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**ETYMOLOGY OF SOME TOPONYMIC NAMES OF NORTHERN TAJIKISTAN**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Languages, as well as, most importantly, the depth and depth inherent in phonetic, morphemic, word-formation and formative systems of the language.

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**Abstract:** The second interpretation of the term "historical and etymological features" of linguistic units is linguistically more complex than its first interpretation and requires the researcher to study the history, dialectology of the language to which the subject belongs, its linguistic connection with related and unrelated foreign languages, as well as, most importantly, the depth and depth inherent in phonetic, morphemic, word-formation and formative systems of the language. requires theoretical knowledge and qualifications.

**INTRODUCTION**

So, "historical etymology" in the second meaning is a branch that provides scientific information about the early forms of the occurrence of dictionary units and their early meanings. The origin, early forms and meanings of words are determined by etymological analysis. Etymological analysis was considered the most responsible and complex process in language practice. This process requires a linguist-specialist, as mentioned above, in-depth knowledge and detailed professional education. Because, without knowing the phonetic laws-rules and their actions, the morphemic structure of the phrase and the associated patterns, it is impossible to proceed with etymological analysis, otherwise the presentation of correct and scientific information about the origin of the word will be questioned. For example, in the Uzbek language there is the word "alla", which is used in the meaning of "mother's song". In this sense, it is also found in other Turkic languages. The core of this word was "Al", and in the ancient Turkic language it was used as an independent word: it expressed the meanings of "deception, deception, deception." This form and in this sense this word is still used in some Turkic languages, for

example, in Turkish, in some dialects of the Azerbaijani language. The element-la in the word Alla is verb-forming (ish-la, Bash-la, white-la, etc.) is a complement. Alla originally originated in the meanings of deceiving, using a trick. This meaning is currently carried by Alda, a variant of this word. It is considered one of the phonetic variants-da, -a in Alda. This meaning is clearly expressed in the statement "a friend you trust has deceived you." Etymological analysis becomes appropriate if it is carried out in this way.

There are two types of etymology: 1) scientific etymology; 2) pseudo-etymology or "folk etymology". Scientific etymology correctly determines the origin of the word. Scientific etymology is based on deep and perfect knowledge of a specialist in the field of phonetics, morphemics, word formation of the language. Usually, for etymological analysis, words whose form and meaning are blurred are weighed.

The "historical and etymological features" inherent in the national linguistic linguistic units will undoubtedly have a general relation both to the onomastic units of the linguistic dictionary, including the system of toponyms, and to their historical and etymological front. For example, Kashkadarya is the name of one of the regions of Uzbekistan. About its origin, that is, etymology, there is the following information. Judging by this information, the Kashka in the toponym Kashkadarya actually had the form of Kashko, that is (kash + Koh), which meant an oronym, that is, Kashtagi. To designate a stream starting in kashtagi, the word rud (river), formed from kashkohrud, was added to this name. In pronunciation, it changed phonetically and took the form of kashgarud. Later, the ore part of the toponym was replaced by the word river.

Dictionary units (onyms) in the description of a toponym are historically etymologically divided into three groups:

- a) toponyms, the phonetic and morphemic construction of which is clearly presented diachronically, that is, does not need an etymological analysis of the true meaning;
- b) toponyms that are partially blurred diachronically, although the phonetic and morphemic composition are perceived synchronously;
- c) phonetic and morphemic construction, toponyms in the description of a diachronic unit in the literal sense of the word are completely forgotten.

So, the following two of the listed groups according to the historical and etymological features of toponyms, especially the third, are considered important for science, since in the process diachronic and synchronous aspects of toponyms are revealed, characteristic of both expressive and meaningful plans.

Indeed, Z.Do Sima and H.As the Egamovs correctly admit, "toponyms contain rich information about etymology and word formation. That's why toponyms play an important role in providing students with in-depth knowledge."

Some macrotoponyms of northern Tajikistan, "formed" as belonging to the Persian-Tajik language, actually do not belong to these languages. For example, the toponym Khojand, the capital of the Sughd region, located in the north of Tajikistan, has such a description. Professor A.Berdialiev believes that

the toponym Khojent has the same linguistic characteristic as the toponym Kokand, denoting one of the largest historical cities of the Fergana region. Because the toponyms Khujand and Kokand actually have the same useful basis. To learn the linguistic basics of the toponym Khojent, let's first get acquainted with the toponym Kokand and its non-native basics.

In the dictionary compiled from the works of Navoi, the word in the form of Kent is interpreted as "big village"; in the index dictionary compiled from the work "Devonu lugotit Turk", this word is given in the form of Ken and is used in the meanings of citadel, city and village.

Some Central Asian countries also have geographical names with the element "Kent". However, their sound composition differs from "Kent": as part of the toponyms Kokand, uzgan, Chimen, this element occurs in the forms "blood", "Gan", "Yang" (original: "Gon":chimgon).

Our goal was to reflect on the etymology of the toponym "Kokand". It turns out that the "bloody" part of this toponym is an alternative to the word "Kent" in the meaning of "city", which has undergone changes in sound (Kent - blood). Etymology of the toponym "Kokand" will become known if the value denoting its part "ko" is determined.

Until 1963, unscientific assumptions prevailed that part of the toponym "ko" comes from the word "Hook"// "Hook" meaning "pig".

This was announced by the Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor H.Hasanov in the book "From the history of toponyms of Central Asia," writes: "this name (that is, Kokand, our appendix) has been in books since the X century. The reason why it was called Hukand was that when the owners of the Chodak came there, they saw cut-deep lands and asked why this land was cut-deep, to which the Ainu replied that it was "hukand", that is, dug by pigs. The author of "strange sipoh", however, writes that it comes from the word "havokin" ("cute"), because the character of the townspeople was sweet as sugar, alien and hospitable. In our opinion, the comments "pigs dug", "cute city", "how cute" are inappropriate. The basis of the name is hu, formant cand.

The scientific etymology of the toponym "Kokand" was developed by Professor A.N. Kononov clarified. The scientist goes on a journey through the valley in 1963. During his stay in Kokand, he says that "ko" is part of the toponym "Kokand" comes from the imitation word "hu", meaning "shaboda", "wind", "coolness". Indeed, "Kokand" is one of the most magnificent cities in Uzbekistan.

"Hu" in the meaning of "wind", "cool" is involuntarily used by everyone. For example, when we take a small child and go outside when the weather is cool, windy or windy, we hide him in the arms of "hoo-hoo".

It is important and interesting that the element "Kent" in the meaning of "city" also occurs in the form "Jean" ("zhand"). For example, the ancient and now central city of northern Tajikistan is called "Khojent". The unofficial basis of this toponym also comes from the word "windy city". Indeed, if the Khojand wind is stronger than the Kokand wind, that is, not lower than it. (Therefore, the spelling of this toponym in the form of "Khujand", and not "Khujuand" is orthographically correct, since the word imitation (mimema) in the meaning of "cool", "breeze", "cold" does not mean "Ho", but "hu", that is, "hu...hu" is).

The variants of the word "Istaravshan", which in historical written sources partially differ phonetically and belong to different languages.

According to the scientific prediction of Professor Abduvali berdialiev, the toponym Istaravshan, popularly known as Oratepa, does not belong to the Mongolian and Chinese languages. This is a purely Tajik word that originated on the basis of Persian language material. This opinion has a convincing scientific proof of the toponym Istaravshan with non-human grounds, as it was said in the previous season of the chapter. The population of the city is an ethnic community of Tajik nationality. The name also refers to the Tajik language. Istaravshan has historically developed as a combination of two word forms belonging to the category of adjectives and nouns, the Persian-Tajik isopha. The first component of the phrase, expressed by a noun, was originally "Sitora" (star), to which the adjective "shining" (light) was attached by adjunction (adjacent adverb-noun): Sitorai is shining. The shining of a bright star in the sky of the city is considered the "inner form" of the meaning of the toponym Istaravshan (Sitorai shining). Sitorai is clearly compressed in the speech of the indigenous population in the form of "Istarashan". The compression of sitorai Ravshan in the form of Istaravshan occurred under the influence of linguistic economy, which is considered one of the internal factors of language development.

The above description of "ishtaravshan" in various historical sources, including in the works of medieval Arab and Persian authors, in the forms of usrushan, Ushrusan, Osrushan, surushan, suduyshan, Ushrushan, in our opinion, is adapted to the pronunciation of medieval Arabic, Persian and other languages variants of the toponym that arose in the form of "Sitorai Ravshan" (Ishtaravshan may be. Genealogical and grammatical construction of different languages in the assimilation of some linguistic units by others, a natural phenomenon is the adaptation of the assimilated lexical unit to a foreign pronunciation. For example, one of the cities of the Tashkent region is called Angren. Angren is a form of the toponym Angaron adapted to the Russian pronunciation. The toponym Akhangaran, on the other hand, is borrowed from the Tajik language into Uzbek (this is an ethnic group whose inhabitants migrated from Tajik villages engaged in blacksmithing, belonging to the Asht district of Sughd region). The morphemic - morphemic translation of this toponym into Uzbek is, in fact, "blacksmiths": tone (iron) is the main morpheme, Gar (chi) and "he (lar)" are affix morphemes. Dictionary conjunctions learned in each language, adapted to its linguistic pronunciation, are also desirable in all functional and semantic layers, except for the onomastic system.

Despite the fact that the name Istaravshan is official in the modern toponymic system of northern Tajikistan, there is no shortage of our hypothetical arguments about the alternative etymology of this toponym oratepa, which has become historicism.

This name (i.e. Oratepa) is etymologically, as mentioned above, really typical of the Turkic languages, and it is quite possible that the morphemic composition consisted of the elements "or" and "top". Both his "saddle" part and the "top" part meant "height". The Uzbeks have a proverb: "your son eats and goes to the pack, your daughter eats and goes to the pack." This word in the proverb, that is, or, was used in the meaning of "high", "top". Accordingly, it is also possible that oratepa originated in the meaning of "hill at a height, peak at the top". In fact, the place named by the toponym oratepa seems elevated compared to other places in this toponym.

From a linguistic point of view, the characteristic of elevation in relation to other localities of the region (as a differential Sema in the semantic construction of this toponym) is an aspect that characterizes the “internal form” of the toponym oratepa.

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