

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

VOLUME03 ISSUE06

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-06-40>

Pages: 190-194



ETYMOLOGY OF SOME GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Of these, Patar in Konibodom District, Kalpasa (now: Nurafshon.

Received: 16.06.2023

Accepted: 21.06.2023

Published: 26.06.2023

Abstract: In the northern regions of Tajikistan, more precisely, in the Sughd region, the internal form is forgotten, and the etymology of toponyms is quite blurred. Of these, Patar in Konibodom District, Kalpasa (now: Nurafshon. This toponym is the toponym "Kyzylmur" before "Nurafshon"). In both of these places, the indigenous population is an ethnic community of Uzbek nationality. These two villages (in particular, Patar) are geographically bordered by the villages of Andarkhon, Sovurtepa of the Besharik district of the Fergana region. There is also a border post separating Uzbekistan from Tajikistan, which is called the "Patar-Andarkhon Border Settlement". In addition, the inhabitants of these villages of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (Patar, Kalpasa and Andarkhon, Sovurtepa) have been closely related to Kudaandali since time immemorial.

INTRODUCTION

There are two different points of view on the etymology of the toponym "Patar", which refers to the Sughd region of Tajikistan. None of them has any scientific source (folk etymology). In one of them, this toponym is called native to the Uzbek language, and in the other - for Tajik. However, even when "patar" is native to Uzbek and is native to Tajik, its internal form has the same non-linear basis. The commonality of its Uzbek version with the Tajik version of the etymology of the toponym "Patar" is that the area on which the village is located in ancient times was flooded, muddy and swampy. Uzbek

passengers passing through the same area in the direction of Konibodom called it "Botar" (mud, because, of course, it was swampy there), and Tajik passengers called it "Pohi tar" (because their feet were wet from the swamp, mud). It is not difficult to notice that both "Botar" and "Pohi tar" of the toponym, of course, are connected with the natural character of the area in which this toponym is located.

Now, when the toponym "Patar" appears, is its variant specific to the Uzbek language correct, or is its variant specific to the Tajik language correct, which of them has a scientific basis?" - this is a mysterious question. Both variants of the toponym "Patar" are not recorded in any scientific source, but the fact that it appeared in the Tajik language in the form of "Pohi tar", in our opinion, is correct. Because there is a plausible logical-linguistic basis in the linguistic formalization of "Pohi tar" in relation to "Botar" in the form of "Patar": the second syllable (-chi-) is reduced from the composition of the dictionary "pohi tar", and "po...tar" came from "by... tar". in the form; the vowel "o" in the first syllable of the composition "potar" inclined to the vowel "a" in the second syllable (synharmonism) and became "a": "pohi tar – po...tar-patar".

The places named by our Tajik cousins are also present in the Besharik district, which borders almost geographically with the Konibodom and Isfara districts of the Fergana region. Chunonchi, one of the villages of the district adjacent to the Konibodom district of Tajikistan on the western side and the Isfara district on the southern side, is called Rapkon. This toponym is also a formalized alternative to the Tajik word "rafikon" (our friends) with a pronunciation typical of the dialect of the local population. There is also a toponym Tagob, referring to the same district, which is also a toponymized form of the Tajik phrase "tagi ob" ("underwater") (Tagob is also one of the names of a village in the Laylak district of the Botken region of the Kyrgyz Republic. Historically, the Tagob population of Besharik district and the Tagob population of Laylak district have the same ethnic basis). In addition to this, in the Uzbek district of the Ferghana region there is a large village called Nursukh (local dialect: Nursik). This village also borders geographically with the Isfara district of Tajikistan, which means that it is a close neighbor. The toponym nursuch is a lexical alternative to both phonetic and morphemic aspects of the original Tajik isoform "nuri surkh" (red light).

It is worth noting that the appearance of Tajik-Persian units on the territory of Uzbekistan (on the example of the Ferghana region), as well as Turkic onomastic units on the territory of Tajikistan (on the example of Northern Tajikistan, of course) is rooted in a long history, when the territories of the place where toponymy was studied were considered an administrative territory subordinate to one general administrative

Thus, in Uzbekistan there are a large number of Persian-Tajik asli, and in Tajikistan there are Turkic toponyms asli, as well as other onomastic terms that are one of the urgent problems of modern contrastive linguistics and need to be studied in monographic terms.

KALPASHA. There is also no convincing scientific source about the etymology of the toponym "Kalpasa", which later changed into the forms "Kyzylnur", "Nurafshon" and became popular locally. However, of course, why this archaic toponym is called "Kalpasa" may also be related to the historical and geographical nature of the village named by this toponym. Many years ago, during a conversation with the elders of this village about why the village was named "Kalpasa": "What, Kalpasa is a variant of

"sausage" adapted to the pronunciation of the locals?" when he was asked: "No, it's not, this village exists under that name from our youth. However, this is not from the "sausage", the meaning of which lies in cooking by boiling meat, known to everyone as one. According to the legends of our ancestors, the current inhabitants of this village come from villages of the Ferghana region located near the border (Kapayangi, Kiali, etc.), came and grazed (this, of course, can also be learned from the dialect of the inhabitants of this village). It turned out to be a place where, according to the stories of the older generation, the lake was overflowing and turned into a tulip. They came and said that the land was "flooded by the lake", agriculture, gardening would be good" if they built a house and turned it into a populated place: thus, "the lake was flooded", after a while and decorated in the form of "Kalpasa".. We repeat, such an interpretation of the etymology of the toponym "Kalpasa" has no scientific basis, at present it is an interpretation of the character of "folk etymology" ("false etymology").

It is impossible to judge that this necessarily applies to the onomastic branch of linguistics, including onyms that belong to the toponymic system, in proportion to the national language of the ethnic community living in the places they named. Because each locality whose name is studied by onomastics (toponymy) has its own complex and ancient history, about which even such sciences as history and ethnography doubt in its initial scientific review. For example, Siberia is considered the largest Northern Territory of the Russian Federation, whose inhabitants are currently considered deep territories representing an ethnic community of Russian nationality. The mention of Siberia as a toponym of Russian origin belonging to the same ethnic community is a misinterpretation that has no scientific basis. Because in fact, Siberia is a lexical unit formed under the influence of the laws of lexicalization and morphologization of the language from the vocabulary "water land" related to the Turkic languages, or rather, a lexeme in the description of a toponym.

The fact that "Yenisei", which in the description of the hydronym refers to the Siberian macrotoponym, is also Slavic, that is, not a name of Russian origin, is an axiom already known to science. It also refers to the Turkic languages "Mother-water//soy" ("soy", in fact, is a phonetically partially differentiable lexical alternative to "water").

Russian researcher A.I. According to Popov's correct and appropriate recognition, the Siberian macrotoponym as a hyperonym contains a number of macro- and microtoponyms that etymologically refer to the Ugric-Finnish (Finno-Ugric) and Turkic languages.

This feature, observed in the Russian toponymic system, is more actively manifested in its anthroponymic system. For example, Zoya, originally meaning "life" (Zhizn), is now framed as a national anthroponym of the Russian language; Raisa, originally meaning "carefree" (light, carefree), Larisa, originally meaning "Seagull" (the name of the bird); Nikolai and Sh., originally meaning "people's hero" (the winner of the people).K. a number of anthroponyms were dictionary units of Greek origin.

Are you saying that toponyms of the Siberian, Saratov, Essentuki, Samara, Yenisei type, etymologically unrelated to the Russian language, do not exist in Uzbekistan or other Central Asian republics? No, really. They are found not in dozens, but in hundreds of quantities. Toponyms named after a people, an ethnic community of one nationality, are present in all regions of the world, large and small, in such a way that their study in special plans is obliged and necessary to become an inexhaustible topical problem of toponymic science on the agenda.

One of the settlements of the rural community "Patar" of Konibodom district was called Khaltakishlok, until it was renamed Dehkanabad deya. This village, which is not very large in area and population, is a bilingual settlement, since it appeared much later than other settlements in the region. His Uzbeks came from Sobirtepa and neighboring villages, and Tajiks - from Konibodom and surrounding Tajik villages and were transferred to this area, which is located in the Besharik district of the Fergana region.

1. "Khaltakishlok" is, in fact, a hybrid name consisting of the Tajik words "short" and the Uzbek "village" (originally: kish+la+In =kishlov—kishlak-village), which means "short" and "short". The "inner form" characteristic of the early form of this toponym "hip" is that its beginning and end were at a short distance from each other, i.e. "hip"; the analogue of the village in the form of "hip" was the result of the fact that the main vowel of the toponym turned into "x" instead 1. In the system of toponymy, we recommend using the term "toponym-historicism" (or "historicism-toponym") in relation to alternatives that are diachronistic in use and modified by political, economic and other social factors of that period. This type of toponymic system, in addition to the above, includes O'ratepa (Istaravshan), Kalpasa (Kyzylnur–Nurafshon), Nov (Spitamen), Khodarves— (Karachkum–Yahonzeb), Ispisor (Gafurov), Proletarsk (J.Rasulov), Gonchi (Devashtich). Kistakuz (Histevlar), etc. These include several dozen toponymic units.
2. It is important that in the onomastic system, depending on the period, even if another toponym appears in place of one, they do not disappear from the page of history, they are not forgotten. In this respect, the "dictionary antiquity" characteristic of the toponymic system differs from the "dictionary antiquity" characteristic of the common language. Because, according to A.V. Superanskaya, "every toponym is a child of its time" (... The toponym Kaidi is a child of its time). The child's name is "barkhayot" for the rest of his life, and since it is not forgotten after death, the original geographical names, although they change, are not immediately forgotten. Because "geographical names are not "dead" words, but the treasure of Zamiri, which preserves folk life, history, language and many other similar secrets."
3. From the nature of the analyzed examples of the toponymic system, it is known that toponyms: while only one onomastic concept serves as a name, some synchronously refer to two onomastic concepts. For example, while the names of republics and their capitals are considered toponymic nouns of heteronymic and hyperonymic nature, the names of regions also denote large territories, including several cities and districts, as well as the capitals of these regions. Moscow, Tashkent, Syrdarya, Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana, Namangan, etc. macrotoponyms were such a characteristic (the difference in the names of provincial and metropolitan cities associated with the macrotoponyms Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, of course, is excluded from them).
4. The use of the same macrotoponym in the meanings of both the province and its capital also referred to the Leninabad macrotoponym of Northern Tajikistan, now called Sogd, at the time of independence, that is, this toponym (i.e. Leninabad) gave both the name of the province and its capital, the current city - the day of Khojand. The fact that one name simultaneously denotes two toponymic concepts has been preserved in the names of some of its districts and the center of these districts in the North of Tajikistan: Konibodom district, the city of Konibodom; Isfara district, the city of Isfara; Bobojon Gafurovsky district, the city of Gafurov; Ashtsky district, the village of Ashtsky and b.

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