

## REGIONAL TOPONYMY AND TOPONYMY STUDY

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### Annotation

Toponymy is an area or section of onomastics that studies atonal place names, from the points of view of their creation, progress, laws of change, regions of distribution, base of designation (cause).

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Toponymy is a science that is ancient and has its own historical progress or evolution. Our great ancestors on the formation and progress of this science were Mahmud Koshgariy, Beruniy, Narshakhiy, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Babur, Abdurahman Samarkandy, Allomimiz, who conducted research on Central Asia and its history, culture, ethnography and archeology. V.Radlov, V.V.Bartold, V.L.Vyatkin, V.I.Shishkin, P.P.Tolstoy, O.I.Smirnova, V.E.Russian scientists, such as Masson, created in Soviet times a.N.Kononov, N.A.Baskakov, E.M.Murzaev, G.F.Blagova, V.N.Popova, V.A.Nikonov, B.A.Serebrennikov, A.V.Superanskaya, N.V.Scientists such as podolskaya, as well as Uzbek scientists, H.Hasanov, S.Karaev, E.Begmatov, T.Nafasov, Z.Doisimov, N.Akhunov, S.Bouriev, T.Enazarov, N.The services of those like ulukov are great.

Toponymy, like any science, first of all goes from parts to whole when researching its object. After all, any object of research, according to its structure, consists of certain organizers, epelites, parts. The properties of parts directly or indirectly serve to form the properties of the whole (object), the content and essence.

The object of study in the entire status of toponymy is the Earth (planet). We know the earth as both a thing and a place. When we look quantitatively at the planets in the sky (the Galaxy), comparing one planet with another, the planet Earth acquires the characteristics of isolation, dating, and the status of an object (thing). On the second hand, it is understood in itself that the planet Earth acts as an inanimate (inorganic), living (organic) thing, a place for phenomena, a place. Thus, the Earth is nature, the space of society, a form of existence.

Toponymic studies can be carried out on the part-by-Part relationship of the object by regions of the status of the whole and part. A toponymic object of its entire status includes a land (planet) with a place, spatial character. For example, such as the names of the Earth's oceans, the foregoing horses of rivers, the foregoing horses of states. It appears that the Earth (planet) toponymy takes macrotoponyms into its composition.

Toponyms in part size are formed by the division of the Earth into parts, regions. It is known that the land is divided into continents, continents countries, countries provinces, provincial districts. The county will also consist of urban and rural areas. Such territorial divisions of land toponymy, in fact, form territorial toponyms. Thus, toponyms such as continent, country, province, district, city (village)

are components of territorial toponymy. Materials, results, conclusions of territorial toponyms in the status of a part ultimately form, develop the meaning and essence, theory of land toponymy or general toponymy in its entire status. Below we will give a description of the research carried out in Uzbek linguistics on territorial toponymy and express our attitude to them.

S.Naimov, Yu.Ne'matova, S.Ahmedov, Sh.Temirov, G.The work of researchers such as zhuraboeva is devoted to the issues of toponymy of the region.

S.In the naimov dissertation, the collection of oykonim of Bukhara and Bukhara region and their inclusion in the system (Sistema); determination of the role and role of oykonim of the region under study in the system of toponyms of the Uzbek language, coverage of the history of formation of oykonim of Bukhara region, research on the formation and characteristics of oykonim, identification of historical and etymological layers of oykonim, study of lexical-semantic, etymological features of oykonim

It turns out that the researcher has achieved a deeper disclosure of the important features of the okonims of the Bukhara region by limiting the size of his subject of study to narrower, that is, oykonim, and approaching it in detail (complex).

Yu.Ne'matova's study included a lexicon-figurative description of the region's oyconims, an analysis in the historical-etymological, chronological aspect, classified the meaning characteristics of the oyconimical indicators, defined the provincial-scale areals of the oyconim formed on the basis of indicators, explained the structure and models of the oyconim, found similarities and differences in the oyconim of the Namangan region and other regions of the Republic.

Although the historical-linguistic study on the topic of dissertation is defined as the main, leading direction, it also pays great attention to the current (synchronous) study of the oykonim. Even so, the identification of the oykonimic areals, the similarity between the oykonim related to the Namangan region and other regions of the Republic-the difference, the commonality-the specificity of the aspects helped to improve the theoretical quality of the dissertation.

A.In his work on toponymy of the Zakirov regional territory, he was devoted to the complex research of toponyms of the Jizzakh region. By itself, it is understood that a comprehensive analysis of the types of toponyms of the entire Jizzakh region within the framework of one dissertation is not an easy task. More precisely the object makes the magnitude for a dissertation. One of the noteworthy aspects of the study is that folk etymologies are also given serious attention in it.

S.The highlight of the Ahmedov study is that in it, the researcher is interested in a specific aspect, semantic side of toponyms and, on this basis, manages to fully and deeply analyze the semantic aspect of toponyms.

Sh.In his work, Temirov studied the semantic, functional properties of the oronymic indicators, characteristic of literary, poetic variants, which were determined by the attitude of the oronymy to the fields of linguistics.

A notable aspect of this study is that it distinguished one of the types of toponyms specific to the province and achieved theoretical heights by analyzing it in a complex way.

G.Zhuraboeva's dissertation focused on periodization of the history of toponyms of the region, Research in comparative-historical, diachronic-synchronous aspects of toponyms, study of phonetic, lexical, grammatical changes, variants that occurred in the process of historical development, lighting the mental properties of toponyms, research of etymological, structural, making models of toponyms.

The fact that this dissertation posed a clear, object-nature-appropriate theoretical problem is noteworthy in that the study used anthropocentrism techniques that are considered modern linguistic flow.

Research on the regional area of toponymy shows that when an extremely wide acquisition of the object

of study occurs in them, there are cases of defining one type of toponym as the subject of study, and in others of placing specific theoretical problems. Of course, in order to study toponyms in detail, in depth, to create a high toponymic theory, an object-based delimitation and a certain theoretical problem must be established. A complex study of an object in most cases leads to a shallowing of the theory, a deep opening of the properties of the object.

The regional toponymy is formed from the territorial toponymy of the district (raion). After all, the region is divided into districts, the districts are the organizers of the regional territory. If the provincial toponymy is considered a macrotoponymy, the districts will consist of a system of microtoponymies. In itself, it is understood that the territory of the province in its entire status and districts in the status of parts differ among themselves in quality and quantity as toponymic objects.

In Uzbek linguistics, toponymy of districts has also been studied as subjects of research. The following clarifies the descriptions given to them as well as the attitudes towards research.

N. In okhunov's dissertation, the classification of toponyms lexically-semantically; defining the ways of occurrence of toponyms and the principles of their study; analyzing the types of making and structure of toponyms; identifying affixes, formants that are productive in toponym structure; defining the main types according to the components of complex toponyms and morphological materials; separating the role of toponymic indicators (indicators)

Apparently, the problem on the topic of this dissertation is not indicated. This is due to the fact that a complex approach to the object (Object) is carried out. In this work, the synchronous description is in the leading status, in which a great deal of attention is paid to the study of the specific aspects of the toponymy of the mainly studied districts.

X. The tasks of systematizing the material collected in the kholmominov study by classifying it in terms of its formation and tasks, interpreting microtoponyms by their lexical-semantic and subject(thematic) characters, describing the geographical names of micro - objects from grammatical and factual points of view, establishing commonalities, identities in macro-and microtoponyms, researching historical-etymological layers of microtoponyms are defined.

Although this dissertation title does not specify the problem of research, the leading direction in it is aimed at determining the semantic properties of microtoponyms, researching the appellative and microtoponymy relations.

O. In oripov's dissertation, the determination of the motivational and nominative properties of area toponyms, the determination of vocabulary bases, the identification of active and inactive models of making, the determination of the relationship of old and new layers, the analysis of grammatical structures, in which the synchronous description leads.

A. Aslanov's study examined the types of toponymy, collection of necronymes, systematization, categorization into lexico-thematic groups, identification of etymological meanings of toponyms, study of grammatical structure, models of making, determination of active and inactive species, comparative analysis of toponym types, and the general-specificity of their properties on the basis of a complex analysis.

District area studies show that the objects of their study were on a clear, narrow scale, as opposed to provincial area toponymy studies, which ensured that the theory of dissertations was at a higher level. At the same time, the attitude of the toponyms of each district in them to the toponyms of the area adjacent to them was ignored.

In some studies carried out on toponymy of Uzbekistan, the city and its adjacent districts were taken as objects of study. An example of this is J. Latipov and T. The dissertations of the rahmatovs can be cited.

J. Latipov studied about 1000 villages, settlements, more than 800 neighborhood names in lexical-

semantic and classification aspects, belonging to the territory of the city of Margilon and its neighboring districts of Oltiariq, Okhunbobev, Toshloq, QuVa, Fergana.

T. Determination of the degree of productivity of affixes, formants, their tasks and meanings, the degree of participation of geographical objects in the formation of toponyms, the place of ethnonyms and toponyms in toponymy, the determination of the function and meanings of toponyms, the degree of participation of lexical units in the formation of toponyms in the dissertation of rahmatov; although there is a complex approach, such as the identification of layers of toponyms, the formation and etymology of ancient toponyms, General-specific signs of toponyms of Iranian and Turkic languages, the peculiarities of toponyms of cities and districts were ignored.

It is known that the region consists of villages and cities. The city is distinguished from the territory of the district by its industry, trade, cultural objects, system of neighborhoods, etc. That is why it has its own special toponymy. This gives rise to the fact that urban toponymy is a separate object of study.

And our research work is directly related to the above works and is considered their definitive continuation. Further enrichment of places in our study, which have not been noticed by them or have little attention, as previously noted, is the status of Kokand toponyms in the onomastic system, the linguistic character of toponyms, the methodology for researching urban toponymy, the focus on interpretation in diachronic/synchronous, onomasiological/semasiological aspects, another important aspect is the etymology of Kokand, they are distinguished by their attitude to their own and assimilative words and their dedication to a broader coverage of derivative-structural features.

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