

ANTHROPOTOPONYMS ARE A PRICELESS TREASURE OF OUR LANGUAGE, A MONUMENT OF OUR HISTORY

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Annotation

Anthropotoponyms are the product of different social periods and are one of the most historical toponymic layers in the vocabulary of a language. Such place names originated with the emergence of a society based on private property.

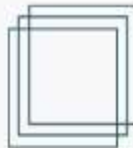
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Introduction

Anthroponymy and toponymy are historically inextricably linked. They both learn famous horses in the language. Anthroponymy deals with the study of human names, while toponymy deals with the study of place names. Names, nicknames, surnames of people included in the scope of anthroponyms, place names created on their basis are called anthropotoponyms.

Anthropotoponyms are the product of different social epochs and are one of the most historical toponymic layers in the vocabulary of languages. Such place names originated with the emergence of a society based on private property. Settlements - villages, mahallas, forts, auls, guzars, streets - began to be named after the authoritative people who founded, built and spent money on landscaping.

Anthropotoponyms have a special place in the system of place names of the republic, especially in the Fergana valley. A group of such anthropotoponyms originated during the Kokand Khanate. Most of them are named after khans and their children, brothers, cousins, officials who held important positions in the palace, clerics, clergy. Examples of place names based on the names of Kokand khans are Sheralichek in Balikchi district of Andijan region, Khudoyorkhan and Mallakhon in Uzbekistan district of Fergana region. These oykonims are directly connected with the names of Sheralikhan, who ruled the khanate in 1842-1845, Khudoyorkhan, who ruled the khanate for about 25 years, and Mallakhon, who ruled the khanate in 1858-1862. The villages of Chek Nasriddin in Rishtan district of Fergana region, Nasriddinabad in Balikchi district of Andijan region, and Ormonbek are named after Khudoyorkhan's sons Nasriddinbek and Ormonbek. Among the toponyms formed on the basis of the names of ancestors and relatives of the khans are the toponyms Hojibek guzari in Kokand, Hojibek in Besharik district, Sultanmuradbek in Balikchi district. Hojibek was the younger brother of Kokand khan Norbutakhan, who served as a khokim in the khanate's city of Uratapa



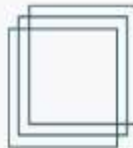
and Turakurgan. Sultanmurodbek - Khudoyorkhan's brother; he ruled the principality of Margilan from 1853 until the end of the khanate with some interruptions.

Some of the anthropotonyms in the Fergana Valley are based on the names of civil servants of the khanate period - high-ranking officials, high-ranking officials, military commanders. Examples of such toponyms are Muslimqulariq, Risqulibek guzari, Holmatdodho, Oftobachichek, Sheralimingboshi. Musulmonqulariq is located in Balikchi district of Andijan region. This name is directly related to the name of the Muslim, who played an important role in the socio-political and economic life of the Kokand khanate in the 40s and early 50s of the XIX century. In the Muslim khanate, he rose to the rank of prime minister. He dug a canal on the left bank of the Kara-Darya in the mid-19th century. The canal came to be known as the Muslim Valley after him.

The place called Risqulibek guzari in Kokand was named after the great military commander Irisqulibek. According to Ya. Dadaboev, a researcher at the city museum of local lore, based on historical sources, Irisqulibek Norbotabiy's wife was a half-brother (one father, one mother) and a cousin of the Kokand khans Olimkhan and Umarchan. He began his military service in the army of Olimkhan as the head of the unit (the head of the unit carrying and guarding the flag of the military unit) and at the end of his life reached the highest military rank - commander. Irisqulibek showed examples of heroism in the battles fought to strengthen and centralize the khanate. At the same time, he has done a lot for the improvement and development of the neighborhood where he lives. He built a mosque, a school and a bazaar in the neighborhood. That is why the mahalla guzar was named Risqulibek guzar out of respect for him.

The village of Kholmatdodho is located in the Asaka district of Andijan region. The name of the place is derived from the name of a person named Kholmuhammad, who held one of the positions in the khanate - dodho. According to sources in the history of the Kokand khanate, most of the land in the Asaka region was owned by a senior official, Kholmuhammad dodho, the son of Muhammad Nazar Qushbegi. The village, which was built on the lands owned by Kholmuhammad Dodho, is named after him as above. In the list of settlements published in 1909 in Skobelev (now Fergana), the name of the village appears as Chek Holmat dodho.

Oftobachichek is the name of one of the settlements of Altynkul district of Andijan region. The village is named after Abdurahmon Oftobachi, the son of a Muslim, a historical figure who had a great reputation during the reigns of Sheralikhan and Khudoyorkhan, one of the Kokand khans. Abdurahman was appointed by Khudoyorkhan as an oftobachi, so the word oftobachi was used next to his name. Khudoyorkhan, taking into account the services of the sun, gave him a check of several hundred acres of land in the territory of Andijan. This place, which is expressed in historical documents in the form of the check of Abdurahman oftobach, has shrunk over time and taken the form of Oftobachichek.



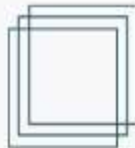
Sherali, one of the streets in Kokand, is named after him. The settlement is named after the military commander Sherali, who left an indelible mark on the history of the Kokand Khanate and gained great prestige. Sherali was the commander of the cavalry during the reign of Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan, who showed heroism in the fight against the invaders. Historian, Professor R. Nabiev in his work "From the history of the Kokand Khanate" ("Iz istorii Kokandskogo khanstva") on the basis of historical sources of that period noted some information about the commander Sherali. It is said that he was a broad-shouldered, stocky man, a skilled horseman. He amazed everyone with his fearlessness, bravery and courage. 14 were wounded in battles with the enemy. He died heroically in a battle with General Skobelev's army.

In addition, in the territory of Uzbekistan district of Fergana region there are Dasturkhanchi, Kozikalon, Elchi, Ghaznachi in Buvayda district, Mirishkor in Uchkuprik district, Naib's bridge in Kokand, Devonbegi, Bakovul toponyms, which are added to personal names. In fact, the mentioned toponyms are Dastarkhanchi village - Mahmud Dastarkhanchi, Naib's bridge, Devonbegi, Bakovul streets - Otabek naib, Muhammad Razzoq devonbegi, Otab bakovul.

Among the place names there are anthropotoponyms based on the names of religious figures. Examples are the toponyms Sheikhlislam Guzar and Khalifa Safa in Kokand. Shaykh al-Islam is the highest title in Muslim society, meaning the head of the clergy. The names of Sultankhan Tora Ahrori, Marufkhon Tora bin Mamurkhan Tora, Sulaymon Khoja bin Yusufkhan Khoja, Eshan Bobohoja Konibodomiy, Zokirkhoja Eshan Namangani, Khoja Kalon Joyboriy, who held the position of Sheikhlislam in the Kokand khanate, have been preserved in the sources. Of these, Zokirkhoja Eshan Namangani was honored to leave his name to Guzar. Guzar was originally called Shaykh al-Islam Zakirkhoja Eshan Guzar. Later it was simplified in pronunciation and was called Shaykh al-Islam guzari.

The name of Khalifa Safa mahalla in the city was based on the name of Khalifa Safa, a great religious figure of his time. According to sources, Khalifa Safa was a student of the famous Sheikh Khalifa Hussein Bukhari from Bukhara and was one of the famous Ishans. He had a large number of disciples from different strata of the population⁸. He taught at the Jame 'madrassa. He had a great reputation in Dorulsaltanat.

It should be noted that in the system of place names of the Fergana Valley there are many anthropotoponyms formed from the combination of a person's name and the word check. The word check was included in toponyms meaning "private land". In fact, in the past, chek meant the private lands of khans and family members, officials, religious leaders, and other people in general. Ahmadkhochek of Shahrikhan district of Andijan region, Farmonchek, Bobochek, Sariqmirzachek of Asaka district, Yusufkhalfa cheki, Usmoncheki, Turamcheki, Mallachek of Balikchi district, Niyozmatchek, Sottikhochek of Pakhtaabad district, Jumaykaban of Furinka district of Altynkul district, Izbashapchek of Uzbekistan, Such anthropotoponyms include the



names of villages such as Chek Sharif in the district of Chek Sharif, Mahmudchek, Mirsultonchek, Mavlonchek, Ismailchek, Sherazimchek, Dustmatchek, Egamberdichек in the Naryn district of Namangan region.

A certain group of anthrotoponyms emerged during the years of independence. Some of the mahallas, streets and parks of the cities and districts of the Republic are the great scholars of the East - Burhoniddin Marginoni, Ahmad Fergani, Termezi, Zamakhshari, Imam Bukhari, Bahauddin Naqshband, Khoja Ahror, Najmiddin Kubro, Rudaki, Alisher Navoi, Ali Kushchi; The great commanders who sacrificed their lives for the motherland - Spitamen, Muqanna, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur.

So, anthrotoponyms are the priceless treasure of our language, the monument of our ancient history, the echo of music. Thorough scientific study of them is important for linguistics, history, ethnography.

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