

## **Classification of Oykons (On the Example of Bukhara Region)**

**Timur Khojaoglu**

Professor at Michigan State University (USA) Michigan State University, USA

**Nodira Adizova**

Associate Professor of the Pedagogical Institute of Bukhara State University

**Kilichev Bayramali Ergashevich**

Professor, Bukhara State University

### **Annotation**

The thematic-nominal classification of Bukhara district toponymy is presented in this article. The names of some microtoponyms include the names of the Turkic peoples, including the tribes and tribes of the Uzbek people, and their branches and networks, and we have analyzed and commented on them. It discusses topical issues of toponymics, including the etymology of microstructures of Bukhara district.

**Keywords:** Onomastics, toponyms, microtoponym, macrotoponym, footsteps, agronym, necron, lexical basis, etymology, linguistic, morphemic.

**Introduction.** Topics are objects of study of linguistics, geography, history, geology. They reflect the history and destiny of the people and the people. The place names are one of the unique monuments of nations, nations and peoples with a long history.

This is because they represent a world of history and destiny. As a separate branch of onomastics linguistics, famous etymological studies of toponyms and their vocabulary in toponymics, which is one of its branches, are of great theoretical and practical significance. Materials and methods of the article. For the article, more than 1,450 toponymy materials collected in the Bukhara district toponymy for the period 2017-2019 were collected as the analysis object. Illustrative, historical and comparative scientific methods were used to cover the subject.

**Literature review.** Although the article focuses on the linguistic-etymological and morphological studies of toponyms of Bukhara district, a general overview of the place names to date; both linguistic and geographical; historical and linguistic; descriptive and etymological considerations are worth exploring. The present study has paid close attention to various principles and methods of etymological analysis of toponyms, as well as issues related to research implementation. They were supported by evidence in the case of the etymological analysis of toponyms.

Therefore, the etymological analysis of one or more toponyms when referring to a method, factor or principle is given as an example. However, we do not deny that other principles, methods, and factors may apply to that topology that is etymologically analyzed. In the etymological study of toponyms, linguistic orientation along with geographical and historical

directions is an important aspect of onomastic research.

As a prerequisite for studying the etymological study of toponyms and their etymological study for logical disclosure of this edge in a logical manner, the following were identified: Approaches to the etymological study of toponyms and their vocabulary bases; Factors providing etymological study of toponym and their dictionary bases: principles and methods of etymological study of toponym and their dictionary; etymological study of toponyms. The opening of each chapter focuses on the study of these issues to be covered.

**Research methodology.** The principles, methods, factors, and motivations that are presented as an etymological study of toponyms and their vocabulary bases differ substantially from those of other disciplines. Each subject or area has its own characteristics of onomastics, including toponymics, as they are the object of study, the subject, the conceptual base. The direct application of the principles, methods, factors, and motivations of a particular subject to another subject is not justified. Depending on the requirements of the area under study, they should be added to something or taken away from them.

It should be noted that the principles and methods that are the theoretical basis of the lexicon and etymological studies of toponyms mentioned in the work, as well as the issues discussed in this study, are not a closed system for onomastic, toponymic research. Instead of listing the existing methods and principles in science, it is better to focus on the toponyms that have been collected, and to focus on the related issues, factors, principles and methods within our research topic. The issues presented are theoretical and practical implications for the etymological study of toponyms.

**Discussion.** Our research focuses on the factors, principles, and methods, as well as how to address the problem of their application, as a way to conduct a general survey of Bukhara district topologies. The research carried out in a comprehensive theoretical and practical justification of the object of our research is, in a sense, both scientific and practical. This work is one of the first scientific studies on the method of monographing of the toponyms of Bukhara district.

Practical and theoretical studies, beginning with the classification and characterization of toponyms, show that there is a need for a theoretical solution in the field of onomastics, including toponymics, to conduct an exhaustive etymological analysis and research. Investigating the toponymy of a particular area begins with the collection of toponymic material in that area.

This requirement results in the classification of onomastic material based on certain principles and methods. Therefore, researchers described the classification of place names as one of the main problems: "The description and analysis of known horses is incomplete without classification. The classification is directly involved in the work of the author, or in some studies it may be the author's primary purpose, and the type of material expressed in the classification material is based on the criteria." Almost all historians are involved in the description of the onomastic material.

The success of the research depends on the correct classification of the material. In the course of our research, it was revealed that the following toponyms of Bukhara district are available.

Famous geographical and artificial objects on land. These are divided into the following groups.

1.1.1. Footnotes. These include village, aul, and makhallya.

The name of the village and auls is an integral part of the oykimony and constitutes the main part of the Bukhara district toponymy.

Most of the village names in the Bukhara district are ancient, historic names, and the reasons for their naming are often forgotten. So, the names of villages such as Yurinpoyon, Patput, Leilak, Tutikhushk, Janafar, Chappa, Jonbobo, Mijona, Otquchi, Obitoratkabi.

The following is a brief overview of some of the village names.

Arabhona is the name of the district in the district. The name of the village and neighborhood that is found in most regions of Uzbekistan. The Arabic, Arabian, Arabo (Arabic) and other similar terms are also used and have the meanings of "Arabian Village", "Arab Residence".

The Arabs of Central Asia, from the time of the Arab conquest, have been associated with the Arabs of the later centuries. There are also villages, mahallas and guzars in Bukhara, Vobkent, Jondor, Kagan, Romitan, Peshko, Alat, Shofirkon, Karakul and Gijduvan districts. Prof. In his research T. Nafasov noted that there are the following types of Arabs in Arab settlements:

- 1) Arabs who do not speak Arabic and speak the dialect of blackness;
- 2) Arabs who speak Arabic, speak Uzbek and do not know Tajik;
- 3) Arabs who do not speak Arabic and Tajik, but speak Uzbek;
- 4) Arabs who do not know Arabic and speak Tajik and Uzbek.

The last two types of Arab settlements are called Arabian. Ethnic content is the basis for naming places .

Name of place in Bukhara district. Bukhara is a city with ancient history and rich in monuments. Narshakhi says that Bukhara has the names of Numijkat, Bumiskat, Madinat us-Sufria, that is, "Copper City", Madinah is a herbivor, or "City of Merchants." None of the cities of Khurasan has so many names. In one hadith Bukhara was called Foxira. On the Day of Judgment, the city of Bukhara boasts a large number of martyrs. There is also the story of Bukhara - Bukhara. There is an idea that Bukhara is derived from the Sanskrit word "Vihara" and means "temple." According to archaeological evidence, Bukhara was founded in the middle of the first millennium BC, and its name was found in early medieval Chinese sources (An, Ansi, Ango, Boko, Buku, Bukher, Bukhaer, Buhala, Bukhuala, Fuxo, Puxuala, etc.).

Three of these terms are Bukhara's Chinese names, and the rest is the Chinese pronunciation of the word "Bukhara"), which is thought to mean "the glory of God".

According to V.A.Lewis, the word Vihara is in the form of the word "parchar". According to Hafiz Tanish, the word "Bukhara" is derived from the word "Bukhara" and means "space of knowledge" in the language of firefighters. This pronunciation is close to the language of the Uighur and Chinese pagans, because they call the shrines "steam". The name of Bukhara is actually Lumijkat .

The Bukhara top is not alone. In the XI-XII centuries around the city of Balkh were the gates of Navbehor. Navbehar is not a "early spring" but a "new temple."

The etymology of the city of Bukhara is the etymology of the state of Bihar in India . V.V. Shostakovich mentions the river Bukhara in Siberia. Near Bukhara was a village called Wul Bukhara (Jul Bukhara). One of the Bukhara provinces was called Bukharhitvar (Najar-kh danger) (Bukhara governors were called “bukharhudot”). There are neighborhoods, places. So, there are a number of toponyms in the Bukhara component.

Ancient Turkic runic inscription (in the cult dedicated to Kultegin) is known as Vuharak. It was Bukhara, but it was Bukhara. S.I. Malov commented on this place as Bukhara. Academician B.Y. Vladimirev says that the name of the Sogdian is also mentioned in the monument, and Bukhara is really the word Bukhara troops. ”

Some researchers believe that the word Bukhara may have been Eftalit, not Sanskrit. At the same time, they provide proof that the original letter of Bukhara is written with the letter "p" in the pseudo-written document.

Bogikalon is the name of the district in the district. The toponym consists of two parts: garden (i) + kalon. The garden is a Persian-Tajik word with an area of fruit trees, vine and flowers; the orchard and the outside fortress and the orchard and vineyard have the meanings. The word is also Persian and is large in size. mature; official; is used in terms of function or title superior. The "i" in the toponym is a Persian inscription. Garden + i + large is a large garden. The village is named after a large orchard in the area.

**Beshbori** is the name of the district in the district. Toponym is a common Turkish word and is rich + brown. The ancient meaning of the rich word is "great", "great", "great", "high volume"; "Holy", "sacred"; Are regarded as the “big owners” and the “wealthy”. In the ancient Turkic peoples, the word "rich" may have changed, the simplified form of the word Umai (goddess, goddess, legendary goddess, goddess of the child, goddess of creation) According to T.Nafasov. The wolf is a totem and cult creature in ancient Turkic nations. Ancient Turkic ashin tribes were thought to have descended from them. Boy is a great, strong wolf. There is a rich seed of bells and whistles. Boyboy is the person's name. The name also comes from the totem and the seed. The village name is derived from the seed name .

Generally, the Turkic tribes have the common names of the five kinds, namely, five, five, five, five, five, five, five.

The Great Silk Road is the name of a village in the district. An intercontinental caravan route that connects East and West in ancient and medieval times (2nd century BC - 15th century AD). The term Silk Road relates to Chinese silk, a valuable commodity transported on this road. Western countries have long been unaware of the mysteries of silk. The Great Silk Road was never used in the past.

The scientific study of the historical, geographical and cultural aspects of the Great Silk Road began in the second half of the 19th century by many scholars. Scientists from Western Europe, Russia and Japan have made significant contributions to the study. In particular, the Great Silk Road Encyclopedia was published in Japan. In 1877, the famous German scientist Karl Richtgofen in his major scientific work "China" called the system of roads linking different parts of the great Eurasian continent, the "Silk Road", later adopted the term "Great Silk Road". The name of the Great Silk Road is laid on the main roads - Tashkent - Bukhara, Tashkent - Termez, Tashkent - Ashgabat.

Name of the settlement in **Wahmkor** district. Changed form of the word "waqf". According

to S.Karayev, the word "waqf" is Arabic and means "bequeathed", "favored", "dedicated". In the Middle Ages and beyond, large lands, shops, craft shops, mills baths, objujoz and other properties were given to mosques, madrassas, hospitals and hospitals. to the needs of these institutions. The foundation documents play an important role in the study of toponymy of the Republic. In such documents, the boundaries of the foundations are clearly defined, and the neighboring villages and canals are listed.

There are toponyms in Uzbekistan, particularly in the Zarafshan Valley, such as Burkut Waqf, Waqf, Waqbi Gijbak, Waqf Qurghan, Old Waqf, Wahim, Vakhim, Vakim; The name of the Vakhmchorsi mahalla in Kokand also comes from the word "foundation". The word wahm is associated with the word wafers in the sense of the word used here. The founder later became the Wahhabi. The name of the village in the VAG'OSKENT district. The toponym consists of two words - warp and kent. The first part of the topology is the word "barg", which means "water", "dam", "busy". In the Yaghnob language, which is also known as the new sugars, varg means "the top of the field". The term Kent is used in both urban and rural areas. That is why many settlements in Turkestan ended in the tenth century.

Name of settlement in *Dodxoh* district. Dodhoh is a Persian word, meaning "demanding justice" and "wanting justice". The word Dodhoh is the name of the post in the Kokand Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate: the chief of the castle, the leader; the supervisor of the boiler house is used in the sense of the raisicone. In the Kokand Khanate, this position was ninth in the list of officials (before the twist). In the Bukhara Emirate, the plaintiff's complaint was addressed to the emir and the name was applied to the complainant. In the Kokand Khanate, such an official was called a Huduya. Ownership or residence of such officials is named after this post. This is where the toponym came from.

**Conclusion.** Linguistic analysis of the toponymy of the territory of the Bukhara district of the Bukhara region allowed to reach the following general conclusions: 1. Ancient names of Bukhara district toponyms fund. These names are Uzbek (Turkic) and belongs to the Persian-Tajik language. 2. Spiritually-thematic materials of toponymy of the district Almost all types of toponyms in the area are classified. 3. However, the onomastic units that play the most characteristic and significant role for this region are the mammals, dromonimons, agroonimons and necronymes. 4. Observations have shown that Bukhara district toponymy is characteristic of making new names from well-known nouns and based on this anthropotoponim, ethnotoponim, topotoponim, the most productive are anthropotoponim and ethnotoponim. 5. The emergence and development of the toponymy of Bukhara district is related to the ethnic history of the long-lived history, social, political, economic and cultural life of the population living in the area, and not only for the linguistic field, but also for history, geography, ethnography, culture. and valuable material for the history of spirituality.

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