktepa*, *Oqtepa*, *Sho'rtepa*, *Go'rg'tepa*, *Arziqtepa // Arzangtepa*, *Yulghuntepa*, *Qoratepa*, *Qorovultepa*, *To'qaytepa*, *Mingtepa*, *Tepaqo'ng'on*, *Qoshtepa*, *To'qpo'ytepa*, *Sobirtepa*, *Jaloyirtepa*; *Qarosuv*, *Sarig' suv*; *O'rdabozor*, *Qatagon O'rdasi*, *Yangi o'rda*, *Eski o'rda*;

Xonqishloq, *Xonobod*, *Shahrixon*, *Xon keldi*, *Qal'ai Xon*, *Madrasayi Xon*; *Tog'liq*; *Bulog'boshi*.

If we look at the sources of the period in question, we can see that most of the elements specific to the Turkic-Mongol language came in as ethnic names. In turn, such ethnotoponyms are based on the names of the tribes of the Mongol, Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak peoples who have lived in Central Asia for a long time. Qataghan ordasy, Uyghur marguzor, Bahrin, Butakora, Yobu, Kaltatay, Samonchi kipchak, Dehqonto, Urgenji, Boymoq, Altikush, Ghazi Yoglik // Gozyoglig (based on Ghazoyogli ethnonym), Minglar, Turkmen, Kangit, Kashgar, Jaloy These include Kangli Korboshi, Beshkapa, Kapa Kochkor, Chahor Kungrat, Qatagan Mergan. A group of ethnonyms is also reflected in the names of city gates belonging to the territory of the Kokand khanate: Darvozai Bahrin, Darvozai Toglik, Urgench // Urgenj Darvozai, Darvozai Qatagan, Qotir Kipchak Darvoza, Kipchak Darvoza and others.

The lexicon of toponymy of the sources of the XIX-XX centuries, which we study, as mentioned above, reflects the process of Turkification, and most of the toponyms of this period are formed by Uzbek lexemes. In particular, it is appropriate to classify such toponyms based on their own layer according to the lexical units of the language used in their structure:

1) names formed by indicators of *qo'rg'on*, *qisloq*, *ariq*, *ko'prik* pointing to a specific object: *Akkurgan*, *Kamyshkurgan*, *Shumkurgan*, *Yangikurgan*, *Uchkurgan*, *Eskikurgan*, *Tepakurgan*, *Turakurgan*; *Eshanqishloq*, *Jarqishloq*, *Yangiqishloq*, *Khoqand kishlak*, *Oyimqishloq*, *Qumqishloq*, *Alim kishloq*; *Altiyarik*, *Kalmak arigi*, *Toshariq*, *Kumariq*, *Chinabad arigi*, *Besharig // Besharik*, *Arikboshi*; *Qoshko'prik*, *Boybota ko'prik*;

2) geomorphological toponyms formed by the terms *qum*, *tosh*, *er*, *yozi* (*dasht*, *cho'l*), *yor* (*jar*), *dung*, *qoqir* denoting the relief structure of the land: *Qaraqchiququm*, *Qashqaqum*, *Qum*, *Panjaqum*; *Toshariq*, *Toshloq*; *Jarer*, *Oq er*; *Yormazor*, *Yormasjid*; *Yozyabon*, *Yaypan* (*Yozi poyon*), *Oqyozi*, *Qorayozi bobo*; *Qaqir*, *Qaqir kitobdor*; *Dong qishloq*, *Dong saroy*;

3) toponyms formed by yellow, black, blue, white, *ola* lexemes representing the meaning of color. Most of them are found in ethnotoponyms: *Qoratepa*, *Bolalik Qaroyag'och*, *Hasanqora*, *Bo'taqora*, *Qo'ra G'ulja*, *Qoraqushchi*, *Qoraqoltak*, *Qo'ra mulla*, *Qorayantoq*, *Qarosuv*; *Oqqo'rg'on*, *Oqtepa*, *Oq jangal*, *Oqjar*, *Oq ko'l*, *Oqer*, *Oqmachit*; *Kukto'nlik ota*, *Kuk to'ppi*; *Sarig' suv*; *Olabaytal*; *Qizilmush*, *Qizilqiyoyq*;

4) names based on the numbers *uch*, *to'rt*, *besht*, *olti*, *o'ttiz*, *qirq* (three, four, five, six, thirty, forty) indicating the number: *uchqo'rg'on*; *Uchbilak*, *To'rtayg'ir*; *Besh terak*, *Beshentak*, *Besharig' // Besharaq*; *Oltidan bir*, *Oltiariq*, *Oltiqush*; *o'tsiz zambir*; *Qirq ketmon*;

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5) names formed with *eski* (old), *yangi* (new) adjectives representing the character: *Yangiqishloq*, *Yangi o'rda*, *Kapa yangi qishloq*, *Yangiqo'rg'on*; *Eskiqo'rg'on*, *Eski o'rda*;

6) names based on the names of plants, trees, and some concepts associated with them *tol*, *yulg'un*, *yantok*, *turangi*, *qamish*, *terak*, *zig'ir*, *yig'och* // *yag'och*: *Saritol*, *Mozortol*, *Baxshitol*, *Tol*, *Yakkatol*, *Qaroqchitol*; *Mayda yulg'un*, *Yulg'untepa*; *Qamishqo'rg'on*, *Qamishloq mazor*; *Bolalig Qarayog'och*; *yanvar*; *Chorbog' turangi*, *Beshterak*, *Zig'ir qishloq*;

7) verb-based nouns: *Qaynari Umar* // *Qaynar*, *Qaynar Oxund*, *Qaynari kalon*; *Yoyilma*, *Zarilama*, *Bilqillama*, *Gadoy topmas*, *Qumbosti*, *Non yemas*, *Xon keldi*, *Qirqib oldi*;

8) Names with Uzbek affixes such as *-chi*, *-lik* // *-lig* // *-liq*, *-ma*, *-loq*, *-mas*, *-r* (*-ar*): *Mirboqi eshikchi*, *O'qchi*, *Qoraqushchi*, *Miltiqchi*, *Qushchi*, *Samonchi qipchoq* // *Samonchi*; *Degrezlik*, *Mazanglik*, *Bolalig qorayog'och*, *Ko'kto'nlik ota*, *Tog'liq*, *Ovlig'*, *G'ozoyog'lig*; *Bilqillama*, *Yoyilma*, *Zarilama*, *Chunqayma*; *Toshloq*, *Qamishloq mazor*; *Non emas*, *Gadoy topmas*; *Qaynari Umar* // *Qaynar*, *Qaynari katta*, *Qaynari Oxund*.

Names formed by the Turkish terms *yaypan*, *chek*, *qaqir*, *kaynar*, which are characteristic of the lexical layer of the toponymy of the Fergana valley, also appear in the toponyms originally created during the Kokand khanate. In particular, in the archival documents on the history of the khanate, the terms *yaypan kalon* - (بيپان کلان), *Yaypan G'ani* - بيپان (غنى), *Yaypan Elchi* - (بيپان ايلچی), *Yaypan Kulibek* - (بيپان قلی بيك) are recorded [10; 381]. Although the *Yaypan* unit is interpreted by Z. Dusimov as a geographical term meaning "summer", "plain", "desert", "nakedness", S. Karaev considers it to be a tribal name due to its use together with human names [13; 161]. This idea is confirmed by the Chinese scholar A. Khodjaev, who noted in his research that in ancient times there was a khanate of the same name in the northwest of Lake Issyk-Kul, on the shores of Lake Balkhash. The name of the khanate is mentioned in the chronicles as *Yivatpuan* (pronounced *Yuepan*), which was a Chinese transcription of the word *Yoritgan*, which means "light", "sun" in Turkish. The *Yaypan*-based toponyms in the Fergana Valley may have originated as a result of the migration of these *Yaypan* to the valley [18; 19].

The term *check* is used in toponyms to mean "separated land", "son of the khan, private husband of the bek and other toras". In the archival documents A.L. Troitskaya lists more than fifty names of villages belonging to the khanate formed with him: *Chek Oftobachi*, *Chek Madiyor*, *Chek Yusufxo'ja*, *Chek Mirzaobod*, *Chek Sharif sarkor*, *Chek Madaminbek*, *Chek Jo'rabek*... [9; 49, 50] The use of the term *qaqir*, which means "dry land" in Turkish, is also characteristic of toponyms of the region, and in our

opinion, it is now common in different parts of the valley. The emergence of toponyms such as *Dahana Qaqir*, *Oyimchaqaqir*, *Qizilqaqir*, *Qaqirchek* also belongs to this period. Another toponymic unit mentioned in the sources on the history of the khanate is the term *kaynar*, which is used in the names to mean "a spring whose water rises from the bottom up". It is also said that the water structure, which is pumped out of the lowlands through pipes, is also hot [17; 130]. In the memoirs there are the toponyms *Qaynari Umar* // *Qaynar*, *Qaynar Akhund*, *Qaynari kalon* formed with him.

In addition to the generality of the lexical layers of the toponymy of the sources of the history of the Kokand Khanate, it should be noted that most of the anthropotoponyms currently distributed in the Fergana Valley originated in connection with this period. In the formation of anthropotoponyms, the role and place of people in society is important, mainly taking into account the connection of the person with the place (object). For example, at a time when each piece of land was someone's private property, the name of its owner became the main distinguishing feature [19; 30]. N.Okhunov, a scholar who has conducted important research on the toponyms of the valley, noted that most of the anthropotoponyms of this period were formed by the names of khans and their children, brothers, cousins, officials, scholars, military commanders, clergymen who held important positions in the palace. [21; 26]. For example, in the sources we have listed, *Pongoz* (*Ponsod Gazi*), *Qaynari Umar*, *Jalal-Abad*, *Hasankara*, *Chamash* // *Chamashbiy* (related to the name of Shahmastbiy, a descendant of Shahrukh Khan) formed in this species [4; 39], *Kurban mergan*, *Bibi Ubayda* (*Buvayda*), *Qishloq Avazboy*, *Muhammadquliabad*, *Chek Mallabek*, *Davlat botir*, *Yaypan G'ani*, *Yaypan Qulibek*, *Turk Abdulholiq*, *Sobirtepa*, *Hojibek*, *Karimbobo*, *Tilov Sultanbiy*, *Karmak Sulaymonbek*. The following anthropo-oikonoms found in different parts of the Fergana valley are also names formed during the Kokand khanate: *Sheralichek*, *Nasriddinabad*, *Ormonbek*, *Sultanmurodbek* (*Balikchi t.*), *Kholmatdodho* (*Asaka t.*), *Avliyochek* (*one of Khudoyorkhan's closest advisers.*), *Oftobachichek* (*Oltink. T.*), *Jumaboichek*, *Mallakhon*, *Khudoyorkhan*, *Ashirqulmergan* (*Uzb.t.*), *Hasankurgancha*, *Yusufkurgancha*, *Hakimto'ra*, *Alimergan*, *Rahmatillo* (*Buvayda t.*), *Botirkhoja*, *Qurbon Eshkar*, *Uroz*, *Boboshbek* (*Uchk.t.*), *Saydaliobod*, *Chek Nasriddin* (*Rish. T.*), *Chek Jurabek*, *Chek Sharif*, *Numanabad* (*Furkat t.*), *Tokhlimergan*, *Davronbek* (*Kokand*) and others.

In addition, a certain layer of toponymy of this period are the names formed on the basis of khanate-specific deeds, such as *oyim*, *oyimcha*, *mir* // *amir*, *xon*, *shoh*, *to'ra*, *bek*, *mergan*, *ponsod*, *muhimram*, *hundaychi*, *qo'rboshi*. Most of them belong to the layer of names used in conjunction with anthroponyms:

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Xokim oyim, Xonqishloq, Qo'zoq oyim, Xudaychi, Oyimqishloq, Mirobod, Mahram, Dahmai shox, Hazrati shohona, Qalai xon // To'raqo'g'on, Xonobod, Shaxrixon // Shaxri amir, Madrasayi Xon, Pong'oz (Ponsod G'oz), Qurbon, Bekba mergan, Qangli qo'rboshi, Qatagon mergan, Qangli xalifa kabilar. yuqorida vodiya bu turda ko'proq kuchayishidagi toponimlarni ko'rish mumkin: Oyimchaqagir, Oyim, Qurbonmergan, Ashiqulmergan, Otaliq, Dastaurxonchi (O'zb.t.), Katta Amirobod, Kichik Amirobod (Dang.t.), Oyimcha (Qusht. t.), Begvachcha (Bog'dod t.), Ponsod, Oyim (Buv. t.), Bakovul (Uchk.t.), Shikorbegi, Noib ko'prigi (Qo'qon

sh.), Oftobachichek (Oltink. t.), Mallaxon, Xudoyorxon, Qurbonmergan, Achirqulmergan (O'zb.t.), Xolmatdodholar (Asaka t.), Xonqo'rg'on (Koson. t.), Xonobod (Qo'sh., Nam., Pop t.), Sharifmergan (Uychi t.), O'rta Xonobod, Mirobod (Pop t.).

Conclusion

Thus, the toponymy of this period was formed in harmony with the history of the people, its language and social life, and formed a specific stage of development of language construction, lexicon of Turkic languages, including Uzbek.

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