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## GENERAL PROPERTIES OF ORONIMS

**Abstract:** *Oronyms are a branch of toponymy that studies the names of different forms and is one of the least developed fields of onomastic sciences. The analysis of the study aspects of oronyms is an important tool in solving many problems of linguistics, history, ethnography and geography, providing a number of valuable data and scientific evidence.*

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### Introduction

As you know, oronyms are a branch of toponymy that studies the names of different forms and is one of the least developed branches of onomastic science. Oronyms contain a number of information:

- 1) features of geographical names;
- 2) belonging to one or more languages;
- 3) semantics and etymology of oronyms;
- 4) dialectology of oronyms;
- 5) commonality with linguistics, geography, history, ethnography, geological sciences.

The analysis of the study aspects of the above oronyms is an important tool in solving many problems of linguistics, history, ethnography and geography and provides a number of valuable data and scientific evidence.

### The main part

The relevance of the study of oronyms is due to the fact that most of them have not yet been widely studied in toponymic, etymological and other dictionaries, as well as the lack of scholars and researchers who know the priceless treasures of geographical names and vocabulary. In this regard, the collection of toponymic materials in onomastic expeditions remains relevant.

Lexical-semantic analysis of oronyms, the life and people of a particular region, the type and

characteristics of economic and cultural activities, socio-political structure, the creation of social and geographical conditions specific to the most ancient beliefs of the people and lexical-semantic groups of oronyms in the region the study allows the identification of various causes of naming.

The analyzed materials are important in solving current onomastic problems, as well as in the relative historical study of oronyms.

The scientific approach to toponymic data was extensively studied in the works of Eastern scholars in the Middle Ages. In particular, Abu Rayhan Beruni (X-XI centuries), Mahmud Kashgari (XI century) were engaged in the scientific interpretation of the etymology of toponyms, and in his works wrote a number of interesting explanations and valuable information about Asian hydronyms.

However, the definition of some toponyms found in medieval sources has a speculative basis and there is no clear methodology for studying toponyms.

As you know, oronyms contain a lot of geographical names. There are more than half a billion geographical names in the world. Geographical names have been known to us for a long time. However, some locals still do not know the origin of the name of the place where they live. The origin of these names is not accidental.

The local oronyms were called "Craftsman Folk Science" by academician L.S. Berg. The scholar also

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notes that "it is the result of centuries of constant observation by the local population and the creativity of such a remarkable community that folk sayings deserve careful treatment by philologists and especially geographers [3, 99].

According to Academician JK Groth, "A topographic name is never accidental or meaningless. Basically, it represents an interest in the path, the place, the specific properties of the object for the mind and the imagination [4, 32]".

The famous philologist A. Superanskaya evaluates geographical names as follows: "Geographical names are probably the same material culture as the remains of primitive houses, coins, bones and vessels. If you look at them carefully and collect and study, very you can get valuable historical information" [4, 13].

"People are always faced with geographical names. These geographical names will accompany him throughout his life. One explores geographical names in one's life. It is impossible to imagine the life of modern society without geographical names," writes E. Murzaev, a well-known expert in the field of toponymy. - They everywhere and always encourage us to think from early childhood. The local village, the residential street, the city - the country - all have their own names" [5, 177].

Man has long been interested in the origin of geographical names, primarily their territory, their meaning and significance.

Oronymic toponyms reflect the peculiarities of the relief. The peculiarity of the relief is associated with the famous names of mountain ranges, massifs and hills.

Oronym is the name of the earth's surface, ie any orographic object: mountains, ridges, valleys, hills, ravines.

The linguistic structure of oronyms is complex. Because of the historical conditions in the mountainous areas, there are representatives of different peoples, although not permanent, but each ethnic group has its own approach to the mountain landscape and names the objects in their own language.

The distinction between naturally occurring oronyms in the vernacular and artificially invented "biblical" names for large mountain ranges is also significant. The natives of a mountainous region may have many names that distinguish individual mountains and their parts, but may not have a common name for the whole mountain range.

According to E.M. Pospelov, "Names used in literature and maps for humans are usually spread by giving the whole object the name of one of its elements or a completely new name. The first method is often used for individual mountains, the second for mountain ranges. , the locals learned the names of Tien Shan and Pamir mainly through literature" [6, 256].

In order to study oronyms, one must first begin to study the place of residence, the street, and the microtoponyms located near them.

In the first stage, this requires research efforts, including the collection of data on geographical names.

Oronymy serves as one of the sources used in history, ethnography and linguistics with important cultural and historical information. It reflects the natural realities, the developmental characteristics of this region, the worldview of the people. All oronyms have one thing in common - they to some extent reflect the social, economic and geographical aspects of human society.

The use of etymological, formant, and derivative analysis methods in the study of oronyms has become a tradition.

In toponymy, the etymological method plays an important role as one of the most ancient methods, helping to reconstruct the original meaning of a geographical term or name. However, from a purely linguistic point of view, the usual analysis of the etymology of a lexical fact does not allow a correct understanding of the root causes of the emergence of toponyms. This requires consideration of geographical, socio-political, and cultural-historical factors and conditions that may vary from region to region.

Oronyms, like toponyms, are analyzed by linguistic means of a derivative method based on the study of the mass repetitive elements of nouns. Such elements, commonly referred to as formants, are often the final elements of nouns with conjunctive suffixes.

Scholars such as VA Nikonov, RZ Shakurov - "Toponyms are the names of any element of the relief of the earth, that is, the names of any orographic object (whether negative or positive) [7, 36].

As Humboldt wrote in Central Asia, "The oldest names for mountain ranges and large rivers were almost everywhere only 'mountain' or 'water'." This is because in ancient times, the space known to primitive man was limited and there was no need to name the object. Therefore, people call a river a river and a mountain a mountain.

Oronim is a type of toponym. Any object on the surface has a positive (mountain, ridge, hill) and a negative (valley, deep, cliff) name. There are a number of possible reasons for naming oronyms. Basically, it reflects the size, shape, color of the object, the presence of plants, that is, the peculiarities of oronymic toponyms.

Depending on the nature of the objects identified, oronyms are divided into three groups based on their external features:

- oronymes that have a "plus" sign, that is, oronyms that rise above a flat level;
- objects located on the sign "zero", ie oronyms located in the plane;

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- oronyms denoting things that have a "negative" sign, that is, different states of decline relative to the plane level.

There are specific methods for studying, understanding, and interpreting geographical names, such as linguistic-phonetic analysis of words and names; historical method, i.e. the connection of a name with certain historical events, people, peoples; is a geographical method that involves studying, analyzing, and drawing conclusions about a geographic object, and working with maps.

## Conclusion

As a result of the analysis of oronyms, the names of the relief forms of the Sokh oasis are etymologically related to the names of the original settlers.

Territorially, the Sokh oasis is not the same as the names of relief forms. The highest density of oronyms is in the geomorphological zoning in the northwest of the region, with Mount Lazarus having the highest density of oronyms.

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