

Phytotoponyms of Surkhandarya Region and their Characteristics

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Abstract:

The article is devoted to the study of geographical names of Surkhandarya region, which reveals the geographical features of place names associated with plants in the region.

Key words: place names, phytotoponyms, regional, district, plant type.

INTRODUCTION: The main reason for the origin of geographical names is the need for them, which has been needed since the dawn of mankind. Initially, geographical names were very simple, but as society developed, place names became more complex [7]. Existing toponyms are conditionally divided into groups depending on their origin. A large group of place names are plant-related place names [20].

Toponyms associated with the name of the plant world are called phytotoponyms, and such place names are common in our country and in other countries of the world [19]. Phytotoponyms provide information on the exact number and type of plants found in the area [8].

MAIN PART: The origin of this type of place names dates back to much older times [18]. Toponyms such as Okterak, Olayigoch, Karayigoch mentioned in M. Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk" are a vivid evidence of this [9].

Phytotoponyms are numerous in the country, especially in the Surkhandarya region [10].

The region is rich in nature, a great sacred oasis with a variety of plants and herbs [12]. Therefore, in Surkhandarya region, such toponyms as Andizli, Boytut, Boghcharbog, Gujukli, Chim, Chorbog testify to the ancient history [11].

Regional phytotoponyms can be divided into the following groups according to the type of tree or plant:

- 1) toponyms based on the names of fruit trees [13]: Uzumzor, Urikzor, Dibodom, Sebzor, Jiydazor, Tutli, Pistamozor, Yakkatut, Chilanzar;
- 2) toponyms based on the names of fruitless trees: Terakzor, Tolli, Choptora, Chinor, Topkayragach, Kokarcha;
- 3) toponyms with the names of grass: Marmin, Qamishli, Shuvakzor, Ajiriqli, Shorazor, Spanish, Pudinali;
- 4) Toponyms named after melons and cereals: Melon, Sabzipoya, Maccapoya, Arpapoya, Sholipoya and others.

In the phytotoponyms of Surkhandarya region such words as mulberry, willow, poplar are actively involved: In particular, Boytut (Sherabad district) is a place of mulberry, Tutak is the name of a village in Sariosiya district [14]. The name Tutak occurs in several places, this

toponym being given to O.A. Sukhareva and A.Z. Rosenfeld explained mulberry (a type of tree) as white mulberry, a small mulberry tree [15]. Mulberry + white mulberry tree can be understood as a variant of the place where it grows. Karatut is the name of a village in Sherabad district. Such a fruity mulberry is also called folk shotut.

Toponyms related to the name of the willow tree: Tolli-Shurchi district, place name “willow place, village Yakkatol-Boysun district Bittayu one willow tree.

4) The word terak means such toponyms as Terakbozor (Shurchi district), Terakzor (Uzun district), Yakkaterak (Sariosiya district).

With the help of phytotoponyms it is possible to learn about plant species distributed in a certain area, as well as about the number, quantity, quantity of some plants, the prevalence of this type of plant in the past [16]. Toponyms denoting the abundance of plants include words such as "ming", "hazor" "to'p", "qator", "gala": Mingorik, Mingchinor, Hazorbog, To Toponyms formed by the suffixes -li, -lik, -liq, -zor, -istan are also grammatically related to other objects of a plant species in a certain place. indicates more encounters [17]: such as Tolly, Walnut, Vineyard, Chilanzar.

CONCLUSION: Toponyms denoting plant scarcity or number include the words "single", "double", "three", "four": Yakkatol, Yakkatut, Koshchinor, Chorchinor, Chortut et al

Thus, the analysis of toponyms formed on the basis of phytonyms allows to form a certain idea about the place called by this name, such names reflect the traditions and values of our ancient people.

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