



CLASSIFICATION ISSUES OF KASHKADARYA REGION TOPONYMS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the criteria for classifying the geographical names of Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The relevance of the study is explained by the need to systematize all available toponymic classifications based on the study of place names in a particular area. Using descriptive and comparative methods of scientific research, the geographical names of Kashkadarya region were classified and on this basis their geographical features were studied. The study is based on toponymic dictionaries, scientific literature, reference books and more than 3000 toponyms from a 1: 100000 scale topographic map of the region.

KEYWORDS: *toponym, oronym, gidronym, zootonym, etnotonym, religious names, historical names.*

INTRODUCTION

In addition to a comprehensive analysis of the area under study in any geographical study, the study of geographical objects by type, ie classification, increases efficiency in finding solutions to problems, distinguishing them from each other, identifying their features and imagining them as a common system gives good results. Such research is also relevant in the study of geographical names. The classification of geographical names is one of the important aspects of the theory of toponymy. Theoretical study of any science is not only a sign of the emergence and growth of science, but also a driving force for the further development of this science.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The criteria for classifying geographical names are based on their similarities and differences. Because of differences in local place names, it is advisable to classify them separately, as well as have common geographical features that can be combined into geographical names. According to the Chinese writer Cu Yapin, the classification of geographical names is the process and result of distinguishing these specific features and combining the common features of geographical names [1].

The essentially comparative description of the classification of toponyms is different. In

particular, geographers pay more attention to the geographical features of toponyms when describing them, while linguists pay special attention to the lexical-semantic aspects of place names and classify them according to the rules of linguistics. According to V. Nikonov, "a geographical name - is a word and like all words, it obeys the laws of language, not social laws" [2, p.66].

In the works of scientists, toponyms are divided into different types and classified on the basis of different principles and criteria. For example, H.R.Mill (1898), V.P.Semenov Tyan-Shanskiy (1924), A.M.Salishev (1939), V.Tashitskiy (1958), J.R.Stewart (1970), E.M.Cherniyakhovskaya (1970), E.M.Murzayev (1982), A.V.Superanskaya (1985) and others referred to toponymic classification, complemented and differentiated geographical place names, showed methods of classification, but in all such works the classification of toponyms is unique principle does not exist.

According to Professor V.A.Juchkevich, in a perfect classification of toponyms, a single classification should answer three main questions:

- 1) what is the name of the object;
- 2) what is the name of the object, what is it called, on what language it is formed and by what means;
- 3) Why is it so called, what is the meaning of the name?



Continuing his opinion on the problem of classification, V.A. Juchkevich said, "... it reflects the integrity of toponymy as a science - the answer to the first question is geography, the second is linguistics, and the third is toponymy. However, we must recognize that the creation of a single universal classification scheme by scientists is a matter for the future" [3, p.90-91].

The main disadvantage of toponym classification schemes is "the inability to fit different geographical names into the Procrustic bed of a single classification" [4, p.115]. However, some linguists have tried to classify toponyms that combine different principles at the same time.

E.M. Murzaev proposes to divide toponyms into five classes:

- 1) oronyms;
- 2) hydronyms;
- 3) names of plant communities (forests, fields, meadows, etc.);
- 4) names of settlements (cities, villages, farms, etc.);
- 5) bridges in squares, towns and villages [5, p.89].

In the 1970 s, the American toponymist J.R. Stewart proposed 10 classifications of geographical names and made a comparative analysis of their common and different methods:

- Descriptive (names that describe the quality or location of an object);
- Associative (names that cause merging with different objects);
- Related to events (names of events related to the person, the author also includes in this group religious events, calendar names, names of animals, names of human movements, names derived from emotions, and other names);
- Possession (names derived from any idea of ownership);
- Monument (names given in memory or in honor of celebrities and names for famous qualities);
- Praiseworthy names (names with some attractive features of a geographical object);
- Folk Etymology (names with false etymology);
- Artificial (names that are consciously formed in fragments of other words, capital letters, letters or forms in reverse order and by other means);
- Error (names that appear as a result of copying toponyms from one language to another, listening to what is said incorrectly, or incorrectly conveying sounds in writing);
- Migration names (names moved from one place to another) [6].

Taking into account the type, symbol of geographical objects, as well as the attitude of the person to this object, A.V. Superanskaya

distinguishes the following groups of place names: a) names of natural objects; b) names of man-made objects; c) names of settlements; d) other types of names [7, p.48-49.]

Classification works taking into account the geographical features of toponyms of Uzbekistan H.Hasanov (1985), S.Karayev (1991), P.Gulyamov (2005, 2011, 2013), K.Seytniyazov (1998), M.Mirakmalov (2008, 2016), K.Hakimov (2010), Y.Ahmadaliyev (2018), A.Nizomov (2012).

While H.Hasanov distinguished 10 types according to the origin of geographical names, P.Gulyamov, using a two-stage system of classification of toponyms, initially divided them into two major groups (I. depending on the natural geographical features of the place names; II. names formed in connection with socio-economic, political features, circumstances), which in turn are studied in several subtypes [8, p.8-10].

Based on the toponymic features of the region (classified on the example of toponyms of the northern coastal districts of Karakalpakstan) K.Seytniyazov divided geographical names into 9 toponymic types [9, p.9-13], in the toponymic classification of M.Mirakmalov H Based on Hasanov's classification work and complementing it, he identified 15 toponymic types of geographical names [10].

On the theoretical issues of toponyms and the normative-legal basis of their use, as well as in the research work of Y.Ahmadaliyev on the study of toponyms of the Fergana Valley, attention was paid to the classification of toponyms (according to the size of the objects, according to the etymological analysis, according to the historical, linguistically, semantically) and classified into subtypes for each criterion [11].

In his research, K.Hakimov studied the classification of toponyms on the example of toponyms of Jizzakh region, semantically divides the toponymy of the region into 3 major groups (oronyms, hydronyms, oykonims) and pays more attention to the classification of toponyms of the region [12]. A. Nizamov in his manual "Toponymy" divides place names into 16 types and gives examples [13].

O The toponymy of Uzbekistan has been studied by many linguists in classification units. In particular, E. Begmatov considers that toponyms in the Uzbek language can be generally divided into two large groups and divides them into natural, i.e. international toponyms and official, ie artificial toponyms [14]. Also linguists Abdurahmonov D. (1964), Dusimov Z. (1978), Khadyrova SH. (1966), Nafasov T. (1968), Ahunov N. (1989), Ulugov N. (2008), Enazarov T. (1995, 2013) and others in the



research work of several scholars, toponyms are classified lexically-semantically.

The main results and their discussion.

Kashkadarya region has many types of place names, different functional functions, different origins and conditions, which complicates the process of classifying toponyms of the region. Due to the lack of a unified systematic classification of place names, suitable for all regions and a classification principle that satisfies all researchers, a number of geographically most convenient classification works were used to classify regional toponyms. In particular, the classification works of E.Murzaev, J.Stewart, H.Hasanov, P.Gulyamov, M.Mirakmalov, Y.Ahmadaliyev and T.Nafasov served as the basis for the division of regional toponymy into species.

Regional toponymy is divided into the following classification units based on the general laws of formation of regional toponymy.

The toponymy of Kashkadarya region was classified on two different principles. The **first principle is based on the type of geographical objects** and is divided into two types:

I. Names of natural geographical objects. There are two major types of toponyms belonging to the first group;

1. Oronyms are the names of all types of relief forms, i.e., mountain, hill, ridge, hill, intermountain valley, cliff, ravine, rock, peak, mountain slope, plain, stream, batik and so on.

2. Hydronyms - this type includes the names of all types of water bodies (rivers, canals, ditches, lakes, reservoirs, springs, wells, ditches, etc.).

II. Names of socio-economic geographical objects. The largest type of toponyms belonging to this group are oykonims. This group can also include various microtoponyms, such as urban names, enterprise and organization names, factory names, shrine names, dramonyms (road names), necronyms (cemetery names), and so on.

The **second principle** of geographical classification of regional toponymy is **based on the geographical features** of the nomenclature. According to this principle, regional toponyms are divided into two main groups;

I. Toponyms formed in connection with the natural geographical features of the place.

II. Toponyms formed in connection with the socio-economic characteristics of the place.

I. Toponyms formed in connection with the natural geographical features of the place are further divided into several groups:

1. Toponyms that appear depending on the natural geographical location of the place. These types of names refer to their microgeographic

location by their name. For example, Yukorikoram (place above), Kunchikardarvoza (the gate on the sunrise side), (height, town, Shahrisabz district¹), Bulakovul (part of the village), (Chirakchi d.), Adokbatosh (village, Guzar d.), Etakovul, (bottom side), Icharik (Kasan d.), Beshkent (the city below) are toponyms that are formed in this form and indicate their location.

2. Toponyms reflecting the relief features of the place. Most of the region's oronyms express their relief feature by their name. It is also not uncommon for place names to be changed from oronyms to comonyms, and sometimes to hydronyms. The names formed on the basis of the relief features of the place served as the basis for the creation of the names of many types of objects. Orkavul (in the back), (height, Shahrisabz d.), Dongkishlak (hill village), Askartepa (height), Tukimkisi (Yakkabog d.), Hovarkishlak (plain village), Galajar, Govdara (village, Kamashi d.), Akbosh, Sarigorim, Karakamar (mountain, height, Dehkanabad d.), Jorma (cliff), (hill, Guzar d.), the names of many species, which express their relief features, are different, the natural and social function they perform is different.

3. Toponyms named according to the object of water and the nature of water make up the majority in the toponymy of the region. Hydronyms, which refer to a feature of water, are often used to refer to nearby settlements. If names such as Bolsharrak (waterfall), (valley, Kamashi d.), Achin (bitter), (lake, Mirishkor d.), Aksuv (clear water), Jinnidarya (a river whose water flows unevenly), Tankhoz (less watery), Katta Uradarya (left tributary of Kashkadarya), Turnadarya (left tributary of Yakkabogdarya) are named according to the nature of the water, although the names Duob (the place where two waters meet), Chuchukkuduk (fresh water well), (village, Dehkanabad d.), Obigarm (hot water), (village, Guzar d.), Jilisuv (warm water), (village, Kitab d.), Sharshar (waterfall), (village, Yakkabog d.) were originally formed as the names of water bodies, they later served as the basis for the names of the surrounding settlements.

4. Toponyms related to local climate. These names have little place in regional toponymy. Nurkay (a place where light falls), (mountain, Dehkanabad d.), Oytiymas (a place where the moonlight does not fall), (canyon, Dehkanabad, Kamashi d.), Terskay (opposite to the sun), (hill, Dehkanabad d.), Oftobroy (facing the sun), (village, Kasan d.), Bogishamol (windy garden), (neighborhood, Karshi city) such names express the microclimatic indicators of the place by their name.

¹ The word "district" is then given the letter "d." in such sentences.



5. Toponyms related to geological structure and minerals. The names denoting the geological structure and structures of the territory of Kashkadarya region, the presence of certain types of minerals and rocks are Davtash (large stone), (village, Chirakchi d.), Sangkalak (stone wall), (hill, Dehkanabad d.), Aktash, Harsangsay (height, river, Kamashi d.), Oltintepa (golden hill), Komirchi (coal miner), (village, Kamashi d.), Ahalli (chalky), Mumlaychi (mummy), (hill, mountain, Kitab d.) can be cited as examples.

6. Phytotonyms associated with a particular plant species. Plant-related toponyms can be divided into 3 types: phytotonyms based on the names of grasses, shrubs and trees. Toponyms related to certain types of grasses in Kashkadarya region include Abrikli (hill, Chirakchi d.), Bedak (field, Kitab d.), Luxlikul (Kamashi d.), names associated with shrubs include Zarangli (height, Yakkabog d.), Irgayli (hill, Kamashi d.), Sazoqli (desert, Mirishkor d.), toponyms based on the names of certain types of trees include Darayitut (canyon, Yakkabog d.), Mingchinor (village, Kitab d.), Yangakli, Terakli (village, Dehkanabad d.) and other similar names.

Phytotonyms refer to the presence or absence of a particular species of plant in the area, which is a distinctive feature of other geographical features.

7. Zootonyms associated with the names of representatives of the fauna. In Kashkadarya region, zootonyms are based on the names of domestic animals, wild animals, birds and poultry. Zootonyms based on the names of domestic animals include Biyasigmas (canyon, Dehkanabad d.), Tuyakisildi (canyon, Chirakchi, Shahrizabz d.), Otkuduk (well, neighborhood, Nishan d.), zootonyms based on the names of wild animals include Jayrali (village, Kitab d.), Sugurli, Tulkikazgan (mountain, river, Kamashi d.), Ilondara (Guzar d.), zootonyms created on the basis of the names of birds and poultry Karalochin (village, Dehkanabad d.), Jo'jali (canyon, Dehkanabad d.), Kaptarli (village, Nishan d.), Burgutlik (village, Shahrizabz d.) and beetles named after a certain type of insect, Gobalak (mountain, Kamashi r.), Kungizbulak (hill, Guzar r.).

8. Toponyms formed according to soil properties. This group includes Bozarik (in all districts), Loyli, Loyka (area, village, Kamashi d.), Olashor, Akpaykal (village, Guzar d.), Takir, Karilalmi (height, hill, Dehkanabad d.), Shurtan (village, mining, enterprise, field, Guzar d.) and other similar toponyms.

9. Toponyms based on the appearance of the object. Kengsoy (Dehkanabad d.), Loppitepa, Kayki (hill, village, Yakkabog d.), Londacha (village,

Karshi d.), Dumalak (village, Chirakchi d.), Ingichka (village, Kamashi, Dehkanabad d.), Belassirt (height, Dehkanabad d.).

10. Toponyms based on simulations. Toponyms belonging to this group are based on the resemblance of the appearance or properties of an object to another object, thing or thing. Such names are Dastartash (height, Chirakchi d.), Beshiktepa (hill, Dehkanabad d.), Boynak, Adamtash (mountain, Dehkanabad d.), Kelitosh (area, Dehkanabad d.), Tuyatosh (rock, Shahrizabz d.), Such as Kindiklitepa (Kasbi d.) can be cited as an example.

11. Toponyms that appear according to the size, number and quantity of the object. The meaning of these types of names is that the size of a particular type of geographical object or thing and object in that area, i.e. large or small, quantity (scarcity, single i.e. means single or double, many or many). In Kashkadarya region, such names are Yakkatut (village, Kitab d.), Birotar (village, Kamashi d.), Koshkul (village, Kamashi d.), Mingchukur (pass, square, Kamashi d.), as' Gaybartosh (hill, Dehkanabad d.) many names can be mentioned, such.

12. Names that depend on the color of the object and a specific color index. In toponymy, color is often used interchangeably. However, sometimes color codes in geographical names also indicate the color of the object. In the region, such names are Akkum, Boztepa, Kokjar (village, Dehkanabad d.), Yetimak (height, Dehkanabad d.), Alashor (village, Guzar d.), Mallavosh (village, Shahrizabz, Karshi d.), Kyzyltepa (village, Kamashi d.).

13. Toponyms based on geographical terms. Sometimes a geographical term specific to a region serves as a basis for choosing more names than others, and a geographical term is used without adding any other words or suffixes, becomes a direct geographical name. Gaza, Dara (village, Kamashi d.), Dasht (village, Karshi d.), Dahna, Dahana (village, Dehkanabad d.), Shiram (height, Dehkanabad d.), Daryo (village, Yakkabog d.), Jar (village, Chirakchi, Yakkabog d.) and others are toponyms formed in this form.

II. Toponyms formed in connection with the socio-economic and geographical features of the place are divided into the following types;

1. Occupational toponyms of the population. Occupationally related toponyms are characterized by komonim and urbonim in the region: Boyraposh (weaver), Govjallob (cow seller), (village, Shahrizabz d.), Dukonkhona (show), Tuyachi (village, Kamashi d.), Degrez (boiler maker), Chilangar (blacksmith), Neftchilar (oilmen),



(neighborhood, Karshi city) and many other microtoponyms.

2. Toponyms of people with their names and nicknames. These types of toponyms are common in all districts of the region. Avazmalik, Khojimaýdon, Burkhanariq (village, channel, Shahrisabz d.), Boronjuz, Pirimhovuz (village, Chirakchi d.), Odildogma (pasture, Mirishkor d.), Muratovul (village, Karshi d.), Hayitkarga (neighborhood, Kamashi d.), Malla (neighborhood, Mirishkor d.) and many similar names form anthropotonyms.

3. Ethnotonyms formed on the basis of the name of ethnic units. In Kashkadarya region, toponyms based on the names of ethnic groups, tribes and clans are the most toponymic species in the regional toponymy. The size of ethnotonyms in the region's toponymy has been influenced by factors such as the presence of many tribes and clans in the region since ancient times, the diversity of ethnic networks and the strong attitude of the local population to ethnic units. Although ethnotonyms are found in all types of geographical objects in the region, their share is greater in microtoponyms such as comonyms and urbonyms. Toponyms created on the basis of ethnic units include Jaloyir (hill, Shahrisabz d.), Makrit (village, Kitab d.), Polati (town, Kasan d.), Bolmas (village, Kasan d.), Uyrat (village, Kasbi, Kasan d.), Kamay, Kaltatay (village, Kamashi d.), Kiyikchi (village, Kasbi d.), Mangit (village, Karshi, Kamashi, Chirakchi d.), Balkharik, Balkhiyak (village, Chirakchi, Nishan d.) and many other names, as well as district names such as Kasan, Kamashi, are also original entotonyms.

4. Names associated with historical events. Toponyms arise because of social need. Some of the most important events in the history of the people have become geographical names, these events, which have long been remembered by the people, have been given specific names, and over time, they gradually became the geographical name of the place. Beklik (fortress, Yakkabog d.), Khanariq (Dehkanabad d.), Kala (height, Kasan d.), Ituldi (pasture, Chirakchi d.), Kelinoshdi (hill, Guzar d.) to name historical events of a particular period.

5. Toponyms created in relation to social objects. These types of names are toponyms based on the name of a particular social object. Such names include Bozorjoy, Mozorli (height, village, Chirakchi d.), Beshochok, Bozortepa (village, Dehkanabad d.), Vatkana, Jumabozor (village, Kitab d.), Koriz (hill, Kitab d.), Vori (village, Yakkabog, Mirishkor d.), Kapali (steppe, Guzar, Mubarek d.), Mahallot (neighborhood, Karshi city) and many others.

6. Religious names. Religious beliefs and customs, religious scholars, and propagandists are predominant in Kashkadarya Province. Oktepa (village, Kasbi, Kasan d.), Kofirtepa (Kamashi d.), Khojaabad (village, Chirakchi d.), Langar (village, river, reservoir, Kamashi, Chirakchi d.), Namazgoh (neighborhood, Shahrisabz city) are religious toponyms.

7. Legendary and strange names. Sometimes the names are based on various folklore, fairy tales and legends, the names of legendary heroes. Such names include Zangibobo (village, Guzar d.), Zulfiqorota (village, Kasan d.), Kyrgyz (village, Kamashi d., height in almost all districts, hills) and others. Some of the names in the region have strange names and meanings that seem strange and ridiculous. When one hears their name, one wonders why it is so named. Kosa (glabrous), (neighborhood, Chirakchi d.), Kaldarya (hairless river), (village), Kharomkul (dirty lake), (lake), Laqqi (neighborhood, Kasan d.), Lolimurda, Goshkurgan (meat castle), (hill, village, Shahrisabz d.), Maraztepa (bad hill), (Guzar d.), Jahannam (hell), (ancient stream, Karshi) and many other names are distinguished by their strange unusual name. However, each of these names has its own history and meaning. These names are a legacy of language that is no longer used, they have become obscure, and sometimes the name has changed its form over the course of history and moved away from its original meaning.

8. Modern names. These names are the product of a new era, a modern mentality and people's life, a new geopolitical process. These names refer to geographical objects that were created in the recent past, rebuilt, and sometimes renamed under different historical periods. Istiqlol (freedom), Mustaqillik (independence), Mustaqilobod (independent), Nuristan (light flourishing), Gulistan (town, Nishan d.), Dustlik (friendship), (town, Kasbi d.), Madaniyat (culture) (town, Yakkabog d.), Maktababad (village, Shahrisabz d.), Nurafshan (light flourishing), (village, Kitab d.) in Kashkadarya region many microtoponyms are interpreted as modern names, and the people of the past witnessed the period of creation of these names.

Conclusions. There are many types of toponyms in Kashkadarya region and there are also names that do not correspond to any of the groups of geographical place names we have classified. However, the study of the basis of regional toponyms on the basis of the system we have classified will help to fully reveal their general and specific geographical aspects.

Based on the results of the research, the following main conclusions can be noted:



1. The need for classification of geographical names and their geographical basis were systematically analyzed;

2. Classification units of toponyms have been studied at the international and regional levels, and general and specific geographical aspects of classification units have been considered;

3. Divided into groups on the basis of more than 3000 different toponyms of Kashkadarya region on the basis of criteria for classification of place names;

4. Based on the classification of regional toponyms, the geographical features of the toponyms belonging to each group are described.

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