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Semantic Field of Toponyms in Uzbekistan

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the semantic field and importance of toponyms in Uzbekistan. In addition, information about their types and examples are given.

KEYWORDS: Toponymy, semantics, social, learn, methods, environment, geographic, area, analysis, area.

Introduction: Toponymy has emerged as a science that studies geographical names and personal names. The term toponymy comes from the Greek words "topos" - place, "onom" or "onima" - name. in general, it means the science that studies place names. Since the end of the 19th century, interest in toponymy has increased in the world due to the needs of practical grammar, especially cartography. Special works on toponymy appeared, commissions and societies were established to study geographical names. The science of toponymy first appeared in Europe and gradually developed and spread to other regions. During the time of the former Union, toponymic studies developed. Under his influence, the science of toponymy began to develop in Uzbekistan. Since the end of the 19th century. For example, in England, in 1923, the "Society of Toponymy" was established as one of the first in the world to coordinate all toponymic work in the country. Later, Western Europe, France, Germany. Similar societies or groups appeared in Poland and other countries.

Toponymy geographical names. Came to the field as a science that studies people's names. Toponymy is also called "the language of the earth", that is, the language of the earth. Toponymy consists of two objects: micro and macro toponyms. microtoponymics - grammatically small objects, i.e. "relative nouns", studies the names of micro-objects, and macrotoponymics studies proper nouns, i.e. names of large objects. At present, toponymy is only large and large objects: mountains, forests, valleys, oases. They are learning not only the names of cities, but also the names of small objects - neighborhoods, gorges, ravines, anchorages, river tributaries, ditches and mines. Place names, that is, toponymy They are divided into several types. These are hydronomy (from Greek hydro - water), that is, the names of rivers, lakes, seas, streams, canals, bays, straits, waterfalls: oronomia (from Greek oros - mountain), i.e. the names of landforms of the earth's surface - mountains, peaks, hills, valleys, plains; oikonymy (Greek oikos - house), polynymy (Greek polis - city) or urbanonomy (Latin urbos - city), or are the names of villages and cities. In addition, toponyms named after different peoples, clans, and regions are called ethnotoponyms (from

Greek ethnos - people). Toponyms with personal names can be called anthropotoponyms (Greek anthropos - man).

So, toponymy is a science between three major fields: linguistics, geography, and history. Therefore, many facts of toponymy can be correctly explained only when linguistic, historical and geographical material rich in character is involved. It can be seen that the toponymic research, which aims to explain the origin and history of any geographical or group of names as accurately as possible, is not an easy task, but requires a lot of time and a lot of effort.

German linguist V. Shperberg and Russian toponymist V. A. Nikonov's studies show that the plural form is very common in Roman and Slavic toponyms. In fact, the plural affix is often used in Russian toponyms. Professor A. Gulomov does not include this affix among word-forming morphemes. This additional nomaium means pluralism, respect, emphasis on an idea, concretization of an abstract concept, generality, repetition.

Research Methods: In the conditions of Uzbekistan, most of them make toponyms and assign people to some social group, such as: 1) to a certain nation - Arabon (Arabs), Kyrgyz (Kyrgyz), 0 'zbekon (Uzbeks); 2) to some clan-region - MangUton (MangMts), Minggon (people from the Ming clan); 3) to a certain class - Mirzoyan (secretaries), Tarkhanon (tax exempt); 4) professions - Boirabofon (carpet weavers), Kosagaron (bowl makers), Sozangaron (needle makers); 5) means belonging to a religious belief: Mugoti, Mughiyan (fire worshipers), Hinduyan (Hindus), etc.

V. L. Vyatkin occupies a special place among the historians who worked before the revolution and during the Soviet period in the study of the historical geography of Uzbekistan, including toponymy. The origin of many toponyms is mentioned in the scientist's historical-geographical works dedicated to Samarkand and Tashkent regions and written on the basis of foundation documents. Among the Russian orientalists who worked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, academician V.V. Bartold's work occupies a special place in the study of the historical geography and toponymy of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. In the works of Barthold, hundreds of historical geographical names in Uzbekistan are mentioned, the etymology of several toponyms is given, the scientist explained, for example, the name of the city of Baghdad (Iraq) as "Gift of God". Because in ancient Iranian languages, including the Sugdian language, bag (fag-bag) also means "god", "creator". This example alone shows that the meaning of the term changes over time. Another example. In the early Middle Ages, a peasant (dehigon) meant "zamindar", "a rich man who owns a large estate". In each of the 9 volumes of V.V. Bartold's works (Moscow, 1963-1977) there are hundreds such as berun, waqf, varg, vihara, diz, zari, rabad, rabat, rustaq, fourtkol, chorsu, shariston, hisar, orchin ancient geographical, historical, socio-economic terms were mentioned and explained as much as possible.

Abdal is one of the nomadic Uzbek tribes. A clan of the Lokai tribe of Uzbeks is also Abdal. The Turkmen have the Abdal tribe; Abdal clan is also mentioned in Chovdur, Ersari, Ata, Sarik tribes, Kazakh tribes, Adigine tribes of Kyrgyz. The Abdal tribe is a descendant of the Hephthalites, that is, Haital (Abdel), a people who played an important role in the ethnogenesis of the peoples of India, in particular, Central Asia. According to the historian Bal'ami (10th century), the word haytal means "wrestler" and "brave man" in the Bukhara language. In the following centuries, abdal was understood as "beggar, dervish".

Abiz is a clan of the Kunhirot and Uz tribes (Abiz-Aviz). A clan of the Jetiruv,

Karakalpoqlam and Ashamayl tribes of the Kazakhs was also called abiz (and the clan of the Uyshun tribe was called abis).

Batash is one of the Uzbek tribes. They lived in Karshi, Guzor of Kashkadarya region, Shorchi, Altinsoy districts of Surkhandarya region, as well as in some areas of Bukhara region.

Var, vara is a term found in toponyms in the sense of "fortress", "fortification", "fortified city, village", "place surrounded by a wall" (Sug'd). Iranologist M.N. Bogolyubov interprets the meaning of the Khorezm toponym as "a country with well-fortified fortifications, cities and surrounded by walls" (hu - good, vara - fortification, zam - country).

Reg, rig - sand, small gravel, sandy desert There is a village called Regishoyi in Shafirkon district. This toponym was originally regi shoi ("sand wash"). In the past, gold particles were extracted by washing the sand in the Zarafshan river bed. Regzor, Registon. Regzor is a sandy place, a sandy desert, a place where sand has fallen. There are many places called Regzor.

The current pronunciation of toponyms cannot be said to accurately reflect their originality. On the contrary, the older the toponym, the more its pronunciation may have changed. But the name is known and popular in this form and can be standardized. At the end of the book, several hundred terms are defined and explained. In this, it was determined how the term (darga, old man, rich man) is used in the khanate. All this shows that this monument is a very important source for the toponymy of Uzbekistan.

The study of toponymy is of great importance for the history and theory of language. Many place names are very old. By comparing the geographical names recorded in the primitive written records with their later forms and current pronunciation, we can learn about the changes in the vocabulary of the language and the initial form of the word. For example, some say that the current name Nurota is a combination of the Mongolian nuru and the Uzbek word tov, both of which mean "mountain". it was recorded more than a thousand years ago. The historian of Bukhara, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far Narshahi, mentions the name of Nur in his work "History of Bukhara" (written in 934-944). In other regions, it is called Nuri Bukhara, writes Narshahi. Nuri Bukhara, that is, there were other lights than Bukhara Nuri. For example, there was a village called Nur on Mionkol Island between the two branches of Zarafshan - Karadarya and Akdarya. To distinguish him from others, he was called Nuri Miyonkol. Thus, Nur gradually became Nurota: the word nur (Arabic) means "light", and father means "the fate of the holy saints" in the context of geographical names.

Results: Professor A. Gulomov does not include this affix among word-forming morphemes. This additional nomaium means pluralism, respect, emphasis on an idea, concretization of an abstract concept, generality, repetition. This affix is also found in personal names such as Aylarkhan, Kyzlaroy, and in this case it performs the function of forming a name. It does not affect the meaning of the word. However, in toponymy we see a completely different picture: the affix -lar is a topoformant that creates many toponyms. Observations show that the affix -lar forms toponyms related only to people: Arabs, begs, rich people, goldsmiths, lepers, sheikhs, etc. According to the 1959 population census, more than 80 out of 720 settlements in Khorezm region end with the suffix -s. It is interesting to note that among these names there are toponyms such as Kopaklar, Shagallar, Echkilar, Kargalar. In this way, it seems that these toponyms are composed of animal names. In fact, this is not the case: there are clan names

such as kopak, shagal (chiyabori), goat, and crow. The still-mentioned toponyms are named after this clan. For example, "Kargalar" means "the place where people from the crow clan live." Most of these Tajik affiliates make toponyms in the conditions of Uzbekistan and refer people to some social group, such as: 1) to a specific nation - Arabon (Arabs), Kyrgyz (Kyrgyz), 0 'zbekon (Uzbeks); 2) to some clan-region - MangUton (MangMts), Minggon (people from the Ming clan); 3) to a certain class - Mirzoyan (secretaries), Tarkhanon (tax exempt); 4) professions - Boirabofon (carpet weavers), Kosagaron (bowl makers), Sozangaron (needle makers); 5) means belonging to a religious belief: Mugoti, Mughiyan (fire worshipers), Hinduyan (Hindus), etc. According to toponymist A.L. Khromov (Dushanbe), the suffix -on (on) is rarely used in Matcha (Mastchoh) dialects, as well as in all Tajik dialects. Toponyms with this affix are considered very ancient.

Currently, the plural suffix -o (ho) is added to the noun -on. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the plural affix -ho (o) is extremely rare in toponyms, and boMsa is so mixed with the main component of the toponym that it is difficult to notice it. Most of these Tajik affiliates make toponyms in the conditions of Uzbekistan and refer people to some social group, such as: 1) to a specific nation - Arabon (Arabs), Kyrgyz (Kyrgyz), 0 'zbekon (Uzbeks); 2) to some clan-region - MangUton (MangMts), Minggon (people from the Ming clan); 3) to a certain class - Mirzoyan (secretaries), Tarkhanon (tax exempt); 4) professions - Boirabofon (carpet weavers), Kosagaron (bowl makers), Sozangaron (needle makers); 5) means belonging to a religious belief: Mugoti, Mughiyan (fire worshipers), Hinduyan (Hindus), etc. According to toponymist A.L. Khromov (Dushanbe), the suffix -on (on) is rarely used in Matcha (Mastchoh) dialects, as well as in all Tajik dialects. Toponyms with this affix are considered very ancient. Currently, the plural suffix -o (ho) is added to the noun -on. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the plural affix -ho (o) is extremely rare in toponyms, and so mixed with the main component of the toponym that it is difficult to notice it.

Discussion: Semantic field is a part of reality separated by human experience and theoretically having one or another autonomous lexical microsystem in a specific language.

Y.N. Karaulov understands the group of words in one language that are meaningfully connected to each other under the concept of semantic field. For O. V. Sivergina, the semantic field is a group of words characterized by the same meaning and united according to the sign defined in the semantic field. There are different methods of defining and analyzing the semantic field. N.G. Dolgikh showed 5 ways to separate it: 1) structure; 2) psychophysiological; 3) statistics; 4) psycholinguistic; 5) semantic. Also, N.G. Dolgikh notes that the following methods can be used in the analysis of the semantic field: 1) contextual analysis method; 2) distributive method; 3) transformation; 4) component analysis; 5) statistics; 6) psycholinguistic. According to the Uzbek scientist Sh. Iskandarov: "Learning the content of the language (meaningful) by the field method has become one of the most effective and convenient methods.

The methods of oppositional, component analysis and contextual analysis help in dividing fields into lexical-semantic and functional-semantic fields. It is known that the German linguist Y. Trier founded the theoretical study of the semantic field of words. In his monograph, the scientist studied the meaning of words by linking them to concepts. In the introduction to his monograph, Y. Trier emphasized that the development of the concept and the semantic development of the word are interconnected. Later, the theory of the field of concepts was supplemented and clarified by G. Ipsen's "field of meanings" and V. Porsig's

"field of elementary meanings". And A. Yolles suggested the need to study semantic areas in patterns consisting of opposite and correlative words. V. Porsig used new methods of research of semantic fields in his article. According to him, the semantic field can be not only within one category, but also within different categories. According to V. Porsig, the word "hand" belongs to the same semantic field as "to hold", "to see" and "to eat". And L. Elmslev opened a new era in the theory of semantic fields. He provided a component analysis of the semantic field of kinship and military terms and showed the existence of symbols connecting to one field in the semantics of words. English linguist E. A. Nayda paid attention to the method of component analysis and put forward the opinion that component analysis is useful in studying the semantics of words, combining them into one group and determining their differences. After that, Russian linguists N.I.Tolstoy, O.N.Seliverstova, French A.I.Greymas, Tatar T.M.Garipov carried out research, developing L.Yelmslev's method.

Conclusion: As mentioned above, there are many studies related to field theory in linguistics, and their authors interpreted the nature of the field in different ways. Based on these works, Yu. N. Karaulov defines the main characteristics of the field as follows: a) the interaction of the elements of the field: this means the meaningful identity, meaningful relation (semantic correlation) of the elements to the object; b) on the basis of the differences in the designation of the elements of the field, this feature is sometimes classified as interchangeability; c) independence of content areas (due to the above characteristics); d) uniqueness of the features of the field in different languages (historical structure, national aspects).

In conclusion, field theory entered linguistics as a concept of semantic field. The emergence of this theory coincides with the 20s and 30s of our century, and it is connected with the reconsideration of V. Humboldt's teaching on the "internal form of language" in a new direction. During this period, the main object of long-term linguistic research was the scientific debate about the internal form of language, which became the basis for the emergence of this theory. The term "content field" was interpreted differently by researchers at that time. I. Trier referred to the "field of concepts" and "valley of concepts" as the content field. L. Weisgerber - "certain part of language content", "fragment of content", V. Porsig - "essential connection of meanings", T. Ipsen interprets the semantically and grammatically connected group as a semantic field . And A. Yolles calls it "semantic unification" and defines antonymic pairs within it. F. Dornzeif and V. Wartburg see a meaningful field in the semantic groups from which the lexical structure of the language can be separated. Despite the fact that the above researchers interpret the term semantic field in different ways, they can be combined with the study of language in all aspects and in various relationships in understanding the "inner form of language", which is the basis of semasiological research. One of the decisive studies that contributed to the continuous formation of the concept of "field" in linguistics was the work of L. Weisgerber. According to Weisgerber, it is necessary to study the world as an intellectual form, not as a simple means of spiritual content. In his opinion, semasiology should be a science of concepts, not a science of meanings.

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