

NAME FORMATION ISSUES IN TOPONYMY OF JONDOR DISTRICT

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the issue of the formation of toponyms located in the territory of the Jondor district of the Bukhara region. In order to clarify the content of the topic, information is provided on the method of creating new names in the formation of toponyms, the existence of a method of borrowing names from other languages, their formation in morphological and syntactic ways, the combination of composite toponym components by adaptation, fusion, control, etc.

Keywords: Bukhara, Jondor, toponym, microtoponym, N. Okhunov, N. Mingboyev, Z. Dosimov.

Introduction

Toponymy, as an integral part of the language vocabulary, undergoes certain changes. Since toponymy is a lexical layer closely related to the social life, ideology and spirituality of society, the politics of the nation, the renewal and changes in the worldview of society lead to a constant assessment and reassessment of existing place names. A vivid example of this is the toponymic policy of the state of Uzbekistan during the period of independence. Thanks to this policy, huge changes have occurred in the structure of place names in Uzbekistan. Many names associated with the ideas of the Soviet era have gone out of use, on the contrary, many historical, national and Uzbek, folk names that were suppressed under the pressure of communist ideology and fell into oblivion in those times have been revived. Also, the Uzbek toponymy system has been enriched with new names expressing the ideals and aspirations of the period of independence. The toponymic system of any language is not only the product of a certain era, a certain socio-political views. The toponymy system is a product of the centuries-old development of the linguistic onomastic system. Therefore, in the Uzbek toponymy system, the most ancient historical toponyms, toponyms of the recent past, toponyms of the modern era and completely new toponyms coexist. This situation is also relevant for the microtoponymy system of the Jondor district. Of course, it is impossible to determine exactly when all the names in the toponymy system appeared. Because the time and by whom many names were given is now forgotten. Therefore, the creators of place names are considered to be the people, and such names are called natural toponyms, folk names. Although the history and foundations of the appearance of names are forgotten, the features of any toponym as a linguistic product are preserved. This is determined by analyzing the formation and grammatical structure of many names. We should note George R. Stewart, one of the leading scientists in the study of



toponymy, as the first researcher to systematically classify place names possible. In 1954, an article entitled “Classification of Place Names” was published in the journal “Names”. His typology, based on the “naming process”, distinguishes ten main types of toponyms: 1) descriptive names and compass-point names (names that describe and classify the quality or location of an object; 2) associative names (names that cause associations with various objects); 3) event names (names from an event related to a person, G. Stewart also includes in this group the actions of God, calendar names, animal names, names of human actions, names expressing feelings, names made up of words); 4) possessive nouns (names derived from some idea of possession); 5) commemorative names (names given in memory of or in honor of outstanding people and names expressing abstract qualities); 6) descriptive names (names that describe some attractive features of a geographical object names given by); 7) folk etymologies (pseudo-etymological names); 8) invented names (names consciously formed from fragments of other words or names formed by changing initial letters, letters or syllables, or in other ways); 9) erroneous names (names that arose as a result of a mistake made when transferring from one language to another, mishearing a spoken word, or misinterpreting sounds in writing); 10) transfer names (names transferred from one place to another) Summarizing all the points given, it can be said that toponyms are the greatest linguistic and cultural-spiritual wealth of all countries created by mankind over the centuries. There are a lot of place names in English. The uniqueness of geographical names is that, in addition to naming the objects they represent, they also convey ideological knowledge from the past in our modern everyday life. They reflect social and historical facts in the development of society. Toponyms are considered to be the product of human cognitive activity, creating relationships between place names in the world and people. In particular, they are used to replace names that have disappeared from use, to give new names to new objects, and to The giving of new names is carried out on the basis of certain linguistic laws. Two ways stand out:

1. The method of creating a new name.
2. The method of borrowing names from other languages.

Also, various classes are distinguished among toponyms, for example:

1. Oronyms - names of raised relief forms (mountains, ridges, peaks, hills);
2. Speleonyms - names of natural underground structures;
3. Horonyms - names of any territory (region, district, state);
4. Natural burials - names of geographical areas;
5. Administrative horonyms - names of political units and states (cratonyms);
6. Urbanonyms - names of intercity objects;
7. Agoronyms - names of squares;
8. Godonyms - street names;
9. Dronyms - names of communication routes;
10. Oikononyms - names of settlements;
11. Astionyms - names of cities;
12. Komonyms - names of rural settlements;
13. Hydronyms - geographical names of water bodies, including:



14. Gelonyms - names of swamps, marshes;

15. Limnonyms - names of lakes; Agronyms - names of cultivated areas: cultivated areas, fields, etc. Drimonyms (ancient Greek: δρυμός "oak, forest, grove" + ὄνομα "name, name") - names of forests, groves, pine forests, etc.

The toponyms of the Jondor district are divided into the following types according to their structure:

Basic Jondor toponyms:

Gilamchilar;

Tashabbuskor;

Tandirsozlar;

Madadkor;

Chilonzor;

Pillachi;

Porlok;

Mustakillik;

Sohibkorlar;

Fidokorlar;

Bekhizor;

Asbobsoz;

Arabkhona;

Hurriyat;

O`qituvchilar;

Zamondosh;

Tobagar;

Uzbekistan.

Combined Jondor toponyms:

Mohonkol;

Tashkuduk;

Zhuyimomin;

Boshtepa;

Yalpoktepa;

Dagalbosh;

Laylaktepa;

Khojaxotin;

Karakir;

Chorbog`ti;

Jo`rsaktepa;

Tahyokir;

Samonchuk.



In conclusion, it can be said that just as any place name has a history of origin, its types according to their structure also serve to reveal the essence of toponymic issues.

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