

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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: 2022 Issue: 03 Volume: 107

Published: 21.03.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Mohichehra Mirzayeva

Karakalpak State University named after Berdaq
Master's degree in Linguistics (Uzbek)

GRAMMATIC STRUCTURE OF SOME OYKONYMS OF THE SURKHANDARYA REGION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF DENAU DISTRICT)

Abstract: The grammatical structure of the oykonyms of the Denau District of the Surkhandarya area is discussed in this article. Simple, joint, and compound oykonyms were investigated as simple, joint, and compound oykonyms in the same territory. The toponymization of derivative terms gave rise to the majority of the oykonyms in the area (onomastic method of conjugation).

Key words: ethnonym, component, toponymic forms, historical core, derivative oykonyms, geographic terminology, toponymic indicator, onomastics, anthroponymy, hydronym.

Language: English

Citation: Mirzayeva, M. (2022). Grammatic structure of some oykonyms of the Surkhandarya Region (on the example of Denau District). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 03 (107), 681-684.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-03-107-48> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.03.107.48>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

The territory of the Surkhandarya region is one of the ancient cultural centers of Central Asia. In the Middle Ages, it was considered the historical core of the Chaghaniyon (Saghaniyon in Arabic sources) region. According to the Arab geography Muqsiy (X century), there were about 16000 villages in Saghaniyon. [1; 126] Chaghaniyon was near the present City of Denau. Some sources say that Denau is an ancient name.

Observations carried out on the grammatical structure of oykonyms in the Denau district (oykonym means City, Village, hometown and other population living quarters) showed that according to the structure of oykonyms there are three types:

I Simple oykonyms. Oykonyms consisting of one simple word, are considered simple oykonyms. Among the Stallions of the Denau district, the names of such a place can be cited as an example of *O'rikzor*, *Lolazor*, *Totuvlik*, *Chim*, *Chambil*, *Jamatak*, *Lo'pon*, *Ozod*, *Pojur*, *Lochin*, *Ushor*, *Sebzor*, *Yurchi*. Such a simple Stallion of this type differs from the stallion horses, which by structure consists of several components. Simple oykonyms are divided into tubal and derivative oykonyms depending on the toponym. [2:41-42] In the composition of the root words

oykonyms there will be no word-building morphemes. To such Stallions it is possible to give an example of *grass*, *Willow*, *free*, *Valley*, *Lochin*, *pattern*, *usor* etc. *Yasama* oykonimlar is a robbery in the territory of the Denau district. These can be brought such oykonyms as *Lamb*, *delightful*, *apricot*, *tulips*, *Sebzor*, *Youth*, *Peace*, *Harmony*, *friendship*, *Spring*, *Gulistan*, *Nuristan*, *Uzbekistan*, *entrepreneur*, *scholar*, *industrialist*, *Jurchi*. Toponomist scientist T. Rakhmatov showed that simple toponyms, formed from the root words, can be formed as follows:

- from geographic Temin (Lake, Spring, Shadow, Mountain, adir, country, hell);
- from ethnonyms (Niman, chibar, sweet, solin, mergen, Koza, Mongolian);
- names and surnames of people (Abay, Shodman, Okhunboboyev);
- from the names of animals and plants (canvas, Poplar, grass, plumage); [3: 31]

In the Denau district, morphological (toponymic) forms like *-li*, *-lik*, *-chi*, *-chilik*, *-zor*, *-kor*, *-iston* are commonly utilized in the formation of basic oykonyms. Let's have a look at it.

- I'm not sure. In today's Uzbek language, *-li* suffix is an adjective-building suffix derived primarily from terms in the horse category. (4:51)

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Delightful, for example. According to Turkish scientist E.V. Sevortyan has an ethnographic value and is commonly employed in Vietnamese formation. [5:395]

In the Denau region, oykonoms created with the same suffix are quite rare. A gorgeous lamb-eared Stallion can be used as an example for them. The lamb Stallion, on the other hand, is a derivative simple stallion derived from animal names.

-lik suffix the law is straightforward, oykonoms. This suffix is considered a historical suffix, including variants such as -lik/lig/lug in old Turkish languages. - The terms with likenesses denote the possession of a certain subject or substance, as noticed by the renowned linguist Mahmud Qashgari. [6: 499] According to Azim Hajiyev, this suffix is generated mostly from noun, adjective, and adverb terms in the present Uzbek language. [4:42]

The law is straightforward, oykonoms. This suffix is considered a historical suffix, including variants such as -lik/lig/lug in old Turkic languages. - The terms with likenesses denote the possession of a certain subject or substance, as noticed by the renowned linguist Mahmud Qashgari. [6: 499] According to Azim Hajiyev, this suffix is generated mostly from noun, adjective, and adverb terms in the present Uzbek language. [4:42]

-zor - simple oykonoms with dice. By origin -zor suffix is an element of the Persian-Tajik language. This suffix is added to nouns and forms toponyms. Most often, -zor suffix refers to botanical terms, that is, to the names of plants and fruit trees, where there is a lot of the genus. Made with the help of -zor can be found in all regions of our republic. In the area we are studying, there are also place names-with the help. Including: *O'rikzor, Lozazor*.

-kor suffix is simple okonoms. The main part of the words that are used with the help of this suffix and are now used in the Uzbek language are words that have mastered the Persian-Tajik language (ready); Sinner, hypocrite, entrepreneur, etc. [4:54]

Actually, -kor suffix helps to make individuals nouns in Uzbek language at this period, case in point: *g'allakor, paxtakor*. It depends on -kor suffix means that, place names maybe common use: *Sohibkor, Ziyokor*

-iston suffix is simple okonoms. This suffix means that, national names or country names, or it comes with other words and make a news words, those refer to residential country or nations names, it usually formed nouns. For example: *Tojik-iston, Arman-iston* as well. We are learning area -iston suffix comes with place names, such as: *O'zbekiston, Nuriston, Bahoriston, Guliston*.

II. Compound oykonoms it is formed from the combination of two or more words: *Qoratepa, Mehnatobod, Yangikuch* as well.

According to the morphological structure of the joint stallions are divided into the following types:

1. Noun+noun joint oykonoms in the mold. In the second part of the joint oykonoms of this type often take part such words as top, spring, prosperous, struggle. The first part of them can be made from anthroponyms, ethnonyms, phytonyms, gidronyms. In this area, too, to the joint oykonoms in the noun+noun mold *Surnaytepa, Dunyotepa, Gulobod, Paxtakurash* as well place oykonoms.

2. Adjective+noun joint oykonoms in the mold. The first part of the joint names, made in this mold, represents color-hue, size, taste. *Qiziljar, Oqqo'rg'on, Yangikuch, Zaxartepa* like aykonim are the names of the place where it is made so.

III. Accumulated Stallions.

Place names consisting of three or more components are called compound oykonoms. It can be met many such oykonoms in the structure of the toponymy of Uzbekistan. In particular, the philologist scientist T. Rakhmatov provides information about Yakkabuloksoy, Epepasoy, Oykonimlari in his scientific research work called "Toponymy of Samarkand City and its suburbs". [43] on the territory of the Denov district there are also compound oykonoms, to which there are Place Names *Qovunlisoy, Qorabog'tepa*.

The fundamental reason for the toponym's established existence is that individuals rarely consider the meaning of a term before it becomes a toponym. As a result, the nominative of any object remains the word. If you carefully examine this toponym, even a small object name, known as a microtoponym, may turn out to be "Makroguvoh," which otherwise represented a significant historical event. The names of the seeds that carried key events from different times, as well as the names of historical personalities, are known to reflect toponyms. There are also Place Names with the names of tarkhy people on the Denau district's territory. Examples of aykonoms include *Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Ibn Sina, Abdurahman Jami, Su' Alloyor, Muqumiy*.

It is feasible to determine the location of the Uzbek Seeds based on toponymy. Many villages in our nation are named *Jalayir*, for example. The *Jalayir* tribe resided in the Ohangaran Basin and near *Khujand* from the beginning of the thirteenth century till 1375. Amir Temur executed the commander of the *Jalayirs* and transplanted the *Jalayirs* to separate sides that year for his steadfast opposition. Since then, other ethnic groups under their authority have begun to be referred to be Algerians, in addition to the actual *Jalayirs*. The present-day *Jalayir* communities have a similar heritage. As a result, toponyms always arrive in the world as a result of historical events.

the suffix -lar This does not include the suffix in the series of word-building morphemes, according to Professor A. G'ulomov. It signifies a further indefinite plural, respect, emphasis on any thinking, *Khon* concretization of the concept, and generality. Such a person as *Oylarxon, Qizlaroy*, passes the function of

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

making a name in the composition of three names and in this place throughout these months of life. It makes no difference to the meaning of the word.

Observations show that the larvae form only toponyms related to people: *Arabs, Princes, rich people, jewelers, leper, sheikhs*, etc. According to the 1959 census, the population of the Khorezm region ends with the addition of more than 720 people from more than 80 thousand people. It is interesting to note that among these names are toponyms such as *dogs, Seagulls, goats, Crows three*. In such a comparison, these toponyms are similar to content on animal names. But in fact it is not so: there are names of seeds, which are called *Foam, gravel (hyacinth), goat, Crow*. The toponyms that have not yet been mentioned are named after these seeds. For example, a crow means "the place where people from the crow's Seeds Live".

-on suffix. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, this Tajik language forms the opposite toponym, and some social group of people, case in point: 1) to a certain nation - Arab (arabs), Kyrgyz (Kyrgyz), Uzbek (Uzbeks); 2) some kind of seed-aymakka – Manguton (mangits), Minggon (people from a thousand seeds); 3) to a certain category - Mirzoyon (secretaries), Tarkhon (Oli-tax-exempt); 4) craft - profession-Wicker (Wicker), kosagaron (Cup Masters), word-wicker (needle Masters); 5) denote the belonging of religion to the kikode: Muḡeti, Muḡiyon (fire worshippers), Hinduyan (Hindus), etc.

Toponymist A.L.Khromov (Dushanbe) believes that *-o'n* (on) suffix is poorly used in *matcha* (Mastchoh) dialects, as well as in all Tajik dialects. The sameikikli toponyms are considered quite ancient. At the present time, the plural suffix *-o* (*ho*) is applied to the *-on* suffix. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the plural toponyms *-o* (*ho*) are extremely rare in the composition of toponyms, and *boMsa* is so much associated with the main component of my toponym that it is difficult to notice it.[11;9]

-ot (*t*) suffix. Toponym *yasayan buiksiks* appeared in two different ways: one is Arabic, the other is watery. In addition, *-t* comes in the ancient Turkic language, and in the Mongolian language, too, in the plural.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur wrote only one toponym in two forms: *Badaxshon-Badaxshonot, Lamg'on-Lamg'onot, Xuroson-Xurosonot, Hinduston-Hindustonot*.

It is also known that the Land of Gilons and Garmser in Iran is written in the forms of Gilonot and Garmserot.

Academic V.V.Bartold spoke about the history of Badakhshan, it was said that the mountain country was also in the style of *Badaxshonot* in the form of an Arabic plural in historical sources. So is the truth. In the examples given above, Arabic *-ot* suffix reminds

the Russian suffix *-kina* (Kievkina, Smolenkina) and also denotes the around atrophy of this place.

Also, when Babur writes India in the form of coconut, before that he certainly uses the word "tomam" (whole), and consequently, when he says "tomam Hindustonot", he understands the whole of India and its surroundings.

The name of the city of Herat in Afghanistan can also be included in this sentence. The name of this city was originally in the form of *Hiri*. Hiri was gradually expanded during the period of the capital and during the Navoi period it extended along the river to 15-16 km. The city of *Hiri* began to be called *Hiro* (*Hiri Hot*) with its environs, and we believe that the same name has become law.

The island of *Miyonkol*, which is located between the Tar - Moks of the Zarafshan River and the so-called Karadarya and Akdarya, along with around atrophy, is also referred to as *Miyonkolot*. Toponyms, such as *Bogot, Rabot*, really mean the plural. *Bogot* - "Gardens", *Rabot* - "rabots". It is known that Pamir is also written in the form of a Pamir, since there were a lot of tomatoes (in the works of English authors nine Pamir was noted).

It is worth noting that some Turkishlogists believe that the Arabic-noun plural does not meet in the composition of Turkic, including Uzbek words. However, it is known that the noun suffix *-* in the plural, in the XIII-XV centuries, the words Uzbek village, Army were added to the end and used in the style of the village, Army. By the way-the noun suffix toponyms also made.

We mentioned that *-t* (*-ot*) suffix is also plural suffix in the language of SUHD. Scientists have studied the grammatical properties of the "Yag'nob" language, which is considered the current continuation of the *Sug'd* language, and proved that this is a rear suffix, denoting the plural-*t* in both languages. For example, in the YAG'nab language, the plural of the word brother is akot (akaot), the plural of the word Jo'ra (partner) is jo'rot, the plural of the word cave (mountain) – g'ararot, etc.

In toponymy, however, we have a completely different landscape: the *lar* suffix is a topoform in which numerous toponyms reside.

In conclusion, the Surkhondarya region is divided into simple, joint and compound oykonoms according to the names of the places in the Denau district. Part of the simple words are the root words, the majority of which came into being with the toponym of the derivative words. The joint oykonom consists mainly of noun+noun, adjective+noun molds according to the structure, made by means of a syntactic-lexical method. And the compound oykonoms are formed from three or more words, which in the system of oykonoms constitute an insignificant amount.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

References:

1. Koraev, S. (2006). *Ўzbekiston viloyati toponimlari*. Tashkent.
2. Rahmatov T. (1973). *Toponimija goroda Samarkanda ego okrestnostej*. Avtoref.diss. ... kand.filol.nauk. In-t. Jazykoznanija ANSSSR.- Moskva.
3. Davurova, X. (2020). *Oykonimlarning grammatik tuzilishi*. Til va adabiyot ta'limi.9-son.
4. Xozhiev, A. (1989). *Ўzbek tili s'yz jasalishi*. Toshkent.
5. Sevortjan, Je.V. (1980). *Jetimologicheskij slovar` turkskih jazykov*.- Moskva: Nauka.
6. Koshg'ariy, M. (1960, 1963). *Devonu lug'otit turk*. III tom. Toshkent: Fan.
7. Nafasov, T. (1988). *U'zbekiston toponimlarining izoh,li lugati*. Toshkent.
8. Tursunov, S. (2008). *Surhondarjo viloyati toponimlari*. Toshkent.
9. Hasanov, H. (1962). *Geografik nomlar imlosi*. Toshkent.
10. Ohunov, N. (1994). *Zhoj nomlari ta#biri*. Toshkent.