

## Borrowings at Andizhan Region Toponyms

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**ANNOTATION:** The article provides information about the study of toponyms and toponyms of Andijan region, self and assimilation layers in toponyms.

**KEY WORDS:** Toponym, appellation, onomastics, onomastic unit, ethnotoponym, etymology, own and mastered layers, vocabulary.

### Introduction

The names of place are called toponyms. Toponyms are one of the great branches of the science of onomastics. Toponyms are the most studied units among onomastic units. They are a beacon of information about the past, the ancient traditions of the people, the ethnic origin of the people.

Toponyms are large layers that enrich the vocabulary of a particular language. Toponyms are formed from appellations. Appellative is derived from the Latin word *appellativum*, which is a lexeme of a related horse and other language lexemes that form the linguistic basis for the construction of a nickname as opposed to a nickname [p. 1, 44].

### The main part

Toponymy is a science between three major disciplines: linguistics, geography, and history. This is because toponymic research is approached equally from a linguistic, geographical and historical point of view. In this regard, I would like to quote the opinion of linguist T. Nafasov on the science of toponymy: "One of the new directions in the field of ancient geography is toponymy. Toponymy has long been studied by geographers and geographers. Later, historians and archaeologists became interested in the subject, including its connection to historical events, their meaning, and their language. Eventually, toponymy became the object of study of linguists "[p. 2,11]. Indeed, historians, linguists, and geographers alike have contributed to the study of toponymy.

Toponymy has long been a controversial topic. A lot of scientific work has been done in this area. In fact, the term toponymy has not been used for more than a century, but information about toponymy has been found in works of history, geography, and linguistics since ancient times. Professor H. Hasanov in his work "Central Asian geographers and tourists" (Tashkent, 1964) gave a lot of information about the contribution of 28 scholars born and raised in our country to toponymy [3, 39]. In our article, we have chosen to divide the general stages of development of toponymy into the following.

1. The period of simple registration of toponyms (non-scientific period). Although the knowledge of toponymy was not formed as a separate science during this period, the names

of places can be seen in the works of our great scholars Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Kashgari.

2. The period of toponymy as a science. In the late XIX and early XX centuries, leading European and Russian linguists A.Kh. Vostokov, A.I. Sobolevsky, A.A.Shakhmatov, M.Fasmer, Kuznetsov, P.L.Mashtakova conducted the study of toponymy.

3. The period of complete scientific study of toponymy. This period covers the period from the 1920s to the present day. During this period, leading scholars of world linguistics such as VN Toporov, AV Superanskaya, TN Melnikova, OA Leonovich, VD Belenskaya, GD Tomahin, GR Smolitskaya, VV Kuzikov, IV Rozen conducted toponymic research. During this period, the results of the work on Uzbek toponymy were significant. To date, more than 20 candidates and three doctoral dissertations (Z. Dosimov, S. Karayev, T. Enazarov) on Uzbek toponymy have been defended. Candidate's works on Uzbek toponymy were defended in Kashkadarya region (T.Nafasov, T.Enazarov, O.Begimov), Surkhandarya region (Y.Khojamberdiyev, H.Kholmominov), Samarkand region (T.Rakhmatov, N.Begaliyev, A.Turobov, S.Buriyev), Syrdarya region (N.Mingboyev), Tashkent region (M.N.Ramazonova), Bukhara region (S.Nayimov, A.Aslonov), Navoi region (O.Oripov), Jizzakh region (A.Zokirov), Fergana region (N.Okhunov, S.Gubayeva, J.Latipov), Khorezm militia (Z.Dosimov, A.Otajonova, M.Tillayeva), Northern Uzbek dialects toponymy (L. Karimova), Tashkent city (Sh. Kadyrova).

Problems of Uzbek toponymy have been analyzed in general in the works of such scientists as H. Hasanov, S. Karayev, E. Begmatov, T. Nafasov [p. 1,18]. The following is a list of toponyms of the Andijan region.

In the study of place names, it is necessary to determine the historical and genetic origin of the word on which the toponym is based, and to explain its meaning. If we look at the toponyms that are currently in use, we can see that they are composed of words belonging to the lexicon of different languages in terms of their origin. This is due to the economic, cultural, political ties between nations during the development of nations. Such connections are also reflected in their language. That is why the Uzbek dictionary now contains many words that have been borrowed from other languages in addition to our own. Arabic, Tajik and Russian words in our language are such words. Some of these words are so ingrained in our language that separating them can sometimes be confusing. Particular care should be taken when studying the origin of toponyms. Because these words have been in use for centuries and years and have a strong place in our language. In particular, the names of villages and guzars in some districts of Andijan region include Raish (Andijan region, Bulakbashi district), Gudur (Andijan region, Izbaskan district), Dolan (Andijan region, Shahrihan district), Khartoum (Andijan region, Andijan district), Logumbek (Andijan region, Izbaskan district), Ors (Andijan region, Altynkul district), Gar gar (Andijan region, Marhamat district), Khilla (Andijan region, Pakhtaabad district), Suzok (Andijan region, Shahrihan district), Solpi (Andijan region, Khojaabad district), Ershi (Andijan region, Marhamat district), Hakan (Andijan region, Andijan district), Kurtki (Andijan region, Jalal-Abad district), Khavas (Andijan region, Boz district), Place names such as Duldir (Andijan region, Andijan district), Kugay (Andijan region, Izbaskan district) have not yet been fully analyzed.

Raish - name of mahalla in Bulakbashi district of Andijan region. Raish is a vernacular form

of the word *royish*. This word is borrowed from the Persian language and in Uzbek means inclination, opinion, believer in the word. In the 1850s, the present-day village of Raish was replaced by the population of the village of Hakan in the Andijan region, and the gray lands were developed. Water is pumped from the Hakan River to irrigate people and land. The place is so named in the vernacular because the water flows smoothly and inclinedly.

Hortum is the name of a mahalla in Andijan district, Andijan region. The scientific etymology of the settlement is not yet fully understood. It can be noted that the suffix *tum*, *tom*, *tomp* in the second part of the toponym means a separate relief in Persian, a hill or a low mountain [p. 4,150]. Due to this toponym, locals say that the place is located on a much higher hill than other villages. There are some legends about the name of the place among the population. According to him, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur and his army stopped on this hill, rested for a while, looked around and admitted that the place was located in a hill. The toponyms of the region include Orday (Khojaabad district), Dolan (Shahrikhan district), Durmon (Shahrikhan and Asaka districts), Kujgan (Asaka), which were introduced into the Mongolian language along with Persian-Tajik dialects. district), Akhtachi (Asaka district). Arabic words such as Ijtimoyat (Qurghontepa district), Zulfiqor (Balikchi district), Gorovon (Balikchi district), Gudur (Izbaskan district) also make up a large part of the toponyms of the region. It should be noted that the lexical layer of toponyms of Andijan region is enriched with ethnotoponyms formed under the influence of ethnonyms. The names of ancient tribes such as Beshkavak, Chuvama, Elatan, Urgenji, Tuyachi, Tuyalas, Bahrin, Ungut, Choja, Kara Korpa, Marqayuz, Ganchiyuz, Saray, Teyit became ethnotoponyms referring to the locals.

### Conclusion

In short, the role of assimilation layers in toponyms is unique. Toponyms are the masterpieces of linguistic richness, their history of origin, linguistic analysis.

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