

**O‘ZBEK TILI, ADABIYOTI VA FOLKLORI INSTITUTI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI  
TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**TURDIBEKOV MO‘MIN TO‘RAYEVICH**

**SHIMOLIY TOJIKISTON TOPONIMLARINING  
TARIXIY-LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

**10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili**

**Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Toshkent – 2022**

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po filologicheskim naukam**

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Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B.2022.2.DSc/Fil.408 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) O'zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti veb-sahifasining [www.tai.uz](http://www.tai.uz) hamda "Ziyonet" axborot-ta'lim portalining [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

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**Yetakchi tashkilot:** Farg'ona davlat universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi O'zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 raqamli ilmiy kengashning 2023-yil "13" yanvar soat 10:00 majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 100060, Toshkent shahri, Shahrizabz tor ko'chasi, 5-uy. Tel.: (871) 233-36-50, faks: (871) 233-71-44; e-mail: [uztafi@academy.uz](mailto:uztafi@academy.uz).)

Dissertatsiya bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining asosiy kutubxonasida tanishish mumkin (\_\_\_ raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 700100, Toshkent shahri, ziyolilar ko'chasi, 13-uy. Tel.: (99871) 262-74-58.)

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2022-yil "30" dekabr da tarqatildi.  
(2022-yil "30" dekabr da) 14 raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).

  
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## KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida joy nomlarini ifodalovchi onomastik birliklar va ularning ijtimoiy, tarixiy, lingvistik, sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratib kelinmoqda. Muayyan hududning maxsus to'planmagan, kam o'rganilgan toponimik birliklarini yig'ish, ularning leksik-semantik, etimologik xususiyatlari, nominativ, kommunikativ, uslubiy vazifalarini aniqlash, lingvokulturologik va kognitiv aspektini ilmiy tekshirish bugungi globallashuv jarayonida dunyo xalqlari o'rtasida o'zaro ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy, madaniy aloqa va turistik munosabatlar jadal rivojlanayotgan bir sharoitda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Toponimlar til tarixi va taraqqiyotining turli davrlariga oid belgi-xususiyatlarni aks ettiruvchi, leksik tarkibning barqaror hamda o'zgaruvchan birligi sifatida qaraladi. Toponimik birliklar diaxronik jarayonlar haqidagi bilimlarni boyitish, tilshunoslikning tarixiy masalalari yechimiga xizmat qilish nuqtai nazaridan katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu holat esa toponimlar yuzasidan bajariladigan tadqiqotlarning dolzarbligini ko'rsatib turadi.

Dunyo onomastikasida toponimik birliklarning lingvistik xususiyatlari bilan birga ekstralingvistik omillar hamkorligi masalasi doirasidagi tadqiqi keng ommalashmoqda. Uning tarkibida muayyan mahalliy hudud joy nomlarini ifodalovchi urbanonim, gidronim, oronim, oykonim, xoronim, nekronim kabi onomastikaning mustaqil turlari genezisini, etimologik, lingvistik xususiyatlarini mahalliy aholining milliy an'ana va qadriyatlarini, urf-odatlarini, turmush tarzi, e'tiqodiy dunyoqarashi, tarixiy-madaniy boyligi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar asosida aniqlash, leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini, xalqning lisoniy, tarixiy, geografik, etnografik, diniy-mifologik qarashlari mujassamlashgan toponimlarning lingvogeografik, etnolingvistik, lingvistik, konseptual, paradigmatic, onomastik-grammatik belgilarini ochish soha oldidagi dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda "bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir mustaqil davlat o'z milliy manfaatini ta'minlash, bu borada, avvalo, o'z madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiy"<sup>1</sup> bo'lgan hozirgi bir sharoitda ishlab chiqilgan toponimik siyosat toponimika sohasini ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy yo'nalishlarda jiddiy rivojlantirishni ham talab etadi. Buning uchun joylarda tashkil qilingan toponimik komissiya va markazlashtirilgan toponimik xizmatlarga joy nomlarini aniqlash, saqlash, o'zgartirish yo'lida ularning ilmiy va amaliy jihatlarini puxta o'rgangan tadqiqotlar katta amaliy yordam bera oladi. Shu kabi talab va ehtiyojlar natijasida o'zbek tilshunosligida xalq tarixi, qadriyati, an'ana va urf-odatlarini o'zida to'liq ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar – toponimlarni muayyan hudud misolida lingvistik tadqiq etish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, qadimdan shakllangan va hozirda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, madaniy rivojlanish yo'lini bosib o'tayotgan Shimoliy

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги ПФ-5850-сонли “Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги фармони // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)

Tojikiston toponimlarining leksik-semantik, onomastik-grammatik xususiyatlarini, kelib chiqish asoslarini lingvogeografik, etnolingvistik hamda lingvistik aspektda o'rganish ham ijtimoiy-madaniy, ma'naviy jihatdan ahamiyatli. Shu ma'noda, o'zbek toponimiyasi bilan chambarchas bog'langan Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimik birliklarining tarixiy-lingvistik, etimologik-onomastik tadqiqini yanada chuqurlashtirish zarurati mavjud.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari, 2019-yil 4-oktyabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi Qarori, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabrda 989-son "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqidagi", 2020-yil 29-yanvardagi 40-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi atamalar komissiyasining faoliyatini tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari hamda boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalari muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi<sup>2</sup>.** Onomastika, xususan, uning bir tarmog'i hisoblangan toponimlarning tarixiy-lisoniy, lug'aviy-ma'noviy, grammatik, paradigmatic va sintagmatik, etimologik-lingvistik xususiyatlarini o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, RFA Lingvistik tadqiqotlar instituti, RFA Dog'iston ilmiy markazining Til, adabiyot va san'at instituti, Ural federal universiteti; The University of Adelaide (Australia); University of California, Boston University (AQSh); University of Bordeaux (Fransiya); Peking University (XXR); Oxford University Language Centre (Angliya); Qozoq milliy universiteti (Qozog'iston); shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, O'zFA O'zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti (O'zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida onomastik birliklarni o'rganish, ularda kechadigan eng muhim jarayonlarni tahlil qilish, tartibga solish va me'yorlashtirishga yo'naltirilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida qator ilmiy natijalar olingan: toponimlarning geografik va tarixiy xususiyatlari: toponimning paydo bo'lishi, uning geografik obyekt bilan

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<sup>2</sup> Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий-тадқиқотлар шарҳи cheloveknauka.com, dslib.net, reseachgate.net, bloomsbury.com, aims.fao.org, book.sumy.ua, www.utexas.edu, www.u-bordeaux.com, english.pku.edu.cn, www.lang.ox.ac.uk, www.kaznu.kz, www.navoiy-uni.uz ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

bog'liqligi dalillangan (AQSh, Harvard University, Keap University), toponimikaning siyosiy geografiyadagi lisoniy, pragmatik, lingvokulturologik ahamiyati aniqlangan (Jeneva, Universite de Genève), (Avstraliya, Macquarie University), til ta'limida toponimlarni milliy va madaniy qadriyat sifatida o'rganish asoslari ishlab chiqilgan (Rossiya Federasiyasi, Novgorod davlat universiteti), ingliz va rus tillari materiallari asosida tillararo makonda toponimlarning lingvokulturologik ahamiyati ochib berilgan (Rossiya Federasiyasi, Kamerovo davlat universiteti), toponimlarning etimologiyasi, semantikasi hamda turli mintaqa toponimlari tadqiq qilingan, Kapa Verde orollari toponimlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari o'rganilgan (Rossiya Federasiyasi, Rossiya xalqlar do'stligi universiteti), turkiy davlatlar hududidagi tarixiy va zamonaviy toponimlarning fonopragmatik, lingvokulturologik, sotsiologik-lingvistik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan (Turkiya, Marmara universiteti; Azerbayjon, Baku davlat universiteti, Qirg'iziston davlat universiteti, Qozog'iston davlat universiteti), O'zbekistonning turli hududlari toponimlari lingvistik, tarixiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy aspektlarda yoritilgan (O'zFA Til, adabiyot va folklor instituti, Buxoro davlat universiteti, Qarshi davlat universiteti, Samarqand davlat universiteti, Guliston davlat universiteti, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti).

Dunyo tilshunosligida onomastik, xususan, toponimik birliklarning lingvistik xususiyatlarini o'rganish bo'yicha ustuvor yo'nalishlarda bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: toponimik birliklarning shakllanishi va taraqqiyot manbalari asosida lug'aviy qatlamlari, nom yasalishi bilan bog'liq xususiyatlarini aniqlash, toponimlarning lisoniy tizimdagi funksional-semantik taraqqiyotini asoslash, ularning paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabatlari asosida sistemaviy tahlilini amalga oshirish, toponimik birliklarning shakllanishi va taraqqiyotida moddiy asos vazifasini bajaruvchi etnonimik, oykografik, gidrografik va orografik tushunchalarining ma'noviy, lingvistik, etimologik, strukturaviy tarkibi, funksional-uslubiy xususiyatlarini ochib berish kabilar.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Jahon tilshunosligida H.A.Smit, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Kopley, G.V.Lemon kabilarning ilmiy izlanishlari toponimikaning fan sifatida shakllanishida alohida e'tirofga loyiq<sup>3</sup>.

Rus tilshunosligida A.V.Superanskaya, V.D.Belenkaya, A.A.Beletskiy, O.T.Molchanova, E.M.Murzaev, N.V.Podolskaya kabi olimlarning toponimikaning alohida va muhim masalalariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarini alohida qayd qilish lozim<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Smit A.H. English Place-Names Elements. – Cambridge, 1956. – 163 p.; Алберт Даузат. La Toponymie française. – Paris: Bibliothèque scientifique, Payot, 1960; Réimpression, 1971 – 168 p.; Copley G.J. Names and Places with a short dictionary of common or wellknown place-names. – London: Phoenix House Ltd., 1963. – 226 p.; Лемон Г.Б. English Etymology. – G.: Robinson, 1783. – 693 c.

<sup>4</sup> Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика? – М.: Наука, 1985. – 176 с.; Беленькая В.Д. Топонимы в составе лексической системы языка. – М., 1969. 166 с.; Белецкий А.А. Лексикология и теория языкознания (ономастика). – Киев, 1971. – 156 с.; Молчанова О.Т. Топонимический словарь Горного Алтая. – Горно-Алтайск, 1979. – 398 с.; Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – М.: Мысль, 1974. – 382 с.; Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1988. – 188 с.

O'zbekiston toponimlarining leksik-grammatik, etimologik, dialektologik, leksikografik xususiyatlari yuzasidan qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilishi natijasida o'zbek toponimiyasining nazariy-amaliy asoslari vujudga keldi. Xususan, S.Qorayevning toponimika tarixi to'g'risidagi, H.Hasanov O'rta Osiyo joy nomlari tarixiga oid, T.Nafasovning Qashqadaryo viloyati toponimlari, Z.Do'simovning Xorazm toponimlari, Sh.Qodirovaning Toshkent mikrotoponimlari, T.Rahmatovning Samarqand toponimi etimologiyasi, J.Latipovning Marg'ilon shahri joy nomlari, L.Karimovanning o'zbek tilida toponimlarning o'rganilishi, S.N.Nayimovning Buxoro viloyati oykonimlari, X.Xolmo'minovning Boysun mikrotoponimlari, B.O'rinboevning Jizzax va Samarqand viloyati toponimlarining izohi, A.Muhammadjonovning toponimlarning etimologik, tarixiy aspekti, E.Begmatovning o'zbek antroponimlari hamda toponimikasi, A.Otajonovanning Xorazm etnotoponimlari, N.Uluqovning gidronimlar, O.Begimovning oronimlar tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan maqola, monografiya va dissertatsiyalari katta ahamiyat kasb etadi<sup>5</sup>.

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari, ularning shakllanish me'yorlari haqida tarixiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy manbalarda turli sharh, talqin mazmunidagi bir qancha qaydlar XX asrgacha ham mavjud bo'lgan<sup>6</sup>. O'zbekiston toponimlariga bag'ishlangan ayrim lug'atlardagi Shimoliy Tojikiston hududi bilan bog'liq sanoqli toponimlarning izohlaridan tashqari jiddiy tadqiqot va lug'atlar yaratilmagan<sup>7</sup>.

Shu paytgacha Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining lingvistik aspektidagi tadqiqi monografik tarzda amalga oshirilmagan. Tadqiqotimizda Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining leksik-semantik, etimologik, lingvistik xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq masalalar ilk marta monografik tarzda tekshirildi.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining 2021-2023-yillarga mo'ljallangan "O'zbek onomastikasining nazariy-amaliy masalalari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

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<sup>5</sup> Нафасов Т. Қашқадарё область топонимлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1968. – 301 б.; КадYROVA Ш.М. Микротопонимы Ташкента: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1970. – 28 с.; Рахматов Т. Этимология топонима Самарканд // Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1973. – № 4. – С. 43-50; Латипов Ж. Марғилон шаҳри ва унинг атрофи топонимияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1975. – 219 б.; Каримова Л. Ўзбек тилида топонимларнинг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982. – 96 б.; Найимов С.Н. Ойконимы Бухарской области: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 20 с.; Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 104 б.; Холмўминов Х. Бойсун район микротопонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари / Ўзбек тилининг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 1988. – 73-75 б.; Ўринбоев Б. Жиззах вилояти топонимлари. – Жиззах, 1992. – 53 б.; Ўринбоев Б. Самарқанд вилояти топонимларининг изохи. – Самарқанд, 1997. – 202 б.; Муҳаммаджонов А. Жой номлари – тарихий манбадир / Илмий-амалий конференция докладлари тезислари. – Тошкент, 1994. – 15-17 б.; Бегматов Э. Истиқлол ўлкасининг топонимик сиёсати // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1997. – 3-сон. – Б. 3-9; Отажонов А. Хоразм этнотопонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997. – Б. 94-111.; Улуқов Н.М. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 38.; Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон оронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2021. – 290 б.

<sup>6</sup> Хофиз Ганиш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. 1-жилд. – Тошкент, 1966. – 273 б.; Захириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Тошкент, 1960. – 512 б.; Соболев Л.Н. Географические и статистические сведения о Зерафшанском округе с приложением списка населенных мест округа. – СПб., 1874.

<sup>7</sup> Дўсимов З., Эгамов Х. Жой номларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – 177 б.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining kelib chiqish omillari, nomlanish sabablari, leksik-semantik va onomastik-grammatik, tarixiy-etimologik, etnolingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari bo'yicha faktik materiallarni yig'ish, toponimik birliklarning grammatik, leksik-semantik, etimologik, lingvotoponimik belgilarini aniqlash;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining onomastik-morfologik xususiyatlarini toponimiya tamoyillari va usullari asosida tavsiflash;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarini semantik-onomastik, morfologik, derivatsion, struktur jihatdan tasniflash;

Shimoliy Tojikiston hududi bilan bog'liq joy nomlarining lisoniy xususiyatlarini onomastika me'yorlariga mos holda tavsiflash va semantik tiplarini dalillash;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining kelib chiqish asos va omillarini, nomlanish xususiyatlarini sinxron, qisman diaxron aspektda yoritish;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining leksikografik talqini va tavsifini kuzatish, tahlil qilish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari tanlab olingan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining leksik, morfologik, semantik, onomastik, etimologik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Dissertatsiyada qiyosiy-tarixiy, lingvogeografik, tahlil va umumlashtirish, nominativ-onomasiologik, matematik statistika, tasniflash, funksional-semantik usullardan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining xalq tarixi, madaniyati, ijtimoiy munosabat va tabiiy sharoit bilan bog'liq semantik, o'z va o'zlashma qatlamga munosabatining lingvistik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasiga mansub O'ratepa, G'onchi, Patar, Sirdaryo, Xo'jand kabi atoqli otlarning etimologik xususiyatlari Xitoy solnomalari, Mug' tog'idan topilgan So'g'd hujjatlari, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning "Zafarnoma", Z.M. Boburning "Boburnoma" asarlari asosida oydinlashtirilgan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston joy nomlarining etimologiyasi, toponimik ma'nosi, fonetik, morfemik va morfologik modellari, ularning shakllanishi hamda yasalishiga oid diaxron va sinxron xususiyatlari hozirgi o'zbek tili toponimikasi nazariyasiga muvofiq aniqlangan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston hududidagi joy nomlarining etnotoponim, antropotoponim, gidrotoponim, fitotoponim, kasb-kor atamalari asosida shakllangan semantik tiplari dalillanib, toponimlar onomastik tamoyil va me'yorlarga mos holda ularning lingvistik tabiatiga xos lisoniy, asos+qo'shimcha, asos+asos, asos+asos+qo'shimcha tarkibli onomastik-morfemik; ot+sifat, ot+ot, ot+fe'l, sifat+ot, son+ot modeli onomastik-morfologik; affiksatsiya, konversiya, transonimizatsiya bilan bog'liq onomastik-derivatsion xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining shakllanishida urug' nomlari, geografik obyekt nomlari, antroponimlar, gidronimlar asos bo'lganligi, Shimoliy Tojikiston umumiy toponimik birliklarning ko'pchiligi turkiy etnonimlar asosida yasalgani dalillangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi** quyidagilardan iborat:

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari bo'yicha yig'ilgan keng faktik materiallar asosida joy nomlarini ifodalovchi onomastik birliklarga xos grammatik, leksik-semantik, etimologik, lingvotoponimik, umumiy va xususiy belgilar hudud aholisining tili, dunyoqarashi, milliy an'ana va urf-odatlariga bog'liqligi dalillangan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston hudud toponimlariga oid materiallar tahlilidan kelib chiqadigan ilmiy xulosalar o'zbek toponimshunosligining nazariy va amaliy asoslari hamda tahlil usullarini boyitishi asoslangan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari ilmiy tadqiqi natijalari onomastikaning muhim yo'nalishi bo'lgan toponimika bo'yicha izohli, imlo lug'atlarini yaratishda, viloyat va respublika toponimiya komissiyalari ishida joy nomlarini rasmiylashtirishni tartibga solish yuzasidan amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda manba sifatida xizmat qilishi ko'zda tutilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** qo'llangan yondashuv, usul va nazariy ma'lumotlarning ishonchli ilmiy manbalardan olinganligi, keltirilgan tahlillar qiyosiy-tarixiy, lingvogeografik, tahlil va umumlashtirish, nominativ-onomosiologik, matematik statistika, funksional-semantik metodlar vositasida asoslanganligi, mavzu yuzasidan chop etilgan monografiya, respublika va xalqaro miqyosda e'lon qilingan ilmiy maqolalarda keltirilgan nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati Shimoliy Tojikiston hamda mamlakat hududidagi har bir tuman toponimlari bo'yicha lingvistik tadqiqot olib borish, ularning grammatik, leksik-semantik, etimologik, umumiy va xususiy belgilarini aniqlash, izohli va imlo lug'atini yaratish asoslarini ishlab chiqishga xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati olingan xulosalardan "O'zbek onomastikasi", "O'zbek tili tarixi", "O'zbek dialektologiyasi", "Hozirgi o'zbek tili", "O'zbek leksikografiyasi" fanlariga aloqador muammolarni tadqiq etish bilan bog'liq ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni to'ldirish va kengaytirish, toponimlarining izohli lug'atini, o'zbek tili korpusi uchun toponimlar bo'yicha lingvistik bazani yaratishga xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Shimoliy Tojikiston turkiy toponimlarining leksik-grammatik, etimologik va lingvistik tadqiqi jarayonida erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

Shimoliy Tojikiston hududidagi joy nomlarining etnotoponim, antropotoponim, gidrotoponim, fitotoponim, kasb-kor atamaları asosida shakllangan semantik tiplari; toponimlarning onomastik-morfemik, onomastik-morfologik, onomastik-derivatsion xususiyatlari yuzasidan bildirilgan

xulosalaridan RZ-2020042022 raqamli "Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish" (2018-2021) ilmiy-amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-yil 5-iyuldagi 01/6-2227-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada yasalish hodisasining toponimlarga tegishli xususiyatlarini yoritish, tavsiflashning mukammallashuviga erishilgan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasiga mansub Ustravshan, O'ratepa, G'onchi, Patar, Sirdaryo, Xo'jand kabi atoqli otlarning ilmiy manbalar asosidagi talqiniga doir xulosalaridan 2018-2020-yillarda bajarilgan PZ-20170927147 raqamli "Qadimgi davrlardan XIV asrgacha bo'lgan turkiy yozma manbalar tadqiqi" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihaning bajarilishida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-yil 13-maydagi 04/1-932-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tarixiy toponimlarda taraqqiy etib kelayotgan tarixiy-folkloriy jarayonning muhim xususiyatlari mavjudligi, toponimik materiallar bergan ma'lumotlar yordamida epik syujetning an'anaviylashish jarayoni va uning tarkibidagi asosiy motivlar genezisi masalalarini ilmiy asoslarda yoritish imkoni ta'minlangan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston joy nomlarining toponimik ma'nosi, fonetik, morfemik tarkibi, ularning shakllanishi hamda yasalishi tahlili yuzasidan chiqarilgan xulosalardan professor B.R.Mengliyevning 5220100-Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishi uchun 2018-yilda nashr qilingan "Hozirgi o'zbek tili" darsligida foydalanilgan. (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-yil 13-maydagi 04/1-931-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada darslikning leksika, leksik-semantik sath, o'zbek tili leksikasi tasnifi, o'zbek lug'atchiligiga oid manbalarning boyitilish imkonini bergan;

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining xalq tarixi, madaniyati, ijtimoiy munosabat va tabiiy sharoit bilan bog'liq semantik, o'z va o'zlashma qatlamga munosabatining lingvistik xususiyatlari, toponimlarning shakllanishida urug' nomlari, geografik obyekt nomlari, antroponimlar, gidronimlar asos bo'lganligi, Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining ko'pchiligi turkiy etnonimlar asosida yasalgani xususidagi xulosalardan 2018-2020-yillarga mo'ljallangan OT-F1-029 raqamli "O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixida sug'diy til va yozuvining tutgan o'rni (mil.av. II – milodiy XII asrlar)" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan. (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-yil 3-iyundagi 15-1079-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zbek davlatchiligi tarixi, til va yozuv munosabati masalasining faktik materiallar bilan asoslanishi uchun manba sifatida xizmat qilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 9 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjuman va seminar, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 6 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasida aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertasiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shundan 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalari

asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 12 ta maqola (shu jumladan, 8 tasi respublika va 4 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa hamda foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Umumiy hajmi – 256 sahifa.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati yoritilgan, tadqiqotning joriylanishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlar tizimining mazmun plani**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobi to'rt bo'limdan iborat. Uning birinchi bo'limi "Toponimik sistemaning shakllanish tarixi" deb nomlangan. Toponimlar jonli tilga nisbatan har xil tarixiy mintaqalar til birliklarining ancha barqaror va oz o'zgaruvchanlik xususiyatga ega qismi sifatida eng qadimgi tillar evolyutsiyasining turli davrlariga xos belgi-xususiyatlarni o'zida aks ettiradi. Toponimlarning bu muhim xususiyati turli diaxronik (tarixiy) jarayonlar haqidagi bilimlarni to'ldirishga, jumladan, tilshunoslikning tarixiy muammolari va tarixiy jarayonlar davomida millatning shakllanishiga oid bilimlarni to'ldirishga yordam beradi hamda ana shu tarixiy jarayonlar to'g'risida to'liq ma'lumotga ega bo'lish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

Toponimlarni o'rganish tarixi uzoq o'tmishga borib taqaladi. Gerodotning "Tarix", Strabonning "Geografiya", Pomponiy Melaning "Xorografiya", Pliniyning "Tabiiy tarix" asarlarida, shuningdek, O'rta asr yodgorliklarida geografik nomlarga oid toponimik ma'lumotlar ko'plab uchraydi. Bu ma'lumotlarda toponimlarning kelib chiqish tarixi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar afsonaviy, xalq etimologiyasi xarakterida, bu ma'lumotlar orasida hozirgi davr talablari asosidagi talqinlar ham kuzatiladi. Eramizning I asrida Pomponiy Mela geografik nomlardan tarixiy-geografik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida foydalanib Ispaniyaning Kelt va Luzitaniya viloyatlarining chegaralarini aniqlagan.

Toponimikaning fan sifatida yuzaga kelishi o'tgan asrning boshlariga to'g'ri keladi. Bu sohaning jahon tilshunosligidagi rivojida H.A.Smit, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Kopley, G.V.Lemon kabi olimlarning xizmati katta. Ularning ilmiy ishlari toponimikaning nazariy va amaliy masalalari tadqiqida alohida o'rin egallaydi<sup>8</sup>.

O'tgan asrning boshlarida A.Vamberi, V.V.Bartold, M.E.Masson, S.P.Tolstov, E.M.Murzaev, Ya.G'ulomov, S.G.Klyashtorniy, F.Abdullaev kabi atoqli sharqshunoslar O'rta Osiyo toponimikasiga doir talay maqola e'lon qilgan<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Smit A.H. English Place-Names Elements. – Cambridge: 1956. – 163 p.; Алберт Даузат. La Toponymie française. – Paris: Bibliothèque scientifique, Payot, 1960, Réimpression 1971 – 168 p.; Copley G.J. Names and Places with a short dictionary of common or wellknown place-names. – London: Phoenix House Ltd., 1963. – 226 p.; Лемон Г.Б. English Etymology. – G.: Robinson, 1783. – 693 с.

<sup>9</sup> Ҳасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – Б. 4.

Toponimika onomastikaning yirik yoʻnalishi sifatida XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan oʻzbek tilshunosligida alohida soha sifatida oʻrganila boshlangan. Taniqli oʻzbek geograf olimi H.Hasanov – toponimika sohasida dastlabki ilmiy ishlar muallifi. Professor H.Hasanov Oʻrta Osiyo toponimiyasini birinchilardan keng qamrovli oʻrganganishga kirishgan.

Oʻrta Osiyo, jumladan, Tojikiston toponimiyasining qadimgi holati haqida A.L.Xromovning asarlaridan qimmatli maʼlumot olish mumkin. Xususan, joy nomlari haqidagi fan – toponimiyaning shakllanishi uzoq tarixga borib taqalishi toʻgʻrisidagi maʼlumotlarni ham sharqshunos va tilshunos A.L.Xromov oʻz ilmiy ishlarida qayd etgan. Olim hozirgi Oʻrta Osiyo hududining toponimikasi toʻgʻrisidagi ilk maʼlumotlarni eramizdan avvalgi I asrdada yashagan grek olimi Strabon, IX asrda yashagan Ibn Xoʻrdodbeh, X asrda yashagan Abu Jaʼfar Narshaxiy, Muqaddasiy va boshqalarning asarlarida uchrashini qayd qiladi. A.L.Xromovning qayd etishicha, toponimikaga doir ilmiy asoslangan ilk fikrlar arab olimi Yoqut tomonidan bayon etilgan.

Biz oʻrganayotgan hudud toponimlari maxsus tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tahlilga tortilmagan boʻlsa-da, Tojikiston turli hududlarining geografik nomlarini ilmiy tahlil qilish, asosan, oʻtgan asrning 60-yillaridan boshlangan. Bunga qadar rus sharqshunoslari S.I.Klimchitskiy, O.I.Smironova, A.Z.Rozenfeld, A.A.Freyman, V.A.Mallitskiy, N.G.Livshits, M.I.Bogolyubov, D.I.Edelman, T.N.Paxalin, M.I.Steblyn-Kamenskiylar Oʻrta Osiyoning ayrim hududlari, xususan, Tojikiston toponimiyasi boʻyicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borganlar. Oʻrta Osiyo toponimikasi bilan bogʻliq masalalar, ilk izlanishlar, uning muammolari bilan shugʻullanish Sharq olimlariga ham begona emas. Toponim va boshqa geografik obyektlar nomlari haqidagi ilk maʼlumotlar hamda sharhlar mutafakkir allomalar – Mahmud Koshgʻariy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Abu Jaʼfar Narshaxiy, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Abdurahmon Samarqandiy, Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy, Abu Tohirxoja kabilarning qomusiy asarlarida ham uchraydi.

Tadqiqotning "Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari" deb nomlangan ikkinchi boʻlimi onomastik leksika paradigmasini hosil qiluvchi *oronim*, *xoronim*, *dramonim*, *oykonim*, *gidronim*, *adronim* va *drimonimlarga*<sup>10</sup> bagʻishlangan. Mavzuga daxldor mavjud ilmiy manbalarga asoslangan holda, Shimoliy Tojikiston hududiga mansub toponimlarning semantik-onomastik tasnifini amalga oshirish mumkin. Hududning qishloq xoʻjalik yerlari – bogʻ, ekinzor, dala, marza, yer uchastkasi kabilar bilan bogʻliq agroonim (yunoncha agros "dala") guruhiga mansub quyidagi toponimlarini qayd qilish lozim: Jabbor Rasulov tumani Gʻoʻlankandoz qishlogʻidagi *Oqtom*, *Axtachi*, *Kunjak*, *Qoʻngʻirot*, Xitoy qishlogʻidagi *Yantoqzor*, *Devona*, *Kaptarxona*, *Takanmazor*, *Juhutboy qoʻrgʻonchasi* singari ekin maydonlari nomi va b. Toponimik tizimning kishi nomlari, familiyalar, laqablar asosida yaratilgan joy nomlari *antropotoponimlar* / *antropooykonimlar* deb ataladi. Qaznoq qishlogʻidagi *Karimshayx qozi* machit nomi, Hashtiyak qishlogʻidagi Farhod tepaligi, Qoʻshtegirmon qishlogʻidagi *Vali*

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<sup>10</sup> Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1978. – С. 133.

*Xoja mozori* kabilarni antropotoponim sifatida ko'rsatish mumkin. Istaravshan tumani Bolg'ali qishlog'idagi *Kattasoy* suv ombori, Xo'jand tumanidagi *Sho'rko'l* nomli ko'l *gidronimlar* hisoblansa, *pelagonimlar* – dengizlar nomini bildirib, bunday toponimlar, So'g'd viloyatidagi "Tojik dengizi" nomi bilan ataluvchi Guliston (Qayroqqum) shahridan Konibodomgacha cho'zilgan *Qayroqqum suv omborini hisobga olmaganda*, Markaziy Osiyo hududida mavjud emas. Shuning uchun toponimning bu guruhiga, *Sirdaryodan tashqari*, So'g'd viloyatining turli tumanlari hududida uchrovchi *potamonimlar*, ya'ni daryo va jilg'alar nomiga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: *Arabasoy, Yomonsoy, Xo'ja Baqirgan, Pang'oz* kabilar. Shimoliy Tojikiston tumanlarida tabiiy buloqlar ancha, ularni ifodalovchi nomlar gelonimlar deb ataluvchi guruhni tashkil qiladi.

*Gumbuloq, Zaxsuv, Mingburbuloq, O'rtabuloq, Sari(q)buloq, Jarbuloq, Ko'rbuloq, Qo'tirbuloq, Arabbuloq, Qo'ruqbuloq, Toshbuloq* kabilar shular jumlasidan.

*Oronimlar* aslida tog' nomlarini bildirsa-da, yer sathining baland ko'rinishlari: cho'qqi, tepa, qir, dovon, dara va jar nomlari ham oronimik birliklar sifatida qayd qilinadi. Professor H.Hasanovning "O'rta Osiyo joy nomlari tarixidan" asarida *gidronim va oronimlar* va, ayniqsa, ularning nomlanish xususiyatlariga oid nazariy ma'lumotlar batafsil berilgan<sup>11</sup>. Shimoliy Tojikiston geografik hududi, asosan, tog'liklardan iborat bo'lganligi uchun, balandlik xususiyati bilan tavsiflanuvchi toponimlar tekislik xususiyatiga ega toponimlarga nisbatan ko'p: *Mo'g'ultov, Zovtepa, Munchoqtepa, Chimbandtepa, Jamoatqiri, Jarliktepa, Janobiltepa* kabilar. Toponimlar paradigmasida oykonimlar deb ataluvchi joy nomlari ham borki, ularning lisoniy tavsifi haqida N.Oxunovning "Toponimlar va ularning nomlanish xususiyatlari" nomli asarida (Toshkent, 1989) atroflicha ma'lumot berilgan. Turkiyzabon etnik jamoa istiqomat qiladigan hududlarning aksariyatida bo'lganidek, oykonim birliklar Shimoliy Tojikistonda ham toponimlarning boshqa turlariga nisbatan ko'proq uchraydi: *Choltosh, Yangiqo'rg'on, Yangiqishloq, Qo'shtegirmon, Saidqo'rg'on, Oqtepa va b.* Mazkur oykonimlarni, ifoda va mazmun plani bilan bog'liq ayrim lisoniy jihatlariga ko'ra, uch guruhga ajratish mumkin: 1) morfem tarkibining har ikki qismi ham sinxron jihatdan hozirgi lug'aviy ma'nosini saqlagan toponimlar: *Yangiqo'rg'on, Yangiqishloq, Qo'shtegirmon, Oqtepa, Qorabo'yin, Gulqishloq, Ko'kko'zqo'rg'on, Qatorbuloq, Yakkaterak, Sho'rqo'rg'on, Qo'shqo'rg'on, Beshtol, Oqquduq, Sariqamish va hokazo*; 2) morfem tarkibi birinchi unsurining ma'nosi xiralashgan toponimlar: *Ovqapchig'ay, Sarito'qay, Qistako'z*; 3) har ikki tarkibiy unsurining shakl va ma'nosi sinxron jihatdan qisman saqlangan toponimlar: *Choltosh, Tog'oyoq, Beshkal, Xamirjo'y* kabi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi bo'limi "Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarida fizik-geografik motivlanish talqini" deb nomlanadi. Toponimlar ifoda imkoniyatlariga ko'ra turli-tuman voqelikni o'zida mujassam etgan holda yashaydi va ular har xil usul asosida tadqiq qilinganda o'z asosida saqlab kelayotgan lisoniy "sirlarni"

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<sup>11</sup> Hasanov X. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – 82 б.

oshkor etadi. Shunga muvofiq, Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari tizimida mavjud bo'lgan ayni tipdagi onomastik birliklarni fizik-geografik sharoitni anglatishiga ko'ra tahlil qilish lisoniy dalilni qo'lga kiritish imkonini bir qadar oshiradi. Jahon miqyosidagi joylarning geografik o'rniga bog'liq holda paydo bo'lgan nomlar semantik xususiyatiga diqqat qilinsa, shu joyning qandaydir belgisini bevosita anglatishining guvohi bo'lish mumkin. Ayrim toponimlarning lug'aviy asosi hozirgi o'zbek tili me'yorlariga ko'ra tushunarli, aniq, ammo motivativ asosi mavhum, yashirin bo'ladi. Bu tip nomlarda toponim uchun asos bo'lgan so'z qanday leksema ekani aniq ko'rinib turadi. Chunonchi, *Baxiltog'* toponimi – *baxil* va *tog'* so'zlarining; *Oqtog'* toponimi – *oq* va *tog'* so'zlarining; *Qoratog'* toponimi – *qora* va *tog'* so'zlarining hosilasi ekanligi aniq. Ammo bu toponimlarning nominativ ma'nosi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri asos so'zlarning oddiy ma'nosidan kelib chiqmaydi, balki ularning ko'chma – ramziy ma'nolaridan yuzaga keladi. *Baxiltog'* – bu tog'da suv, o'simlik va hayvonlar kam ekanini anglatadi. *Oqtog'* – baland, qor ko'p saqlanib turadigan, uzoqdan oqarib ko'rinadigan tog'; *Qoratog'* – unchalik baland bo'lmagan, uzoqdan qorayib ko'rinadigan tog' va b<sup>12</sup>. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari shakl va ma'noga nisbatan, barcha turkiy qavmlar yashaydigan hududlarda bo'lganidek, rang-baranglikka ega. Bunday xususiyat, yuqorida urg'u berilganidek, o'zining talay obyektiv va subyektiv sabablariga ega. Shunga ko'ra, mazkur toponimlarni ikki guruhga ajaratib tasnif etish maqsadga muvofiq: professionalizmga oid hamda muayyan belgi semali toponimlar va fizik-geografik sharoitni bildiruvchi toponimlar. Onomastikada ayrim shaklan kasb-hunar nomini anglatish qolipiga o'xshasa-da, umuman boshqa tushunchani anglatadigan ot bo'lishi ham mumkin. Ularni diaxronik aspektida baholash lozim. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasida shu kabi birliklar miqdori ham talay. Masalan, Jabbor Rasulov tumanining Gulxona qishlog'idagi *Ovchi ariq*, *Axtachi ariq* kabi ariq nomlari va *Axtachi* – ekin maydoni nomi ham xuddi shunday onomastik birliklar sirasiga kiradi. Zohiran bu atama "ovchilar foydalanadigan ariq" ma'nosini tashiydigandek ko'rinadi. Aslida ovchi – o'zbek urug'laridan birining nomi sanaladi<sup>13</sup>. A.M.Shcherbakning ko'rsatishicha, *axta* so'zi mo'g'ulcha *ag'tadan* shakllangan va "buzilgan", "buzuq" ma'nolarini anglatadi<sup>14</sup>. Demak, *Axtachi* gidronimi "buzuq ariq" degan ma'noni o'zida mujassam etgan, shakl va ma'no nomutanosibliyi yuz berishi natijasida shunday ko'rinishga ega bo'lgan. O'simlik dunyosi bilan bog'liq holda shakllangan joy nomlari Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasida ham ko'p. O'simliklar bilan bog'liq nomlar ba'zan aniq miqdorni bildiradi. *O'rikzor*, *Bodomzor*, *Chilonzor*, *Terakzor*, *Qatortol* nomlari o'sha joylarda shu tur o'simliklarning ko'p tarqalganligini bildirsa, *Yakkatut*, *Qo'shchinor*, *Qo'shtut* kabi nomlar bu tur o'simliklar kamligini bildiradi. Shimoliy Tojikiston fitotoponimlarining xarakterli xususiyati shundan iboratki, ular jamiyat

<sup>12</sup> Орипов У.А. Нурута топонимининг этимологиясига доир илмий қарашлар. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/nurota-toponimining-etimologiyasiga-doir-ilmiy-qarashlar>

<sup>13</sup> Дониёров Х. Ўзбек халқининг шажара ва шевалари. – Тошкент, 1968. – Б. 41; Овчи – А.П. Хорошхиннинг кўрсатишича, овчи – ўзбек уруғларидан бири. Этноним гидронимга ўтган.

<sup>14</sup> Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков.(сборник статей). АН СССР Отв.ред. Урбатова Е.И. – М., 1961. – С. 86–87.

hayotining keyingi davrlarida faol shakllangan. Shuning uchun bunday toponimlarni tushunish bugungi o'zbek tilining sohiblariga qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi. Masalan, Xo'jand tumani Uyas qishlog'i atrofidagi ovullar *Terak*, Konibodom tumanidagi qishloq nomi *Yakkaterak*, Spitamen tumanidagi Qo'shtegirmon qishlog'ining qabristoni *Qayrag'och*, Konibodom tumanidagi bir qishloq nomi *Qayrag'ochi*, Xo'jand tumanidagi ovul nomi *Tutli ovul* atamasi bilan nomlanib keladi.

Bobning to'rtinchi bo'limi Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining tashqi va ichki semantik belgilarga munosabati masalalari tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan, unda toponimiya tizimi til onomastik sistemasining ko'p asrlik rivoji mahsuli sifatida talqin qilinadi. Nomlarning paydo bo'lish tarixi va asoslari unutilsa-da, har qanday toponimning til mahsuli sifatidagi xususiyatlari saqlangan bo'ladi. Bu ko'pgina nomning yasalishi va grammatik strukturasi tahlil qilish orqali belgilanadi. Ayniqsa, iste'moldan chiqqan nomlar o'rnini to'ldirish, yangi obyektlarga yangi nomlar berish muayyan lisoniy qonuniyatlar asosida amalga oshadi<sup>15</sup>. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarini quyidagi mikrogruphlarga ajratib tahlil qilish mumkin: 1. Shakl-ko'rinish jihatidan. 2. Hajm-o'lchov jihatidan. 3. Maza-ta'm ma'nosiga aloqadorlik belgisiga ko'ra. 4. Rang-tus bildirish jihatidan. 5. Ba'zi o'ziga xos belgilariga ko'ra<sup>16</sup>.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining morfologik-struktur xususiyatlari**" deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi toponimlarning morfologik tuzilishi, yasalish xususiyatlari, morfemik tarkibi tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan. "Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining morfologik tuzilishi tahlili va tasnifi" deb nomlangan birinchi bo'limida toponimlarning struktur xususiyatlari o'ziga xos tarzda tasnif qilingan. Bunda, asosan, toponimlarning shakliy tomoniga asosiy e'tibor qaratilgan. Toponimlarning struktur jihatdan tasniflanishi ham toponimkaning vazifalari sirasida alohida o'ringa ega. Toponimlarni tadqiq qilish amaliyotidan ma'lumki, ma'lum bir hududning geografik nomlarini o'rganayotganda, toponimlarni o'rganish va tasniflashda sezilarli natijalarga erishish uchun ularning turli mezonlariga e'tibor berish taklif qilinadi<sup>17</sup>. Toponimlarning shakliy tarkibi xususiyatlarini o'rganish doirasida ularning tuzilishi, morfemik tarkibi, yasalish usuli, toponimlarning hosil bo'lishida formantlarning o'rnini ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Geografik nomlarning struktur xususiyatlarini, shuningdek, grammatik shaklini o'rganish asosiy va muhim muammo sifatida, bir tomondan, etimologiyaga yaqin, ikkinchi tomondan esa ajratib ko'rsatishga ko'maklashadi<sup>18</sup>. Shuningdek, muayyan hudud toponimlarini tuzilish va tarkib jihatdan tadqiq qilish u yoki bu til bilan tarixiy aloqalarini oydinlashtirishga ham hissa qo'shadi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining struktur

<sup>15</sup> Адизова Н.Б. Бухоро тумани микротопонимларининг лексик-семантик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2021. – Б. 18.

<sup>16</sup> Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. Морфология. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б. 301.

<sup>17</sup> Суперанская А.В. Языковые и внеязыковые ассоциации собственных имен [Текст] / А.В.Суперанская // Антропонимика. – М., 1970. – С. 3-18.

<sup>18</sup> Карпенко Ю.А. Свойства и источники микротопонимии [Текст] / Ю.А.Карпенко // Микротопонимия. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1967. – С. 15-22.

xususiyatlarini, tarkibiy tuzilishini quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin: *sodda tarkibli toponimlar, qo'shma tarkibli toponimlar va murakkab tarkibli toponimlar.*

*Sodda tarkibli toponimlar* tarkibi bir lug'aviy asosdan tashkil topganligi bilan alohidalik kasb etadi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining sodda tarkibli birliklarini nomlash obyektiga ko'ra quyidagi ichki guruhlariga ajratish mumkin: sodda tuzilishli shahar, tuman, guzar, mahalla, bog', dala, yaylov, ariq, soy, buloq, daryo, tepalik, adirlik, tog' nomlari: *Xo'jand (shahri), Qo'rg'on (guzari), Toshloq (mahalla), Kamar (yaylov), Qo'ng'iroq (ariq), Soycha (daryo), Chillaxona (tepalik)* kabi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasidagi sodda tarkibli toponimik birliklarni morfologik tarkibi jihatidan *ot asosli sodda toponimlar (ot asosli) Asht, Matcho, Xo'jand; ot+qo'shimcha=ot asosli G'onchi, Shahrison, Zafarobod; sifat+qo'shimcha=ot asosli Pastki, O'rtaliq; fe'l+qo'shimcha=ot asosli Qayirma, Ko'tarma; taqlid+qo'shimcha=ot asosli Sharshara* kabilarga bo'lish mumkin. *Sifat asosli sodda toponimlar (sifat asosidan) Tentak, Ichki, Bo'z, Yangi, Ingichka, Oq, Chuqur, Boylar, Qorabek, Eski; ot+qo'shimcha=sifat asosdan Sarimsoqli, Olmali, O'roqli, Yantoqli va boshqalar; son asosli sodda toponimlarga Ettivoy (tepalik), Qirq (guzar), Duoba (qabrison), Chorku (shahar)* kabilarni misol sifatida ko'rsatish mumkin. Sodda tarkibli toponimlar sirasida, kuzatilganidek, ot, sifat so'zlari yetakchilik qiladi, miqdor bildiruvchi so'z ishtirok etgan sodda tuzilishli toponimlar sanoqli bo'lsa, bu turdagi toponimlar orasida fe'l va boshqa so'z turkumlariga mansub birliklar uchramaydi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining *qo'shma tarkibli turlarini* morfologik asosi va tuzilish modeliga ko'ra quyidagi turlarga ajratish mumkin. *Ot+ot* modeli (*Bozortepa (bog'), Isiriqsoy (ekin maydoni), Toshkalla (adir), Jarko'cha (mahalla), Anhorariq (ariq), Qorovultepa (bog'), Toshko'prik (ovul) va b.*). *Sifat+ot* modeli *Yangiqo'rg'on (qishloq), Oqqal'a (ariq), Oqyer (ekin maydoni), Egriqo'tan (adir), Sho'rqishloq (guzar), Balandtarnov (mahalla) va b.*). Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining qo'shma komponentli turi orasida kam miqdorda bo'lsa-da, *ot+sifat* modeli toponimlar ham kuzatiladi: *Yulduzko'k (tepalik), Jiyanchuqur (ariq), Qozonko'k (yaylov)* kabilar. *Son+ot* modeli *Chorqishloq (qishloq), Mingbirbuloq (buloq), Uchtepa (adir, ovul)* kabi. Ushbu qo'shma tarkibli toponimlarning qismlari o'zaro aniqlovchi-aniqlanmish munosabatida bo'ladi. Shu o'rinda *dovon* so'zi bilan ma'nodoshlik munosabatida bo'la oladigan *oshuv, bel, o'tku* kabi so'zlar ham ushbu hudud toponimiyasida qo'shma tarkibli toponimlarning ikkinchi uzvi sifatida oronimlarning tarkibida ishtirok etganligini qayd etish lozim. *Oqbel* (Somg'ordan Konibodomga o'tish dovoni nomi), *Eshako'tku* (Qirg'izistondan Matcho tumaniga o'tish dovoni nomi), *Eshakoshuv* (Sho'rko'l qishlog'idagi dasht nomi). Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining qo'shma tarkibli turini leksik-semantik jihatdan ham tasniflash mumkin. Bu tasnifda qo'shma komponentning birinchi uzvi asos sifatida tanlansa, quyidagi tipdagi qo'shma toponimlar qayd qilinishi lozim bo'ladi. *Antroponim+ot* tipli: *Saidqo'rg'on (qishloq), Farmonqo'rg'on (qishloq), Sulaymontepa (tepalik); zoonim+ot* tipli: *Qo'ytoshi (bog'), Jayrakamar (tepalik), Qo'ziyaylov (yaylov), Echkiqir (bog'), Tuyacho'kdi (tepalik), Bo'riqochar (ovul); fitonim+ot* tipli: *Isiriqsoy (ekin maydoni),*

*Qamishqo 'rg'on* (qishloq) kabilar. Fitonimlarning qo'shma tarkibli toponimlar ikkinchi komponenti bo'lib kelgan ko'rinishlari ham uchraydi: *Konibodom* (tuman), *Beshtol* (qishloq), *Qizilolma* (bog'), *Qo'shtut* (qishloq) kabilar. *Etonim+ot* tipli: *O'zbekqishloq* (qishloq), *Arabbuloq* (buloq), *Mo'g'ulariq* (ariq), *Qozoqtepa* (tepalik), *Qoraxitoy* (qishloq), *Qirg'izqishloq* (qishloq); *oronim+ot* tipli: *Zovqo'ton* (adir va tepalik), *Jarsuvot* (ovul), *Jarqishloq* (mahalla, guzar), *Jarqo'rg'on* (qishloq); *gidronim+ot* tipli: *Gumbuloq* (buloq), *Qo'turbuloq* (qishloq), *Sho'rbuloq* (yaylov) kabilar. Shimoliy Tojikistonda murakkab tarkibli toponimlarini birikma hamda gap shaklidagi toponimlarga ajratish mumkin. Birikma shaklidagi toponimlarga *Anhor labi* (mahalla), *Oyim bog'i* (guzar, mahalla), *Qo'rg'on ichi* (mahalla), *Xo'jand yo'li* (mahalla), *Tegirmonboshi* (guzar), *Do'stmat qiri* (tepalik), *O'tovoldi* (yaylov), *Madkarim ellikboshi mahallasi* (mahalla), *Quyi darvoza mahallasi* (mahalla), *Qizilmachit mahallasi*, *Qirq qoziq oraligi* (tog' yaylovi), *Qirq qiz g'ori* (g'or) kabilar kiradi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining tarkibida *gap shaklidagi joy nomlari* ham uchraydi. Bu turdagi toponimlar tarkibi, asosan, ikki komponentli bo'lib, *ot+fe'l* tuzilishlidir: *Biyaso'ydi* (bog', ekin maydoni), *Tuyacho'kdi* (tepalik), *Biykeldi* (daryo), *Chaldivoldi* (qishloq), *Xo'ja saroy topdi* (qabriston) kabilar. Ko'rinadiki, gap shaklidagi toponimning ikkinchi qismini fe'lning tuslangan shakli to'ldirib kelgan. Bu turdagi toponimik birliklar asosan bog', ekin maydoni, daryo, tepalik, qishloq, qabriston kabilarning nomi sifatida o'ziga xos o'rin egallaydi.

Mazkur bobning "Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining yasalish xususiyatlari" deb nomlangan ikkinchi bo'limi Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasi tarkibidagi nomlarning yasalishida morfologik, sintaktik va onomastik konversiya usullari tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Mazkur hudud toponimiyasi tarkibi yuzasidan olib borilgan kuzatishlarimiz toponimlarning qo'shimcha qo'shish, so'z qo'shish, so'zlarni yangi ma'noda qo'llash usullari asosida tarkib topganligini ko'rsatdi. Shularga asoslangan holda, Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarini yasalish usuliga ko'ra *morfologik, sintaktik, konversiya va transonimizatsiya* usullariga ajratish mumkin. **Morfologik usul bilan hosil bo'lgan toponimlar:** Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasidagi *Qo'rg'oncha*, *Qayirma*, *Sarimsoqli*, *Sho'rchi*, *Ko'kto'nlik* kabi yasama toponimlar asosga *-cha*, *-chi*, *-ma*, *-lik* yasovchilarini qo'shish orqali yuzaga kelgan. *Maydoncha*, *Qo'rg'oncha* toponimlarida yasovchi obyektning hajmiga ishora qiladi. *Itorchi*, *Ovchi*, *Qarapchi* toponimlarda totemistik sema jamlangan: *Itorchi* – yalovida it belgisi, *Ovchi* – tug'ida sigir belgisi, *Qarapchi* – tug'ida ulug'vorlik (cho'qqi) belgisi mavjud bo'lganlikni anglatgan. Ma'lum bo'ladiki, qayd qilinganlar tarkibidagi yasovchi vositalarning o'rni va vazifasi bir xil emas, ayrimlari toponim yasalishiga, ba'zilarida esa topoasosning yasalishiga xizmat qilgan. Tadqiqotimiz obyektidagi toponimlarning tarkibida *-cha*, *-loq*, *-li*, *-lik*, *-ma*, *-liq*, *-chak*, *-zor*, *-iston* kabi so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar mavjudligi, ularning toponimlar tarkibida ishtirok etish o'rni va vazifasi, salmog'i har xil, ya'ni ba'zi o'rinlarda toponim yasash uchun, ayrim holatlarda toponim yasalishi uchun asos bo'lgan birlikni yasashga xizmat qilganligi kuzatiladi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari yasalishi tizimidagi so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalarni ham toponim

yasashga xizmat qiluvchi qo‘shimchalar hamda toponim yasalishiga asos bo‘lgan so‘zni yasashga xizmat qiluvchi qo‘shimchalarga ajratish mumkin: toponim yasashga xizmat qiluvchi so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimchalar: -li (*Yantoqli, Olmali, Tutli*); -lik (*Zog'chalik, Pistalik, Balandlik, Toshkandlik, Ichkarilik, Tashqarilik, Yoriqlik*); -(a)k (*Kunjak, Ko'chkak, Tikonak, Qizak*); -ma (*Ko'tarma, Qotma*); -chi (*Yilqichi*); -zor (*Yantoqzor*); -iston (*Shahriston*); toponim yasalishiga asos bo‘lgan so‘zni yasashga xizmat qiluvchi qo‘shimchalar: -li (*Qo'zovulli, Bolg'ali, O'roqli, Ishqili*); -lik (*Ko'kto'nlik, Jingilik*); -chi (*Axtachi, Taqachi, Cho'yanchi, Itorchi, Dukchi, Ovchi*); -zor (*Lolazor*); -ak (*G'azandarak, Qizak*); -ma (*Sachratma, Qayirma*); -loq (*Toshloq, Qishloq*). **Sintaktik usul bilan hosil bo‘lgan toponimlar** shakllanishida ikki va undan ortiq asoslarning qo‘shilib yangi ma'no hosil qilish usuli nazarda tutiladi. Toponimik masalalarga bag'ishlangan qator ishlarda ham mazkur usul va uning hosilalari qayd qilinib kelinayotganligiga guvoh bo‘lamiz. A.L.Xromov tomonidan so‘z qo‘shilmasi hamda so‘z birikmasi tamoyillari asosida shakllangan toponimik modellar o‘zaro aloqadorlikda tahlil qilinishi lozimligi ta'kidlanadi<sup>19</sup>. Turkiyzabon aholi istiqomat qiladigan hududlarning aksariyatida bo‘lganidek, Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari tizimida ham [asos+asos=toponim] qolipidagi joy nomlari boshqa tur qoliplar asosida yasalgan toponimik birliklarga nisbatan ko‘p miqdorni tashkil etadi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining sintaktik usulda yasalgan turga mansub birliklarini hosil qiluvchi derivatsion qolipi tarkibiga ko‘ra quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin: [turdosh ot+turdosh ot] qolipli *Qayraqqum, Toshqo'rg'on, Isiriqsoy, Toshko'prik*; [atoqli ot+turdosh ot] qolipli *To'raqo'rg'on, Holdorqipchoq, Saidqo'rg'on, Farmonqo'rg'on*; [sifat+ot] qolipli *Yangiqo'rg'on, Qoramozor*; [ot+sifat] qolipli *Yulduzko'k, Jiyanchuqur*; [son+ot] qolipli *Chorqishloq, Uchtepa, Beshkapa*; [ot+fe'l] qolipli *Tillotopar, Bo'riqochar*; [fe'l+ot] qolipli *Qolganqipchoq, Qolgansir*; [ot+ot+ot] qolipli *Madkarim ellikboshi mahallasi, Anjir ota mahallasi*; [sifat+ot+ot] qolipli *Qizilmachit mahallasi*; [son+ot+ot] qolipli *Qirq qoziq oralig'i* (tog' yaylovi) va boshqalar. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari sirasidagi *Biyaso'ydi* (bog', ekin maydoni), *Tuyacho'kdi* (tepalik), *Biykeldi* (daryo), *Chaldivoldi* (qishloq), *Xo'ja saroy topdi* (qabriston) kabi joy nomlarini ham toponimik yasalishning alohida bir turi sifatida qarash mumkin.

Ta'kidlanganidek, "geografik nomlar majmuining asrlar davomida boyib, takomillashib borishini ta'minlovchi manbalardan biri – nomlarning bir-biriga o‘tishi hodisasi sanaladi. Bu xususiyat har qanday hududiy toponimiyaga va barcha tildagi geografik nomlarga xos. Joy nomlarining har bir guruhi (oykonimlar, gidronimlar, oronimlar va boshqalar) o‘z ichida va o‘zaro bir-biriga o‘tishi mumkin"<sup>20</sup>. A.V.Superanskaya atoqli otlarning shu kabi ko‘chirilishiga nisbatan onomastik konversiya<sup>21</sup> terminini qo‘llagan edi. Onomastik konversiya atoqli otning shunchaki ko‘chishidan iborat emas, balki ma'no va vazifa nuqtai nazaridan yangicha mazmun kasb etishidir. Konversiya – biror lug'aviy asosni so‘z hosil

<sup>19</sup> Хромов А.Л. Очерки по топонимии и микротопонимии Таджикистана. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 1975. – С. 13.

<sup>20</sup> Hakimov Q. Toponimika. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so‘z, 2016. – B. 98.

<sup>21</sup> Суперанская А.В. Структура имени собственного. Фонология и морфология. – М., 1969. – С. 92-93.

qilishning boshqa paradigmasiga o'tkazib, yangi so'z yasash<sup>22</sup>. *Konversiya* termini bilan yonma-yon tarzda *transonimizatsiya* terminining ham faol qo'llanishi kuzatiladi. Yuqorida qayd qilingan konversiya va transonimizatsiya usuli bilan bog'liq yondashuv, tahlil va tasniflarga asoslangan holda Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining ushbu hodisalarga munosabati quyidagicha tasniflanadi: *etnonimlar* ko'chishidan *Qarapchi* (qishloq), *Qipchoq* (qishloq); *oronim* ko'chishidan *Kamar* (qishloq), *Chuqur* (mahalla), *Balandlik* (guzar); *antroponim* ko'chishidan *Xoja* (guzar), *Xasan og'a* (adir), *G'oyib bobo* (qabriston); *gidronim* ko'chishidan *Taxtabuloq* (darvoza), *Sho'rbuloq* (yaylov), *Qorabuloq* (tog' yaylovi); *fitonim* ko'chishidan *Qayrag'och* (qabriston), *Yantoq* (karvonsaroy), *Do'lona* (qishloq); *zoonim* ko'chishidan *Olabaytal* (guzar), *Tulki* (mahalla) toponimlari hosil qilingan.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi bo'limi "**Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining morfemik tarkibida topoformant va indikatorlarning o'rni**" deb nomlanadi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining morfemik tarkibi turlicha shakllangan. Toponimlarning tasnifi doirasida toponimlar tarkibiga ko'ra ham tasniflanganligi kuzatiladi. Xususan: a) apellyativ nomlar; b) formantli nomlar; v) indikatorli nomlar<sup>23</sup>. Shu va shu kabi yondashuv va tasniflarga asoslangan holda tadqiq obyektimizdagi toponimik birliklarni ham tarkibiga ko'ra tekshirish, tasniflash, tavsiflash hudud toponimiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini obyektiv baholashga xizmat qiladi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining topoformant va indikatorlarga munosabatini tekshirish, ularning turi, ishtiroki, o'rni va vazifasini aniq, xolis tavsiflash maqsadida kuzatuvimizdagi toponimlar topoformant va indikatorlarning ishtiroki holatiga ko'ra quyidagi guruhlariga ajratilib tavsiflanishi lozim deb hisoblaymiz: apellyativ asosli toponimlar, formantli toponimlar va indikatorli toponimlar.

Apellyativ asosli toponimik birliklar sifatida morfemik tarkibi bir lug'aviy birlikdan tashkil topgan joy nomlarini qayd qilish maqsadga muvofiq. Shimoliy Tojikiston hududi toponimlari sirasidagi apellyativ asosli toponimlarni tarkibiy asoslari jihatidan quyidagicha tasniflash lozim:

- 1) ot apellyativ asosli toponimlar: *Asht, Matcho, Xo'jand*;
- 2) sifat apellyativ asosli toponimlar: *Past, Tentak, O'rta, Boy, Devona, Yangi, Ingichka, Oq* kabi.

Qayd qilinganlardan kuzatiladiki, apellyativ asosli toponimlar turli obyektning nomi sifatida ishtirok etadi, ularning asosi ot va sifat turkumiga kiruvchi so'zlardan tarkib topgan. Tarkibida yasovchi qo'shimchalar mavjud bo'lgan toponimik birliklar formantli toponimlardir.

Tadqiq obyektimiz bo'lgan Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari tarkibida *xona, obod, kent* komponentlari ham faol ishtirok etganligi kuzatiladi: *xona* komponentli *Tulkixona, Gulxona, Kaptarxona*; *obod* komponentli *Zafarobod, Xonobod*. *Kent, kat* komponentli *Kurkat, Dahkat, Surkat, Varkent, Penjikent, Sho'rkent* kabi.

<sup>22</sup> Ганиев Т. Конверсия в татарском языке. – Казань, 1985. – С. 6.

<sup>23</sup> Назаров К., Эназаров Т. Жой номларини йиғиш сўроқлиги. – Тошкент: Университет, 1995. – Б. 19-24.

"O'zbekcha toponimlarda geografik atama (indikator, nomenklatura atama, turdosh so'z) toponim oxirida, aniqlovchi esa so'z boshida keladi"<sup>24</sup>.

Toponimshunos S.Qorayev orooykonimlar tarkibida relief shakllarini ifodalovchi *adir, bel, dara, dahana, do'ng, jar, kamar, ko'tal, tepa, tosh, tog', qir, qum* kabi birliklarni indikator sifatida, bular sirasidagi tepa atamasining qo'llanish miqdorini "rekord" darajada deb qayd qiladi<sup>25</sup>. Tadqiqotimiz obyektidagi toponimlar tarkibida ham tepa indikatorini eng ko'p ishtirok etuvchi toponimik termin, uning 74 o'rinda joy nomi sifatida qatnashganligi kuzatiladi. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarini morfemik tarkibidagi indikatorlariga ko'ra quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin: 1) *soy* indikatorli *Ashtsoy, Kunjaksoy, Isfarasoy*; 2) *dasht* indikatorli *Qizili dashti, Oqtosh dashti, Bo'tako'z dashti*; 3) *tepa* indikatorli *Taltepa, Mug'tepa, Qo'rg'ontepa*; 4) *buloq* indikatorli *Qo'tirbuloq, Kattabuloq, Ko'rbuloq, Gumbuloq, Sho'rbuloq*; 5) *qo'rg'on* indikatorli *Qo'shqo'rg'on, Saidqo'rg'on, Farmonqo'rg'on*; 6) *mozor* indikatorli *Langarmozor, Qoramozor*; 7) *tosh* indikatorli *Qoratosh, Oqtosh, Qoqtosh, Ko'ktosh*; 8) *mahalla* indikatorli *Madrasa mahallasi, Toshloq mahalla*; 9) *guzar* indikatorli *Boyguzar, Yuqoriguzar, Toshguzar*; 10) *quduq* indikatorli *Oqqquduq, Sho'rqquduq, Qirqquduq*; 11) *ariq* indikatorli *Oqariq, Yangiariq, Osiyoariq*; 12) *tog'* indikatorli *Mo'g'ul tog', Munglik tog', Qurama tog'*; 13) *machit* indikatorli *Oqmachit, Qo'shmachit, Qo'rg'onmachit*; 14) *qishloq* indikatorli *Yangiqishloq, Sho'rqishloq, O'zbekqishloq*; 15) *jar* indikatorli *Egrijar, Bo'rijar, Oqjar*; 16) *bog'* indikatorli *Chorbog', Uchbog', Yakkabog'* kabi toponimlar shunday yo'l bilan hosil qilingan. Tadqiq obyektimizdagi toponimlar tarkibida indikator sifatida qayd qilingan birliklarning toponimlar tarkibida ishtirok etish darajasi turlicha, ularning ishtirok etish miqdorini raqamlarda quyidagicha ko'rsatish mumkin: qishloq – 13, guzar – 3, mahalla – 14, ko'cha – 4, gumbaz – 2, masjid – 9, mozor – 12, ota (qabriston) – 10, bobo(qabriston) – 10, qo'rg'on – 18, ko'prik – 2, qo'ton – 10, bog' – 4, tepa – 74, tosh – 5, tog' – 8, qir – 3, tovoq – 2, kamar – 3, dovon – 2, oshuv – 1, bel – 1, qo'l – 1, bo'g'iz – 1, bo'yin – 1, lab – 1, qum – 4, yo'l – 4, qiya – 2, maydon – 1, dara – 3, tangi – 2, yaylov – 3, kent – 4, kat – 4, ravot – 1, dasht – 6, soy – 25, jar – 6, suv(Su) – 3, chuqur – 2, buloq – 19, ariq – 16.

Qayd qilinganlardan ma'lum bo'ladiki, indikatorlarning toponimlar tarkibidagi ishtirok etish, ya'ni qo'llanish miqdori har xil, qaysidir indikator faol bo'lsa, ayrimlari sanoqli miqdorda joy nomlari tarkibida ishtirok etadi.

Tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi "**Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlanadi. Bobning birinchi fasli hudud toponimlarining tarixiy-geografik xususiyatlari tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Har bir hududning o'z tarixiy toponimlari bo'lgani kabi, O'rta Osiyo, shu jumladan, Shimoliy Tojikiston ham o'ziga xos tarixiy toponimlar tizimiga egaki, bular shu tizimni o'rganishda muhim va ishonchli tarixiy ilmiy manba vazifasini o'taydi. Toponimlarda hududlarda sodir bo'lgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy o'zgarishlar,

<sup>24</sup> Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 26.

<sup>25</sup> Qorayev S. Kўрсатилган асар. – Б. 53.

davr madaniyati, zamon ma'naviyati va mafkurasi, nom qo'yuvchilarning dunyoqarashi o'z ifodasini topadi. Toponimlar uzoq o'tmishda paydo bo'lgan, ularni yaratgan xalqlar tarix sahnasidan ketgan, nomga asos bo'lgan so'zlar muomaladan chiqqan yoki fonetik jihatdan tamoman o'zgarib tushunarsiz bo'lib qolgan bo'lishi mumkin. Lug'aviy birliklarning tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari so'z birikmasi onomastikaga oid atama sifatida ikki lisoniy hodisa va jarayonga nisbatan qo'llanadi: a) qaysi sohaga mansub bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, lug'aviy birliklarning o'z va o'zlashgan qatlamga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash va sharhlash; b) qaysi sohaga mansub bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, lug'aviy birliklarning ifoda plani bilan bog'liq diaxron va sinxron aspektda fonetik, morfem shakllanishi va ular anglatgan ma'nolarni aniqlash hamda sharhlash.

Hozir Shimoliy Tojikiston deb nomlanayotgan hududda qadimdan turli millat vakillari yashab kelmoqda. Ular o'zlari yashayotgan joyni, uning reliefi, geografik o'rni, tabiati, iqlimi, etnik urf-odatlarini hamda ularning xususiyatlariga asoslanib nomlaganlar, ayrim hollarda esa, o'z urug' nomlari bilan ataganlar. Xususan, *Istaravshan, Shahrison, Panjakent, Kurkat, Shavkat, Langar, Qahqaha, G'onchi, G'azanterak, lakat, Isfana, Rostrovut, Kajrovut* va boshqa shu kabi bir qator toponimlarning lisoniy shakllanishida ular atagan tabiiy joylarning turli xususiyatlari asos qilib olingan. Istalgan geografik obyektga oddiy va murakkab tarkibli toponimlar mavjudki, bu toponimiya tizimining ifoda planiga xos xususiyat. Har bir tilning toponimiya tizimida ularning ifoda planiga mansub nomlar xarakteriga ko'ra ikki xil bo'ladi: a) chin ma'nodagi tarixiy toponimlar; b) ijod qilingan, ya'ni o'ylab topilgan (vidumannie: A.V.Superanskaya) toponimlar. Ularni mazmun planlariga ko'ra o'zaro farqlash qiyin.

Chin ma'nodagi rasmiy (tarixiy) toponimlarning o'ylab topilgan, ya'ni ijod qilingan toponimlardan farqi shundaki, ularning birinchisi ishonarli tarixiy manbalarda alohida qayd etilgan bo'ladi<sup>26</sup>. Toponimlar tizimining ifoda planiga xos bu ikki farqli xususiyat Shimoliy Tojikiston joy nomlari va ularning shakllanish asoslari uchun ham aynan tegishlidir. Masalan, chin ma'nodagi tarixiy Ustrushana toponimi haqidagi dastlabki ma'lumot Xitoy hukmdor sulolalari davriga xos – Tan va Sui solnomalarida uchraydi. Shimoliy Vey va Beyshi solnomalarining 97-bobida *Ustrushana* toponimi xitoycha *Suduyshana* so'zidan kelib chiqqanligi qayd qilingan<sup>27</sup>. O'rta asr arab va fors mualliflarining asarlarida ham Ustrushana toponimi *Ustrushana, Ushrusana, Osrushana, Osrusha, Surushana* kabi turli lisoniy shakllarda uchraydi<sup>28</sup>. Keyinchalik bu nom Suy sulolasi solnomalarida (581-618) – Suyshu, Pay Szyuy (605-606) va Tang sulolasi tarixida (618-907) – Tangshu yozuvlarida sistemali ravishda topilgan. Tang sulolasi solnomalariga ko'ra, *Ustrushana* Sharqiy Sao davlati deb ataladi; bu yerda

<sup>26</sup> Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика. – М.: Наука, 1985. – С. 33.

<sup>27</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. АН ТаджССР, Ин-т истории им. Ахмада Дониша, Текст подгот. Н.Касимов. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1983. – 132 с.

<sup>28</sup> Кушакевич А. Очерки Ходжентского уезда. Туркестанские ведомости. – 1872. – № 14.

*Shuoydushana, Suduyshana, Szebuszyuyna* (Szebudana), *Sudushina*<sup>29</sup> nomlari bilan ham yuritilgan.

Szebudana matnlarda Sharqiy Sao – Dun Saoning yana bir nomi sifatida xato qayd etilgan. Xuddi shu rivoyatda *Ustrushan Dulisena* sifatida berilgan. E.Shavann bu *Sudulisena* transkripsiyasining qisqartirilgan shakli ekanligini to'g'ri ta'kidlaydi<sup>30</sup>. Shunga ko'ra, V.V.Bartold to'rtta variantni beradi va bu variant Xitoy yozuvlarida ham mavjud ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Bular quyidagilar: *Osrushana, Osrushna, Ustrushana, Sutrushana* va eng qadimgi variant *Sutrushana*<sup>31</sup>. Tang sulolasi vakillari Ustrushana davlatiga Layvey deb yangi nom beradilar, bu xitoycha so'z bo'lib, "hokimiyatning qudratini anglagan holda itoat qilish"<sup>32</sup> degan ma'noni anglatadi. VII asrda yashagan Xitoy sayyohi Syuan Szyan viloyat nomini Sutulisena shaklida beradi. Uning zamondoshi Xoy Chao esa "Sao" deb nomlangan viloyat bor degan ma'lumot qoldirgan<sup>33</sup>.

Xitoy manbalarida keltirilgan "Suduyshana" va arab geograflarida "Ustrushana" aslida bir toponim. A.M.Mandelstam yozganidek, "... bu, ehtimol, ikki nomning fonetik o'zgarishga uchrashi bilan bog'liqdir"<sup>34</sup>.

*Bunjikat* toponimining *kat* komponenti qadimgi so'g'd tiliga borib taqaladi. Katning "kata", "kand", "kant" kabi formalari "shahar", "shaharcha" degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Qadimgi hind tilida bu atama "kantha" shaklida qo'llanib, *devor, shahar* kabi ma'nolarni anglatgan. Xorazmda ham kat shahar ma'nosini anglatadi. Keyingi vaqtlarda kat eroniy tillardan turkiy tillarga *kant, kent* shaklida o'tadi. *Bunjikat* toponimidagi *bunj, nunj* topoasosining to'g'riroq shakli panj bo'lib, "besh" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

*Langar* qadimgi tarixiy atama sifatida O'rta Osiyoning Janubiy qismidagi geografik nom sifatida keng tarqalgan, ayniqsa, O'zbekiston, Tojikiston, Afg'oniston Respublikalarida ko'p uchraydi. *Langar* so'zining ma'nosi to'g'risida ko'plab fikr mavjud. Odatda *langar* nomi mahalliy ziyoratgoh bo'lgan yoki uning yonida joylashgan qishloqlarga berilgan. O.I.Smironovning fikricha, *langar* atamasi o'z mazmuniga ko'ra musulmon qabristonlaridagi maqbara – xonaqa atamasiga teng<sup>35</sup>.

Tarixiy manbalarda G'onchi ham Ustrushana hududida joylashgan qadimiy joylardan biri tarzida qayd qilingan. Shahar aholisining fikriga ko'ra, bu nom *g'unchi* yoki *xonchi* so'zidan kelib chiqqan, "mehmondo'st odamlar uyi" degan ma'noni anglatadi. S.K.Qorayev "G'onchi" sarlavhali maqolasida bu atamani

<sup>29</sup> Беруни Абу Райхан. Канон Масъуда. Избранные труды. Т. V. – Ташкент, 1957; Он же. Осор-ул-бокия. – Душанбе, 1991.

<sup>30</sup> Абдураззак Самарканди. Матла-ус-саъдайн ва маджма-ул-бахрайн. – Ташкент, 1969.

<sup>31</sup> Макшеев А.И. Географические, этнографические и этнографические материалы о Туркестанском крае. – СПб., 1868.

<sup>32</sup> Костенко В. Туркестанский край. – СПб., 1880.

<sup>33</sup> Остроумов Н.П. Сарты. Этнографические материалы. Т. I. – Ташкент, 1890.

<sup>34</sup> Бартольд В.В. Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия. Соч. Т.I. – М., 1963; Он же. К истории орошения Туркестана. Соч. Т.III. – М., 1965; Он же. Несколько слов об арийской культуре // Наследие предков. – 2006. – №9.

<sup>35</sup> Смирнова О.И. Археологические разведки в Уструшане в 1950 г. // Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР. – 1953. – №37. – С. 190.

"*qo'ychi*" – choʻpon deb tahlil qilgan<sup>36</sup>. A.L.Troitskayaning fikricha, *g'onchi* turkiy soʻz, *lavozim, unvon* ma'nosini bildiradi. Qadimgi davrlarda bunday mavqega ega boʻlgan shaxs saroyga goʻsht etkazib berish bilan shugʻullangan<sup>37</sup>. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning "Zafarnoma"sida qirqdan ortiq qabila va elatning nomlari berilgan. Ular orasida *g'onchi, hazora g'onchi* ham qayd qilingan.

"Gidronimlar va boshqa geografik obyekt nomlarining tarixiy talqini" deb nomlangan faslda toponimika fan tarmogʻi sifatida nafaqat shahar va qishloq, balki koʻplab geografik obyektlar, shu jumladan, daryo, togʻ, soy, ariq, sugʻorish tizimlari, koʻl, tepalik nomlarining oʻrganilishi va bu nomlar tarixiy asarlarda qanday berilgani, ilmiy manbalar asosida tahlilga tortilgan. Jumladan, Shimoliy Tojikiston hududidan oqib oʻtuvchi Sirdaryo<sup>38</sup> oʻrta asrlarda *Ashard* yoki *Hshard* (Xasart) nomi bilan, Xitoy manbalarida esa Yo-sha (*Yok-shat*) shaklida tilga olingan. Yaxart nomining oʻrta asrdagi varianti *Hashart* (*Xasart*) koʻrinishida uchrasa, bu nomning qadimgi eroncha koʻrinishi "yakshart" (jaxsartd), "haqiqiy marvarid", jaxsa-harta – "olmos daryosi" yoki jaxsa-rta – "oqar daryo" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Qadimgi turkiychada bu daryo *Enche* – *okuz* deb atalgan, "marvarid daryosi" degan ma'noni anglatadi<sup>39</sup>. Sirdaryoni *Qang' daryosi* yoki *Qang'ur* deb ham atashgan, bu "qang", "qang'li" etnonimi bilan bogʻliq. Arablar Sirdaryoni *Sayxun*, forslar Rudi *Sayxan* yoki *Gulzariyun* deb ham atashgan. Yoxan – "daryo" va sioba – "oqayotgan daryo". "Burhoni kote" lugʻatida muallif shunday yozadi: "Sayxun-Xoʻjand yaqinidagi Transoksianadagi daryo nomi"<sup>40</sup>.

Zarafshon daryosi Oʻrta asr arab manbalarida *Sogda daryosi* tarzida berilgan. Ushbu daryo nomi xususida V.V.Bartold quyidagilarni yozadi: "...maydoni yaqin-yaqingacha Turkiston siyosiy va madaniy hayotining deyarli markazi boʻlib qolgan, shuningdek, uning madaniyatiga daxldor boʻlgan daryo arab manbalarida alohida nomga ega emas. Islomiyatgacha boʻlgan *Namik* nomi arab manbalarida deyarli uchramaydi. Hozirgi Zarafshon nomi XVIII asrgacha mahalliy adabiyotda mavjud emas"<sup>41</sup>. Xitoy manbalarida daryoning nomi – Nami deb koʻrsatilgan. Xitoy yilnomalaridagi Zarafshonning qadimgi Ariyan kabi koʻrinishi – *Namik* soʻzini anglatgan. *Namik* soʻzi "*hurmat qilish, sajda qilish*" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Oʻrta asr arab yozma manbalarida daryo Rudi *So'g'd* yoki *So'g'd suvi* deb atalgan. Qadimgi yunoncha *Politimet* nomi *Namik* soʻziga yaqin ma'nodagi soʻz, "juda hurmatli" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Qadimgi manbalarda uchraydigan *Shahristonsoy* keyingi davrlarda kichik qishloqlarning asosiy sugʻorish manbai boʻlganligi manbalarda qayd qilinadi. Hajman katta boʻlganligi tufayli Kattasoy suv ombori, Kengkulsoy, Kunjaksoy,

<sup>36</sup> Қораев С.К. Гончи // Фан ва турмуш. – Тошкент, 1974. – №4. – Б. 17.

<sup>37</sup> Троицкая А.Л. Ганчи, ганчибаши в Кокандском ханстве // Тюркологические исследования. – М.–Л., 1963. – С. 27.

<sup>38</sup> Лившиц В.А. Древнее название Сырдарьи // Вестник древней истории. – 2003. – №1. – С. 10.

<sup>39</sup> Горбунова Н.Г. Фергана по сведениям античных авторов // История и культура народов Средней Азии. – М., 1976. – С. 27; Кляшторный С.Г. История Центральной Азии и памятники рунического письма/ – СПб.; Филологический факультет. – СПбГУ, 2003. – 530 с.

<sup>40</sup> Яйленко В.П. Палеоазиаты и этническая история древней Средней Азии.// Проблемы этногенеза и этнической истории народов Средней Азии и Казахстана. (ТД). М.,1988. – С. 133.

<sup>41</sup> Бартольд В.В. К истории орошения Туркестана. Соч. Т.III. – М., 1965. – С. 185.

Dalyonsoy kabi kichik daryolar suvidan oziqlanadi. Turkiston tizmasining muzliklaridan boshlanadigan keyingi daryo *Oqsu* deb ataladi. *Oqu*, *Oqsu* soʻzlari "oq, toza suv" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

"Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimik tizimiga mansub ayrim joy nomlarining etimologiyasi" deb nomlangan uchinchi boʻlimda Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlaridan ba'zilarining dastlabki paydo boʻlish shakllari va ularning ilk ma'nolari haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Soʻzlarning paydo boʻlishi, ilk shakllari va ma'nolari etimologik tahlil tufayli aniqlanadi. Etimologik tahlil til amalida eng mas'uliyatli va eng murakkab jarayon. Bu jarayon tilshunos-mutaxassisdan sohaviy bilim va atroflicha kasbiy ma'lumot va tajribaga ega boʻlishini talab qiladi.

Toponim tavsifidagi lug'aviy birliklar (onimlar) tarixiy etimologik jihatdan uch guruhga ajraladi: a) fonetik va morfem qurilishi diaxron jihatdan aniq tasavvur etiladigan, chin ma'nodagi etimologik tahlilga muhtoj boʻlmagan toponimlar; b) fonetik va morfem tarkibi sinxron jihatdan sezilsa-da, diaxron jihatdan qisman xiralashgan toponimlar; v) fonetik va morfem qurilishi mutlaqo unutilgan, to'la ma'noda diaxron birlik sifatidagi toponimlar.

Yuqoridagilardan ayon boʻladiki, keltirilgan guruhlardan keyingi ikkitasi, ayniqsa, uchinchisi fan uchun muhim, negaki bu jarayonda toponimlarning ham ifoda, ham mazmun planiga xos diaxron va sinxron jihatlari aniqlanadi. Shimoliy Tojikistonning fors-tojik tiliga mansub deb rasmiylashgan ayrim toponimlari aslida shu tilga mansub boʻlmay chiqadi. Masalan, *Xoʻjand* toponimi, bizningcha, ana shunday tavsifga ega. Professor A.Berdialiev *Xoʻjand* toponimini tarixiy shaharlardan biri boʻlgan *Qoʻqon* toponimi bir xil lisoniy xususiyatga ega deb hisoblaydi. Chunki *Qoʻqon* toponimining qoʻ qismi *shaboda*, *shamol*, *salqin* ma'nolarini bildiruvchi *hu* taqlid soʻzidan ekanligini professor A.N.Kononov ham qayd qilgan. Darhaqiqat, *Qoʻqon* Oʻzbekistonning sershamol shaharlaridan biri. Hu ning *shamol*, *salqin* ma'nosida ishlatilganini kuzatish mumkin. Masalan, yosh bolani koʻtarib, tashqariga chiqsak, havo salqin, shamolli yoki shabadali boʻlsa, uni huhulab bag'rimizga yashiramiz. Muhimi va qizig'i shundaki, shahar ma'nosidagi kent unsuri jan, jand shaklida ham uchraydi. *Xoʻjand* toponimi *jand* unsuri yordamida yasalgan. Yuqoridagilarga asoslanib, toponimning nolisoniy asosi ham *shamolli shahar* degan ma'noga aloqador deb xulosa chiqarish mumkin. Darhaqiqat, *Xoʻjand* shamoli *Qoʻqon* shamolidan kuchli boʻlsa-borki, undan past emas...<sup>42</sup>.

Konibodom tumani hududi bilan bog'liq *Patar* toponimi to'g'risida ham ikki xil qarash mavjud: xalq orasida bu toponim o'zbekcha *Botar* (loylik, botqoqlik bo'lgani uchun), tojikcha *Pohi tar* (botqoqlik, loylikdan oyoqlar ho'l bo'lganligi uchun) degan ma'noni ifodalaydi. Bir toponimning ham *Botar*, ham *Pohi tar* deb atalishi shu toponim joylashgan hududning tabiiy xususiyati bilan bog'liqligini sezish qiyin emas, albatta. *Patar* toponimining har ikki varianti ham biror ilmiy manbada qayd etilmagan, biroq uning *Pohi tar* shaklida tojik tilida paydo bo'lganligi, bizningcha, to'g'ri. Chunki *Botarga* nisbatan *Pohi tarning* *Patar*

<sup>42</sup> Бердиалиев А. Сўзлар оламига саёҳат. – Хўжанд, 2012. – Б. 32.

shaklida lisoniy rasmiylashuvida ishonarli mantiqiy-lisoniy asos bor. *Pohi tar* soʻz birikmasi tarkibidagi ikkinchi boʻgʻin -hi reduktsiyaga uchrab, po...tar shakliga kelgan... *Potar* tarkibining birinchi boʻgʻini tarkibidagi o unlisi esa, ikkinchi boʻgʻin tarkibidagi a unlisiga moyillashgan va a ga aylangan: *pohi tar – po...tar – patar*.

Tadqiqotning toʻrtinchi bobi "**Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining tarixiy, ilmiy va leksikografik manbalardagi talqini masalasi**" deb nomlanadi. "Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining tarixiy yozma yodgorliklarda ifodalanishi" nomli faslida toponimlarning tarixiy manbalardagi talqini masalasiga diqqat qaratilgan.

Toponimlar orqali koʻhna tariximiz, ajdodlarimiz qarashlari va qadriyatlarimizdan xabardor boʻlamiz, ularning zamirida oʻz ifodasini topgan xalqimiz tili, adabiyoti, madaniyati, ruhiyatini yanada teranroq anglash imkoniyatiga ega boʻlamiz. Xususan, "Boburnoma" XV asr oxiri va XVI asr boshlaridagi Oʻrta Osiyo, Afgʻoniston va Hindiston tarixi, geografiyasi va etnografiyasiga doir qimmatbaho materialni oʻzida mujassam etgan qomusiy asar. Professor H.Hasanovning taʼkidlashicha, "Boburnoma"da 1000 ga yaqin geografik nom tilga olingan. Oʻrta Osiyoga doir nomlarning koʻpchiligi hamon oʻsha davrdagi kabi yoziladi va talaffuz etiladi: *Xoʻjand, Isfara, Oʻratepa, Badaxshon, Xovos, Oqsuv (Oʻratepa yaqinida), Zomin, Qorategin* va hokazo. Ayrimlari esa shaklan oʻzgargan holda etib kelgan: *Margʻinon – Margʻilon, Rushdon – Rishton, Kandibodom – Konibodom, Masiho – Mascho-Mastchoh* kabilar. Baʼzilari esa butunlay boshqacha nomga oʻz oʻrnini boʻshatib bergan: *Xoʻjand suyi – Sirdaryo, Barokoʻh – Taxi Sulaymon, Darbandi Ohanin – Temir darvoza (dara)* va boshqalar.

Tarixiy yozma manbalardan biri "Hudud-ul-olam" asarida Sarushana (Ushrusana, Ushrushana) – Turkiston va Zarafshon togʻlarida, gʻarbda Nurota togʻlaridan, Sharqda Qurama togʻlarigacha boʻlgan oraliqda joylashgan viloyat nomi ekanligi qayd qilinadi<sup>43</sup>. Ayni paytda Oʻratepa tumanining markazi Istaravshan nomi bilan ataladi. Shuningdek, ushbu asarda *Farkas (Vagat), Gʻazz (Gʻazandarak), Sabat (Eski Savot), Kurkas (Kurkat)* kabi joy nomlari Sarushana hududidagi shaharchalarning nomi ekanligi ham bayon qilingan<sup>44</sup>.

Shuningdek, "Hudud-ul-olam" asarida hozirgi Oʻratepa oʻrnida qayd etilgan qadimiy shahar Navnijkas (baʼzi manbalarda Bunjikas) deb atalgani haqidagi maʼlumotni ham uchramiz. Ushbu asarda hozirgi Panjikent Samarqandga tegishli hudud sifatida tavsiflangan: "Varagsar, Banjikas (Panjikat) – ikkita shaharcha. Samarqandga qarashli, Buxoro daryosi boʻyida joylashgan, suv taqsimlash joyi ana shu Varagsardadir"<sup>45</sup>.

Abdurazzoq Samarqandiyning asarida Oʻratepa, Xoʻjand toponimlari tarixiy voqealarni tafsilotini berish jarayonida ishlatilgan: "Onhazratning (oʻzi esa)

<sup>43</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. АН ТаджССР, Ин-т истории им. Ахмада Дониша. Текст подгот. Н.Касимов. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1983. – С. 24.

<sup>44</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 30.

<sup>45</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 13.

O'ratepa yayloqini humoyun manzil qilib oldi"<sup>46</sup>. Manbalardan ko'rinadiki, toponimlar tarixiy davr mahsuli, ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqeliklarning darakchisi sifatida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etib keladi. Shuningdek, "Abdullanoma" asarida ham Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasida alohida o'rin egallagan *Xo'jand, O'ratepa, Shahrison* kabi joy nomlari tilga olinadi, bu esa ularning tarixiylik xususiyatini ko'rsatib turadi. Xususan: "Sirdaryo(ning) bo'yida, Xo'jand yaqinida hazrat eshonning, unga Tangrining rahmat va roziligi bo'lsin, birodarlar: Sulton Ahmad Mirzo, Umarshayx Mirzo va Mahmud Mirzo o'rtasida bo'lgan ixtiloflarni bartaraf qilish qissasi yuz berdi"<sup>47</sup>. "Bu voqea yuz bergandan so'ng, Iskandar martabali xon arkon davlatlarning iltimosiga ko'ra, qaytish jilovini tortib O'ratepa qishloqlari ichidan mashhuri bo'lgan Shahrisonga yurdi"<sup>48</sup>. Qaydlardan ma'lum bo'ladi, Shahrison deb yuritilgan joy o'sha davrda O'ratepa shahri tarkibida bo'lgan qishloq bo'lgan, bu toponim hozirda Shimoliy Tojikiston hududidagi tumanning nomi sifatida xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu geografik obyekt X asrda *Panjikent (Bunjikent)* atalgan<sup>49</sup>.

"Shimoliy Tojikiston hududi bilan bog'liq ayrim toponimlarning ilmiy manbalardagi talqini" deb nomlangan faslda hudud toponimlari guruhiga mansub ayrim joy nomlarining ilmiy manbalardagi talqini tahlil qilingan. Hudud toponimiyasi ilmiy jihatdan kam o'rganilgan bo'lsa-da, manbalar mavjud. Jumladan, toponimlarni o'rganish tarixiga oid e'tiborga molik ma'lumotlarni A.L.Xromovning "Tojikiston toponimiyasi va mikrotoponimiyasidan ocherklar" asarida kuzatishimiz mumkin<sup>50</sup>. Unda O'rta Osiyoning toponimik muammolari bilan miloddan oldingi I asrlarda yunon olimi Strabon qiziqqanligi, toponimik ekskurslarni Ibn Xo'rdodbehning (IX asr), keyinchalik Narshaxiy (X asr) va Muqaddasiylarning (X asr) asarlaridan topish mumkinligi, ammo ular xalq etimologiyasiga asoslanganligi qayd qilinadi. Muallif arab geografi Yoqutni O'rta Osiyo va musulmon Sharqining birinchi toponimisti deb hisoblaydi, uning geografik muammolarni tahlil qilish usuli toponimlarni topoformantlarga ajratib tasniflash metodiga yaqin ekanligini ta'kidlaydi<sup>51</sup>. A.L.Xromov O'rta Osiyo substrat toponimlarini o'rganishdagi ba'zi bir yuzakiliklarni, jumladan, *hisor "qal'a"* yoki *aqba "dovon"* atamalarining arabcha toponim deb izohlanishini tanqid qiladi hamda o'z fikrini bu so'zlarning eroniy va turkiy tillarga toponimik vazifani bajargunga qadar to'laqonli leksik birliklar sifatida kirib kelganligi bilan dalillaydi. "U yoki bu toponimning arabiy qatlamga mansubligini isbotlash uchun, – deb yozadi u, – onimizatsiyaning qandaydir boshqa asosda emas, balki aynan arab tili negizida va arab tili grammatikasi qoidalariga ko'ra amalga oshirilganligi haqida mutlaqo ishonchli bilim kerak"<sup>52</sup>.

<sup>46</sup> Абдураззак Самарканди. Матла-ус-саъдайн ва маджма-ул-бахрайн. – Ташкент, 1969.

<sup>47</sup> Хофиз Ганиш Бухорий. Абдуллонома, 1-жилд. – Тошкент, 1966. – Б. 71.

<sup>48</sup> Хофиз Ганиш Бухорий. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 357.

<sup>49</sup> Хофиз Ганиш Бухорий. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 414.

<sup>50</sup> Хромов А.Л. Очерки по топонимии и микротопонимии Таджикистана. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 1975.

<sup>51</sup> Хромов А.Л. Состояние и задачи топонимических исследований в Таджикистане // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1977. – № 4.

<sup>52</sup> Хромов А.Л. Состояние и задачи топонимических исследований в Таджикистане // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1977. – С. 129.

A.Rozenfeld ham Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasiga o'z munosabatini bildiradi. Xususan, G'onchi tumanida joylashgan Olmabarozi nomli qishloq nomidagi *baroz* so'zining eroniy tillarga tegishli ekanligi, o'zbek tilida "baland joy" ma'nosini ifodalashi, Shimoliy Tojikistonda bu so'zdan yasalgan toponimlar ko'p uchrashi qayd qilingan<sup>53</sup>. Toponimshunos T.Nafasovning lug'atida ham quyidagilar qayd qilinadi: "Buzovut (Chorvoq qishloq) toponimi tarkibida ham shu termin saqlangan. Bu nom so'g'dcha *barz+ovut* komponentlaridan shakllangan. U qadimda turkiy tillarga ham o'zlashgan. Eroniy va turkiy tillarda *burz~borz~barz* "baland, yuqori" variantlarida qo'llangan. *-ovut~-ovat~-ut* – so'g'dcha avat "joy" so'zidan shakllangan"<sup>54</sup>.

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasida faol toponimlardan biri *Qurama*, u Shahriston tumanidagi Qayirma qishlog'idagi mahalla, guzar hamda Matcho tumanidagi tog' nomi sifatida qayd qilinadi. *Qurama* so'zi turkiy tilga xos, "aralash, turli bo'laklardan tashkil topgan" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Ushbu toponim bevosita Qurama etnonimi bilan bog'liq.

*Metar* – Spitamen tumanidagi qishloq nomi. Turarjoyning nomlanishiga o'tmishda qo'llangan mansab nomlaridan biri – *mehtar* so'zi asos bo'lgan. *Mehtar* tarkibidagi fonetik o'zgarish – h tovushining tushib qolishi natijasida *Metar* shakliga kelib qolgan. Tarixchi A.Juvonmardiyevning yozishicha, *mehtar* so'zi forscha, lug'aviy ma'nosi "buyuk, a'zam, akbar" demakdir. XVI-XIX asrlardagi Farg'ona tarixiga oid hujjatlarda *mehtar* lavozimidagi shaxs xon va vazirlarning nishon va yorliqlarini joylarga etkazuvchi: vazirlarning uy xizmatchisi, goho soliqlarni jamlab, uni kerakli o'rnida sarflovchi vazifasini bajargan<sup>55</sup>.

Konibodom tumanida *G'alcha* hamda *G'alcha-Mullo* nomlari bilan ataladigan dam olish maskanlari joylashgan. Bu so'z aslida g'archa, ikki qismdan tashkil topgan: g'ar+cha. *G'ar* – so'zning asos qismi, *-cha* esa qo'shimcha. *G'ar* – qadimiy so'g'd tilida "tog'" degan ma'noni ifoda etgan. Shunga ko'ra, "g'archa"ning asl ma'nosi "tog'liq" demakdir<sup>56</sup>. *G'archa* so'zi tovush o'zgarishi tufayli (r tovushining l tovushiga o'tishi natijasida) "g'alcha"ga aylanib ketgan. *G'alcha* atamasi Qorategin, Darvoz, Badaxshon, Ko'lob aholisiga nisbatan qo'llanganligi haqidagi ma'lumot ham mavjud<sup>57</sup>. Bu nomning tog'da istiqomat qiladigan tojiklarga nisbatan qo'llanganligi I.I.Zarubin, E.D.Polivanov tomonidan ham ta'kidlangan<sup>58</sup>.

*Mang'it* – G'onchi tumanidagi qishloq nomi. Bu toponim O'zbekiston hududida, xususan, viloyatlar va Qoraqalpog'iston, shuningdek, Moldaviya, Boshqirdiston Respublikasi hududida ham faol kuzatiladi. Tadqiqotchi A.Ishayevga ko'ra, *mang'it* so'zi mo'g'ulcha *myanga* so'zi bilan bog'liq, "ming,

<sup>53</sup> Розенфельд А. З. Топонимика Ванджа // Топонимика Востока. – Москва, 1962. – С. 69.

<sup>54</sup> Нафасов Т. Ўзбекистон топонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1988. – Б. 45.

<sup>55</sup> Жувонмардиев А. XVI-XIX асрлардаги Фарғонада ер-сув масалаларига доир. – Тошкент, 1963. – Б. 171.

<sup>56</sup> Ҳасанов Ҳ. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент, 1965. – Б.161; Қораев С. Географик номлар маъноси. – Тошкент, 1978. – Б.187.

<sup>57</sup> Алиев А. Наманган топонимикасидан / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. – Тошкент, 1968. – Б. 69.

<sup>58</sup> Зарубин И.И. Список народностей Туркестанского края. – Л., 1952. – С. 6; Поливанов Е.Д. Этнографическая характеристика узбеков. – Ташкент, 1926. – С. 19.

minglar" degan ma'noni bildiradi<sup>59</sup>. Ma'lumki, mang'it – o'zbek urug'laridan birining nomi.

*Miton* ham G'onchi tumanida joylashgan qishloq nomi. Xuddi shu toponim Samarqand viloyatining Ishtixon tumanida ham kuzatiladi. Bu so'z qadimgi urug' nomi, Eron va O'rta Osiyo xalqlari tilida uchraydi. Bundan tashqari, arab va fors yozma manbalarida X-XIII asrlarda Xorazmda ham *Ardoxoshmiton*, *Raxashmiton*, *Madamiton* kabi nomlar qayd etilgan<sup>60</sup>.

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari sirasiga mansub birliklardan yana biri – *Shaydon* toponimi. *Shaydon* – Asht tumanidagi qishloq nomi. Bu toponim Xorazm viloyati Xiva tumanida ham mavjud, uni mahalliy aholi *Shayton* shaklida ishlatishadi. Ammo toponimning asli ko'rinishi *Shahidon*, "shahid bo'lganlar" ma'nosini bildiradi. A.Rozenfeldning yozishicha, *Shaydon* nomi "aholisi tabiiy ofat natijasida yoki zo'rlik bilan o'ldirilgan aholi maskanlariga nisbatan qo'llanadi"<sup>61</sup>.

"Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari bilan bog'liq leksikografik talqinlar" faslida toponimik lug'atlar va ulardagi leksikografik talqinlar tahlilga tortilgan. Ma'lumki, toponimning lingvistik xususiyatlari tadqiqi pirovardida ularning leksikografik talqini uchun xizmat qiladi, bu esa toponimlarning lingvistik, tarixiy, onomastik, etimologik xususiyatlarini, lisoniy-madaniy belgilarini yoritishda muhim omil.

O'zbek toponimlari lug'atining ilk namunasi sifatida "Devonu lug'otit turk"<sup>62</sup> ni qayd qilish lozim. "Devon" muallifi geografik nomlar tarkibida qo'llanuvchi bir qator so'zlarning ma'nosini ochib bergan edi. Uning toponimlardan u yoki bu atamaning qo'llanishi va kelib chiqishi haqida aytilgan mulohazalari ko'pincha u yoki bu toponimning ma'nosini aniqlashda yagona ishonchli tarixiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi<sup>63</sup>.

"Hudud-ul olam", "Buxoro tarixi" asarlari ham o'zbek toponimiyasi tarixiga doir qimmatli ma'lumotlarni aks ettirgan nodir toponimik lug'atlardir<sup>64</sup>.

O'zbek toponimlarining izohini o'zida aks ettirgan lug'atlar sifatida "Geografik nomlar ma'nosi", "Geografik nomlar ma'nosini bilasizmi?" (S.Qorayev), "O'zbekiston toponimlarining izohli lug'ati" (T.Nafasov), "Buxoro viloyati joy nomlarining qisqacha izohli lug'ati" (S.Naimov), "Joy nomlari ta'biri" (N.Oxunov), "Joy nomlarining qisqacha izohli lug'ati" (Z.Do'simov, X.Egamov), "Samarqand viloyati toponimlarining izohi" (B.O'rinboyev) kabilarni qayd qilib o'tish lozim. Ushbu lug'atlar tarkibida o'zbek tili toponimiyasi tizimiga mansub makro va mikrotoponimlar semantik, etimologik xususiyatlari lingvistik-tarixiy-toponimik aspektda izohlangan.

Shu o'rinda boshqa tur lug'atlar orasida toponimik lug'atlarning ta'limiy ahamiyati yuqori ekanligini ham alohida qayd qilish joiz. Z.Do'simov,

<sup>59</sup> Ишаев А. Мангит сўзининг этимологияси ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. – Тошкент, 1958. – № 2.

<sup>60</sup> Материалы по истории туркмен и Туркмении. 1. – М.–Л., 1939. – С. 158, 178, 187.

<sup>61</sup> Розенфельд А. Топонимика Нижнего Каратегина. – М.–Л., 1953. – С. 91.

<sup>62</sup> Кошғарий Маҳмуд. Девону луғотит турк. I т. – Тошкент: Фан, 1960, 1961, 1963; Индекс луғат. – Тошкент: Фан, 1967. – 544 б.

<sup>63</sup> Махпиров В. Тюркские топонимы в "Дивану лугатит турк" // Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1983. 1. – С. 34.

<sup>64</sup> Хасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – Б. 35.

X.Egamovning “Joy nomlarining qisqacha izohli lug’ati” deb nomlangan lug’ati misolida toponimik lug’atlarning ta’limiy vosita sifatidagi o’rni va ahamiyatiga guvoh bo’lamiz. N.Oxunovning “Joy nomlari ta’biri” lug’ati<sup>65</sup> ham o’zbek tili toponimikasining leksikografik talqinini o’zida aks ettirgan lug’atlardan biri.

## XULOSA

1. Tilshunoslikning alohida bo’limi bo’lgan onomastika fanining tarkibiy qismi sifatidagi toponimika keyingi paytda yangi taraqqiyot bosqichiga ko’tarildi. O’z shakllanish va rivojlanish tarixiga, aniq tadqiq obyekti, predmeti, maqsadi va vazifalariga, tayanch manbalari hamda tadqiqotchilariga ega toponimika sohasi lug’aviy birliklar, atoqli otlar, apellyativ leksika bilan ish ko’rganligi sababli tilshunoslikning alohida bir yo’nalishi sifatida salmoqli natijalarga erishib, rivoj topib bormoqda. Bu natijalar, orttirilgan ilmiy tajriba, to’plangan nazariy qarashlar, tadqiqot metodlari va tasniflash usullari Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarini o’rganishda ham muhim asos bo’lib xizmat qiladi.

2. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasini statistik asosda tadqiq etish shuni ko’rsatdiki, hududdagi geografik obyektlarning asosiy qismini aholi punktlari nomlari, komonim, gidronim, ekin yerlari va tepaliklar nomi hamda oronimlar tashkil etadi. Hudud toponimiyasida asosiy o’rinni, barcha joyda bo’lgani kabi oykonimlar egallaydi. Bu hudud toponimiyasining genezisi, leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, lingvogeografik, etnolingvistik, kontseptual, paradigmatic, onomastik-grammatik belgilari o’sha yerda istiqomat qiluvchi aholining yashash o’rni, tabiiy sharoiti, turmush tarzi, kasb-kori, milliy an’ana va qadriyatlari, e’tiqodiy dunyoqarashi, tarixiy-madaniy boyliliklari to’g’risidagi ma’lumotlar orqali aniqlanadi.

3. Shimoliy Tojikiston joy nomlarining semantikasi etnotoponim, antropotoponim, gidrotoponim, fitotoponim, kasb-kor atamaları asosida shakllanganligi ko’zga tashlanadi. Hududdagi oykonim, komonim, qir va tepalik nomlari, asosan, turkiy onomastik leksik sath me’yorlari asosida shakllanganini ko’rsatadi. Komonimlar son jihatidan oykonimlardan keyingi o’rinda turib, ular tarkibida ko’pincha antroponim, etnonim, hajm-o’lchov bildiruvchi, rang-tus, joylashish o’rniga ishora qiluvchi birliklar ishtirok etgan.

4. Tadqiqot davomida Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining tarkibiy tuzilish jihatdan quyidagi guruhlariga bo’linishi aniqlandi: 1) sodda tarkibli toponimlar; 2) qo’shma tarkibli toponimlar; 3) murakkab tarkibli toponimlar. Mazkur hudud toponimlari yasalish usuliga ko’ra quyidagi guruhlariga ajratilishi maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi: 1) morfologik usul bilan hosil bo’lgan toponimlar (*Qayirma, Sarimsoqli, Olmazor*); 2) sintaktik usul bilan hosil bo’lgan toponimlar (*Xojamat buloq, Toshko’prik, Qorasuv*); 3) konversiya va transonimizatsiya usuli bilan hosil bo’lgan toponimlar (*Qatag’an, Beshkal, Kamar*).

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<sup>65</sup> G’ulomov P.N. Geografiyadan qisqacha ruscha-o’zbekcha terminlar va tushunchalar lug’ati. – Toshkent: “O’zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2013. – 80 b.

Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari topoformant va indikatorlarga munosabatiga ko'ra: 1) apellyativ asosli toponimlar (*Asht, Matcho, Xo'jand, Nov, Isfara*); 2) formantli toponimlar (*Yantoqli, Qo'zovulli, Sarimsoqli, Bolg'ali*). 3) indikatorli toponimlar (*Oqtoshsoy, G'onchi dashti, Baxmalbuloq, Qoramozor*) guruhiga ajraladi.

5. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlari tarkibida indikator sifatida qayd qilingan birliklarning toponimlar tarkibida ishtirok etishi turli darajada: qishloq – 13, guzar – 3, mahalla -14, ko'cha – 4, gumbaz – 2, masjid – 9, mo'zor – 12, ota (qabriston) – 10, bobo(qabriston) – 10, qo'rg'on – 18, ko'prik – 2, qo'ton – 10, bog' – 4, tepa – 74, tosh – 5, tog' – 8, qir – 3, tovoq – 2, kamar – 3, dovon – 2, oshuv – 1, bel – 1, qo'l – 1, bo'g'iz – 1, bo'yin – 1, lab – 1, qum – 4, yo'l – 4, qiya – 2, maydon – 1, dara – 3, tangi – 2, yaylov – 3, kent – 4, kat – 4, ravot – 1, dasht – 6, soy – 25, jar – 6, suv(Su) – 3, chuqur – 2, buloq – 19, ariq – 16.

6. Toponimiyaning bir qator turlari ham mavjudki, ularning lisoniy va nolisoniy asoslari odatdagi tabiiy, geografik obyektlarni nomlovchi asosiy toponimlardan deyarli farq qilmaydi. Bunday hududiy obyektlarning nomlanishida ajdodlarimizning o'z davri bilan bog'liq turmush tarzi asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi va bu xususiyat ularning (toponimlarning) ma'nolarida (mazmun planlarida) o'z aksini topadi.

7. Lug'aviy birliklarning "tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari" atamasining ikkinchi talqini uning birinchi talqiniga nisbatan lisoniy jihatdan ancha murakkab, tadqiqotchidan muayyan til tarixi, dialektologiya, uning qardosh va qardosh bo'lmagan o'zga tillar bilan lisoniy aloqadorligi, shuningdek, eng muhimi, tilning fonetik, morfem, so'z yasaliş va shakl yasaliş tizimlariga oid chuqur nazariy bilim, malaka, tajribaga ega bo'lishni talab qiladi.

8. Toponim tavsifidagi lug'aviy birliklar (onimlar) tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan uch guruhga ajraladi: a) fonetik va morfem qurilishi diaxron jihatdan aniq tasavvur etiladigan, ya'ni chin ma'nodagi etimologik tahlilga muhtoj bo'lmagan toponimlar; b) fonetik va morfem tarkibi sinxron jihatdan sezilsa-da, diaxron jihatdan qisman xiralashgan toponimlar; v) fonetik va morfem qurilishi mutlaqo unutilib, chin ma'noda diaxron birlik tavsifidagi toponimlar. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimiyasi tizimida ham ushbu uch guruhga mansub lisoniy birliklar mavjudki, ularning uchinchi guruhga mansublari ilmiy asosli tahlilga ehtiyoj sezadi.

9. Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlarining ko'pchiligi toponimik izohli lug'atlarda izohlangan joy nomlari bilan shakliy va ma'noviy, etimologik jihatdan o'zaro bog'liq. Shu bois o'zbek toponimlarining leksikografik talqinlarini Shimoliy Tojikiston toponimlariga ham tegishli leksikografik izoh sifatida qabul qilish mumkin.

10. Hudud toponimiyasining shakllanishi, toponimik birliklarning grammatik, toponimik, etimologik aspektini xolis va to'g'ri, aniqlik tamoyiliga mos tarzda tekshirish, toponimik mavqei belgilash va baholashda leksikografik manbalarning o'rni, ahamiyati muhim. Bugungi o'zbek toponimiyasi va uning lug'atlarini takomillashtirish, leksikografik mahsulotlar mazmuni va tarkibini boyitish, ularning amaliy faoliyatdagi samaradorligini oshirish, tarixiy

ma'lumotlarni xolis va haqqoniy yoritishda ilmiy asarlar, lug'atlarning ilmiy xulosa hamda tahlil natijalaridan, ma'lumot va izohlaridan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL NO. DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 ON AWARDING  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE INSTITUTE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE,  
LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE**

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**ALISHER NAVO'I TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF  
UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

**TURDIBEKOV MUMIN TURAYEVICH**

**HISTORICAL AND LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TOPONYMS OF  
NORTHERN TAJIKISTAN**

**10.00.01-Uzbek language**

**Abstract of the Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology**

**Tashkent – 2022**

The theme of the Doctor of Sciences (DSc) on Philological Sciences was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan by number B.2022.2.DSc/Fil.408.

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The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, Russian, English (summary)) on the website of the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore www.tai.uz and also on the web page of the educational portal Ziyonet www.ziyonet.uz

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The dissertation can be found in the main library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (registered under the number \_\_\_\_). (Address: 13 Zielilar str., Tashkent, 700100. Tel.: (99871) 262-74-58.).

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## INTRODUCTION

### (Abstract of the Dissertation of the Doctor of Sciences (DSc))

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** Toponyms representing toponymy in world linguistics attract attention with their special place in the system of onomastic units of language and speech. The collection of specially unassembled, little-studied toponymic units of a particular territory, the identification of their lexical and semantic features, nominative, communicative, methodological functions, and in the process of modern globalization of socio-political, economic, spiritual, educational, cultural ties, tourist ties between the peoples of the world are of practical importance in a widely developing environment.

In world linguistics, toponymy is increasingly being theoretically improved as an important direction in the structure of the field of linguistics of onomastics. In its composition, it is necessary to determine the genesis, etymological, linguistic features of independent types of onomastics, such as urbanonym, hydronym, oronym, oikonym, bury, necronym, which represent toponyms of a specific local territory based on information about national traditions and values, traditions, lifestyle, worldview, beliefs, historical and cultural wealth of the population living there the discovery of linguistic, ethnolinguistic, conceptual, paradigmatic, onomastic-grammatical signs is one of the important urgent tasks.

The toponymic policy developed in our country in modern conditions, in which “it is natural for every independent state to prioritize the issue of ensuring its national interests, preserving and developing its culture, age-old values, and native language”<sup>1</sup>, first of all, requires serious development of the field of toponymy in scientific, theoretical and practical directions. In this, toponymic commissions organized locally and centralized toponymic services can be greatly assisted by studies that have thoroughly studied their scientific and practical aspects in terms of identification, storage, and change of geographical names. As a result of such requirements and needs, linguistic research on the example of a specific territory plays an important role in the Uzbek linguistics of linguistic units-toponyms that fully reflect the history, values, traditions and customs of the people. In particular, the study of lexical-semantic, onomastic-grammatical features of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, which have been formed since ancient times and are currently on the path of socio-economic and cultural development, as well as the basis of their origin in linguogeographic, ethnolinguistic and linguistic aspects, is also important from a socio-cultural and spiritual point of view. In this sense, there is a need to deepen the lexico-semantic, etymological and linguistic study of the Turkic toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.

The scientific results of this dissertation serve to a certain extent the implementation of the tasks defined in the decisions of the President of the

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги ПФ-5850-сонли «Ўзбек тилининг давлат тили сифатидаги нуфузи ва мавқеини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Фармони // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)

Republic of Uzbekistan PU-4947 dated February 7, 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, PU-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language”, Decree PU-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language in our country and improve the language policy”, Decree PU-5850 of October 21, 2019 “On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language”, “Concept of Uzbek language development and improvement of language policy in 2020-2030”, approved in accordance with Decree PU-6084 dated October 20, 2020, PD-4479 dated October 4, 2019 “On the wide celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the “On the Uzbek Language” law of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, No. 989 of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 12, 2019 “On approval of the regulation on the Department of State Language Development”, dated January 29, 2020 № 40 “On measures to organize the activities of the Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and other regulatory legal documents.

**Compliance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic.** The study was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the Republic, which states: “Formation of a system of innovative ideas in the socio-legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state and ways of their implementation”.

**Review of foreign scientific research on the topic of the dissertation<sup>2</sup>.** Onomastics, in particular, scientific research aimed at studying the historical-linguistic, linguistic-cultural, grammatical-pragmatic, paradigmatic and syntagmatic, etymological-linguistic features of toponyms, which are considered one of its branches, are conducted in the world's leading scientific centers and higher educational institutions, including the Institute of Linguistic Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Language, Literature and Arts of the Dagestan Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ural Federal University; University of Adelaide (Australia); University of California, Boston University (USA); University of Bordeaux (France); Peking University (China); Language Center of Oxford University (England); Kazakh National University (Kazakhstan); as well as at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, (Uzbekistan).

As a result of the study of onomastic units in world linguistics, research aimed at analyzing, regulating and normalizing the most important processes occurring in them, a number of scientific results were obtained: geographical and historical characteristics of toponyms were studied (USA, Harvard University, Keane University), the role of toponymy in political geography was determined (Geneva, University of Geneva), (Australia, Macquarie), based on materials of

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<sup>2</sup> Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий-тадқиқотлар шарҳи cheloveknauka.com, dslib.net, reseachgate.net, bloomsbury.com, aims.fao.org, book.sumy.ua, www.utexas.edu, www.u-bordeaux.com, english.pku.edu.cn, www.lang.ox.ac.uk, www.kaznu.kz, www.navoiy-uni.uz ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

English and Russian languages, the linguistic and cultural significance of toponyms in the interlanguage space (Russian Federation, The etymology and semantics of toponyms of different regions are studied, the linguistic features of the toponyms of the Cape Verde Islands are studied (Russian Federation, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia), the linguistic features of historical and modern toponyms on the territory of the Turkic states (Turkey, Marmara University; Azerbaijan, Baku State University, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan), toponyms of different regions of Uzbekistan were studied in different aspects (Institute of Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Bukhara State University, Karshi State University, Samarkand State University, Gulistan State University, Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi).

In world linguistics, a number of studies are conducted in priority areas of the study of linguistic features of onomastic, in particular, toponymic units: to identify the features of toponymic units associated with the sources of their formation and development, to identify their significance in the process of application, to substantiate the functional and semantic development of toponyms in the linguistic system, characterizing the disclosure of spiritual, linguistic, etymological, structural and compositional, functional and methodological features of the concepts of ethnonymic, oikographic, hydrographic and orographic, acting as the material basis for its formation and development.

**The degree of knowledge of the problem.** In world linguistics, scientific research of such people as H.A.Smith, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Copley, G.V. Lemon, deserve special recognition in the formation of toponymy as a science<sup>3</sup>.

In addition, in Russian linguistics in this regard, it is appropriate to cite the studies of such scientists as A.V.Superanskaya, V.D.Belenkaya, A.A.Beletsky, A.T.Molchanova, E.M.Murzaev, N.Ya. Podolskaya, devoted to individual and important issues of toponymy<sup>4</sup>.

The theoretical and practical foundations of Uzbek toponymy were created as a result of a number of studies on the lexical-grammatical, etymological, dialectological, lexicographic features of the toponyms of Uzbekistan. In particular, S. Qoraev's Toponymy, H. Hasanov's History of Central Asian Place Names, T. Nafasov's Kashkadarya Region Toponyms, Z. Dosimov's Khorezm Toponyms, Sh. Kadirova's Tashkent Microtoponyms, T. Rahmatov's Etymology of Samarkand Toponym, J. Latipov's Margilon City Place Names, L. Karimova's study of toponyms in Uzbek, S.N. Nayimov's toponyms of Bukhara region, H. Kholmo'minov's Boysun microtoponyms, B. Orinboev's explanation of Jizzakh

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<sup>3</sup> Smith A.H. Elements of English toponyms. – Cambridge, 1956. – 163 p.; Albert Dauzat. French toponymy. – Paris: Bibliothèque scientifique, Peyat, 1960; Réimpression, 1971 – 168 p.; Copley G.J. Names and places with a short dictionary of common and well-known toponyms. – London: Phoenix House Ltd., 1963. – 226 p.; Lemon G.V. English etymology. – G.: Robinson, 1783. – 693 p.

<sup>4</sup> Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика? – М.: Наука, 1985. – 176 с.; Беленькая В.Д. Топонимы в составе лексической системы языка. – М., 1969. 166 с.; Белецкий А.А. Лексикология и теория языкознания (ономастика). – Киев, 1971. – 156 с.; Молчанова О.Т. Топонимический словарь Горного Алтая. – Горно-Алтайск, 1979. – 398 с.; Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – М.: Мысль, 1974. – 382 с.; Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1988. – 188 с.

and Samarkand region toponyms, A. Muhammadjonov's scientific description and etymological analysis of toponyms, E. Begmatov's Uzbek articles, monographs and dissertations devoted to the study of anthroponyms and toponymy, ethnotoponyms of Khorezm by A.Otajonova, hydronyms by N.Ulukov, oronyms by O.Begimov are of great importance<sup>5</sup>.

Several notes on the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, their names and naming norms in historical, economic, socio-political sources in the content of various reviews and interpretations existed even before the 20th century<sup>6</sup>. Not only some dictionaries devoted to toponyms of Uzbekistan have created serious studies and dictionaries, with the exception of explanations of a few toponyms associated with the territory of Northern Tajikistan.<sup>7</sup>

Until now, the study of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan in the linguistic aspect has not been carried out monographically. In contrast to the work carried out in this direction, our study monographically investigated issues related to lexico-semantic, etymological, linguistic features of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.

**The connection of the research with the plans of the research work of the higher educational institution** in which the dissertation was performed. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the topic “Theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek onomastics” of the research work plan of the Alisher Navoi University of Uzbek Language and Literature for 2021-2023.

**The aim of the study** is to identify the factors of origin, the reasons for naming, lexico-semantic and onomastic-grammatical, linguistic and ethnolinguistic features of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.

**Research objectives:**

Collection of factual materials on toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, identification of grammatical, lexico-semantic, etymological, linguistic and understanding features of toponymic units;

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<sup>5</sup> Нафасов Т. Қашқадарё область топонимлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1968. – 301 б.; Кадырова Ш.М. Микротопонимы Ташкента: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1970. – 28 с.; Рахматов Т. Этимология топонима Самарканд // Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1973. – № 4. – С. 43-50; Латипов Ж. Марғилон шаҳри ва унинг атрофи топонимияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. – Тошкент, 1975. – 219 б.; Каримова Л. Ўзбек тилида топонимларнинг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982. – 96 б.; Найимов С.Н. Ойконимы Бухарской области: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 20 б.; Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 104 б.; Холмўминов Х. Бойсун район микротопонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари / Ўзбек тилининг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 1988. – 73-75 б.; Ўринбоев Б. Жиззах вилояти топонимлари. – Жиззах, 1992. – 53 б.; Ўринбоев Б. Самарқанд вилояти топонимларининг изохи. – Самарқанд, 1997. – 202 б.; Муҳаммаджонов А. Жой номлари – тарихий манбадир / Илмий-амалий конференция докладлари тезислари. – Тошкент, 1994. – 15-17 б.; Бегматов Э. Истиқлол ўлкасининг топонимик сиёсати // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1997. – 3-сон. – Б. 3-9; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнотопонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997. – Б. 94-111. Носиров У.М. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 38; Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон оронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Самаканд: 2021. – 290 б.

<sup>6</sup> Хофиз Ганиш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. 1-жилд. – Тошкент, 1966. – 273 б.; Захириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Тошкент, 1960. – 512 б.; Соболев Л.Н. Географические и статистические сведения О Зерафшанском округе с приложением списка населенных мест округа. – СПб., 1874,

<sup>7</sup> Дўсимов З., Эгамов Х. Жой номларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – 177 б.

Determination of onomastic and morphological composition of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan based on the principles and methods of toponymy;

Classification of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan by semantic-onomastic, morphological and derivational characteristics and structure;

Description of linguistic features of toponyms associated with the territory of Northern Tajikistan, in accordance with the norms of onomastics and proof of semantic types;

Synchronous, partially diachronic coverage of the basis and factors of origin of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, features of the name;

Observation, analysis of lexicographic interpretation and description of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.

The toponyms of Northern Tajikistan were chosen as **the object of the study**.

**The subject of the study** is lexical, morphological, semantic, onomastic, etymological characteristics of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.

**Research methods.** The dissertation used comparative-historical, linguistic-geographical analysis and generalization, nominative-onomasiological, mathematical statistics, classification, functional-semantic methods.

**The scientific novelty of the study is as follows:**

For the first time, the lexical, semantic, linguistic and etymological features of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan as a linguistic unit indicating the history of the people, culture, social relations are revealed;

The etymology of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, grammatical models in accordance with their lexical meanings, phonetic, morphemic and morphological structure, their diachrony and synchronicity are determined in accordance with the theory of toponymy of the modern Uzbek language;

Semantic types of toponyms on the territory of Northern Tajikistan, formed on the basis of an ethnotoponym, anthropotoponym, hydrotoponym, phytotoponym, professional terms are classified in accordance with the norms of the level of onomastic vocabulary, linguistic, onomastic-grammatical, onomastic-morphological, onomastic-syntactic features;

Based on factual materials, it is proved that toponyms, geographical object, anthroponyms, hydronyms were the basis for the formation of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, and most of the common toponymic units of Northern Tajikistan were created on the basis of Turkic ethnonyms.

**The practical result of the study is as follows:**

Based on the extensive factual material collected on the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, it is proved that the general and specific features of grammatical, lexico-semantic, etymological, linguistic and semantic signs peculiar to onomastic units representing toponyms depend on the language, worldview, national traditions and customs of the inhabitants of the region;

The scientific conclusions resulting from the analysis of materials on toponyms of the Northern region of Tajikistan are based on the theoretical and practical foundations of Uzbek toponymology and the enrichment of analysis methods;

It is assumed that the results of the scientific study of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan will serve as a source for the creation of explanatory and spelling dictionaries of toponymy, which is an important area of onomastics, and for the development of practical recommendations on the regulation of the registration of toponyms in the work of regional and republican toponymic commissions.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the fact that the applied approach, method and theoretical information are obtained from reliable scientific sources, the presented analyzes are comparative-historical, linguo-geographic, analysis and generalization, are based on the means of nominative-onomosiological, mathematical statistics, functional-semantic methods, the monograph published on the topic, the introduction into practice of theoretical opinions and conclusions.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that conducting linguistic research on the toponyms of each district in Northern Tajikistan and the territory of the country, identifying their grammatical, lexical-semantic, etymological general and private signs, and developing the basics of creating explanatory and spelling vocabulary.

The practical significance of the results of the study is explained by the fact that the conclusions obtained serve to supplement and expand the scientific and theoretical views related to the research of problems related to the subjects “Uzbek onomastics”, “History of the Uzbek language”, “Uzbek dialectology”, “Current Uzbek language”, “Uzbek lexicography”, to create an Explanatory Dictionary of toponyms, a linguistic base.

**Implantation of research results.** Based on the scientific results and conclusions reached in the process of lexical-grammatical, etymological and linguistic study of Turkic toponyms of Northern Tajikistan:

the results of the etymological analysis of toponyms and general conclusions of the recommendation and research work developed on this basis were used in the scientific and practical project “creation of linguodidactic electronic platform of Turkic languages” (2018-2021) by RZ-2020042022 in the creation of an electronic platform of Turkic languages (2018-2021) (01/6-2227-reference number). As a result, the perfection of the illumination, description of the properties of the phenomenon of the formation belonging to toponyms is achieved;

the results and conclusions of the part of the dissertation called “etymological, semantic, grammatical analysis of toponyms obtained from Sogdian documents found in Mugt” were used in the implementation of a practical project on the topic “study of Turkic written sources from ancient times to the XIV century” PZ-20170927147, carried out in 2018-2020.(Reference Book of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated May 13, 2022 No. 04/1-932).As a result, the presence of important features of the historical and folkloric process progressing in historical toponyms, the process of traditionalization of the epic plot with the help of information provided by

toponymic materials, and the possibility of covering the issues of genesis of the main motives in its composition on a scientific basis are provided;

The conclusions and results of the analysis of the relationship of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan with ethnonyms and hydronyms were used in Professor Mengliev's textbook published in 2018 (5220100-Philology and language teaching for bachelor's degree). (Handbook of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature No. 04/1-931 dated May 13, 2022). As a result, the vocabulary of the textbook, the lexico-semantic level, the classification of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the enrichment of sources related to the Uzbek vocabulary; As a result, it was possible to enrich the resources of the textbook on vocabulary, lexico-semantic level, classification of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, Uzbek vocabulary;

From the results of the analysis carried out on the etymological characteristics of the Turkic toponyms of Northern Tajikistan for 2018-2020 ot-F1-029-the role of sughdi language and writing in the history of Uzbek statehood (B.C. II-XII centuries AD)” was used in a fundamental project on the topic. (Reference book of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature dated June 3, 2022 No. 15-1079) as a result served as a source for substantiation of the issue of the history of Uzbek statehood, language and writing relations with factual materials.

**Approbation of the results of the study.** The research results have been approved at 9 scientific and practical conferences and seminars, including 3 international and 6 republican scientific and practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** In total, 13 scientific papers have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 monograph, 12 articles have been published (including 8 in republican and 4 in foreign journals) in scientific publications recommended for publication by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The total volume is 257 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**The introduction** is based on the relevance and necessity of the topic of the dissertation, indicates the dependence of the goals and objectives, object, subject, priorities in the development of Republican Science and technology, highlights the scientific novelty and practical significance, provides information on the organization of research, published works and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, called “**The plan of content of the toponyms system of Northern Tajikistan**”, consists of four sections. Its first section was called “The History of the Formation of the Toponymic System”. Toponyms in relation to the living language, different historical regions represent different periods of the evolutionism of the oldest languages, as part of language units that are much more stable and have little variability. This important property

of toponyms contributes to the replenishment of knowledge about various diachronic (historical) processes, including the historical problems of linguistics and the formation of a nation during historical processes, creating the possibility of obtaining complete information about these historical processes. The history of the study of toponyms goes back to long periods. Toponymic information on Geographical Names is found in many ancient times in the “history” of Herodotus, “geography” of Strabo, “chorography” of Pompeii Mela, “Works of Natural History” of Pliny, as well as in medieval monuments. In these data, information about the history of the origin of toponyms is legendary, of the nature of folk etymology, among which interpretations based on the requirements of the current era are also found. In the 1st century AD, Pompeii Mela used geographical names as a historical-geographical study to define the borders of the Spanish provinces of Celtic and Luzitania.

The emergence of toponymy as a science dates back to the beginning of the last century. In the development of this field in World linguistics, the merit of such scientists as G.V.Lemon H.A.Smith, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Kopley is great.<sup>8</sup> Their scientific work occupies a special place in the study of theoretical and practical issues of toponymy.

At the beginning of the last century, famous Orientalists such as Abdullayev A.Vamberi, V.V.Bartald, M.E.Masson, S.P.Tolstoy, E.M.Murzaev, Ya.Gulomov, S.G.Klyashtorny have published many articles on Central Asian toponymy<sup>9</sup>. Toponymy as a major area of onomastics began to be studied from the second half of the 20th century as a separate area in Uzbek linguistics. Famous Uzbek geographer H.Hasanov is considered the author of the first scientific works in the field of toponymy. Professor H.Hasanov was one of the first to begin a comprehensive study of Central Asian toponymy.

About the ancient state of toponymy of Central Asia, including Tajikistan valuable information can be obtained from the works of A.L.Kromov. In particular, the information that the formation of toponymy is rooted in a long history was also noted by orientalist and linguist Khromov in his scientific work. The scientist notes that the first data on the toponymy of the territory of present-day Central Asia were met in the works of the Greek scientist Strabo, who lived in the 1st century BC Ibn Khordodbeh, Abu Ja'far Narshakhi, Mukaddasiy and others who lived in the 9th century BC. A.L.Khromov notes that the first scientifically based opinions on toponymics were expressed by the Arab scientist Ruby.

The toponyms of the area we are studying are not subject to analysis as a special object of study. Nevertheless, a comprehensive scientific analysis of the geographical names of different regions of Tajikistan began, mainly from the 60s of the last century. By this time, this problem was solved by Russian Orientalists

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<sup>8</sup> Smit A.H. English Place-Names Elements. – Cambridge: 1956. – 163 p.; Алберт Даузат. La Toponymie française. – Paris: Bibliothèque scientifique, Payot, 1960, Réimpression 1971 – 168 p.; Copley, G. J. Names and Places with a short dictionary of common or wellknown place-names. – London: Phoenix House Ltd., 1963. – 226 p.; Лемон Г.Б. English Etymology. – G.: Robinson, 1783. – 693 с.

<sup>9</sup> Хасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – Б. 4.

S.I.Klimchisky, O.I.Smirnova, A.Z.Rosenfeld, A.A.Freiman V.A.Mallysky N.G.Livshis, M.I. Bogolyubov, D.I.Edelman, T.N.Pakhalin, M.I.Steblin-Kamenskys conducted scientific research on toponymy of certain regions of Central Asia, in particular, regions of Tajikistan. Issues related to Central Asian toponymy, early research, dealing with its problems go back long periods. The first information and reviews about the names of toponym and other geographical objects are also found in the encyclopedic works of thinkers – Mahmud Koshghari, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Abu Jafar Narshakhi, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abdurahman Samarqandi, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, Abu Tahirhoja .

The second section of the study, called “**Lexical-semantic Features of the Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan**”, is devoted to the *oronym*, *choronym*, *dramonim*, *aykonim*, *hydronym*, *adronim* and *drimonim*<sup>10</sup>, which form the paradigm of onomastic lexicon. Based on existing scientific sources that relate to the topic, toponyms belonging to the territory of Northern Tajikistan can be divided into several groups. Thanks to the fact that *agroonym* (greek: Agros) means "field", agricultural land – parks, plantations, fields, marzas, land plots, etc.will belong to this group, and examples of the toponyms of the area under study will be the following: this is the name of such cultivated fields as *Ok tom*, *Akhtachi*, *Kunjak*, *Kungiro*t; *Yantoqzor*, *Devona*, *Kaptarxona*, *Takanmozor*, *Juhutboy fortress* in the Chinese village. Place names of the toponymic system, created on the basis of human names, surnames, nicknames, are called *anthropotonyms* / *anthropoonymy*s. Examples of anthropotonyms are such as the name of *Karimshaikh Kazi* mosque in qaznak village, *Farhad Hill* in Hashtiyak village, the name of *Vali Khoja* Mazari in Koshtegirmon village. Such toponyms, expressing the name of pelagonyms – seas, do not exist on the territory of Central Asia, not to mention Gulistan (Qayroqum), known as the Tajik sea in Sughd province, when the *Kattasoy* reservoir in the village of Bolghali is considered *hydronyms*, a lake named *Shurkul* in Khujand district. Therefore, this group of toponyms, in except for *Syrdarya*, can be attributed the name of volatile *potamonims*, that is, Rivers and streams, in the regions of various districts of the Sughd region. These are Rivers called *Arabasoy*, *Yamansoy*, *Khoja Bakirgan*, *Pangaz*. Therefore, it is worth recognizing that, due to its location in a mountainous area, natural springs are found in different districts of Northern Tajikistan, which belong to the so-called *gelonyms* group of toponymy. *Gumbuloq*, *Zaxsuv*, *Mingbirbuloq*, *O’rtabuloq*, *Hojamat bulog’i*, *Jarbuloq*, *Ko’rbuloq*, *Qo’tirbuloq*, *Arabbuloq*, *Qo’ruqbuloq*, *Toshbuloq* are included.

*Oronyms*-although in fact they denote mountains, the names of the peaks, passes, gorges and ravines also belong to the composition of this toponym. In professor H.Hasanov's<sup>11</sup> "history of Central Asian place names", theoretical information on *hydronyms* and *oronyms*, and especially on the characteristics of

<sup>10</sup> Подольская Н.В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1978. – С. 133.

<sup>11</sup> Хасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – 82 б.

their naming, is given in detail. In Northern Tajikistan, since it consists of reliefs, mainly Highlanders, toponyms characterized by a feature of height are much more than toponyms with a flat character. For example: *Mug'ultoy, Zovtepa, Munchoqtepa, Chimbandtepa, Jamoat qiri, Jarliktepa, Janobiltepa* etc. There are also toponyms in the paradigm of toponyms, which are called oikonoms, detailed information is given about their linguistic description in Okhunov's work "Toponyms and features of their names" (T., 1989). As is the case with most of the regions where the Turkish-speaking ethnic community resides, place names in the oikonim description are more common in Northern Tajikistan than other types of toponyms. *Choltosh, Yangiqo 'rg'on, Yangiqishloq, Balandqishloq, Qo 'shtegirmon, Saidqo 'rg'on, Oqtepa* and so on.

These terms can be divided into three groups, according to some linguistic aspects characteristic of the plan of expression and content: 1. Both parts of the morpheme composition synchronously preserved the current dictionary meaning of toponyms: *Choltosh, yangi qo'rg'on, yangi qishloq, baland qishloq, Qo 'shtegirmon, Oqtepa, Qorabo 'yin, Gulqishloq, Ko 'kko 'zqo 'rg'on, Qatorbuloq, Yakkaterak, Sho 'rqa 'rg'on, Qo 'shqa 'rg'on, Beshtol, Oqquduq, Sariqamish* etc. 2. Morpheme composition the meaning of the first element is blurred toponyms: *Ovqapchig'ay, Sarito 'qay, Qistako 'z*. 3. The form and meaning of both structural elements are synchronously partially preserved toponyms: *Choltosh, Tog'oyoq, Beshkal, Xamirjo 'y*.

The third section of the first chapter is called "The Interpretation of Physical and Geographical Motivation in the Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan" Toponyms live according to the possibilities of expression, embodying various realities, and when they are investigated according to different methods, they reveal linguistic "secrets" that they keep in their depths. Accordingly, the analysis of the same type of onomastic units existing in the system of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan according to the meaning of physical and geographical conditions makes it possible to obtain linguistic evidence. If attention is paid to the semantic features that the names that appear in connection with the geographical location of places on a global scale mean, one can witness the direct meaning of the somewhere sign of this place. The linguistic basis of some toponyms will be understandable, clear, but the motivational basis will be abstract, hidden, according to the norms of the current Uzbek language. In the names of this type, it is clearly visible what kind of lexeme is the word that is the basis for the toponym. It is clear that the word *Bakhiltog* is the product of the addition of words *bakhil* and *tog'*; *Oqtog'* – *oq* and *tog'*, *Qoratog'* - *qora* and *tog'*. However, the nominative meaning of these toponyms directly comes not from the simple meaning of the base words, but from their figurative symbolic meanings. *Bahiltog* – this means that there is little water, plants and animals on the mountain. *Oqtog'* is a high mountain, with a large amount of snow preserved, which looks pale from a distance; *Qoratog'*<sup>12</sup> is not a

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<sup>12</sup> Орипов У.А. Нурута топонимининг этимологиясига доир илмий қарашлар. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/nurota-toponimining-etimologiyasiga-doir-ilmiy-arashlar>

very high mountain, which from a distance seems to darken. The toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, in relation to form and meaning, have all the same variety as in the territories inhabited by all Turkic peoples. Such a feature, as emphasized above, has its own objective and subjective reasons. Accordingly, it is advisable to classify these toponyms into two groups: toponyms belonging to professionalism and Semitic toponyms of a particular character and toponyms denoting physical and geographical conditions. Although in onomastics some form resembles the mold of denoting a professional name, there may also be words that mean a completely different concept. They should be assessed historically from the point of view of their origin. The same toponyms are found in the territory of Northern Tajikistan. For example, the name of the *Ovchi ariq, Akhtachi field* in the village of gulkhona, Jabbar Rasulov district, belongs to the same number of onomastic units. Outwardly, the term seems to carry the meaning of "the ditch used by hunters." In fact, the *Ovchi* is considered one of the Uzbek nationalities.<sup>13</sup> A.M.Shcherbak showed that the word *Akhta* was formed from the Mongolian *Ag'ta* and means "broken", "corrupt"<sup>14</sup>. Therefore, the *Akhtachi* hydronym embodies the meaning of "broken ditch", which has become such a view because of the occurrence of an imbalance of form and meaning. Place names that appear depending on the plants are also common in Northern Tajikistan. Names related to plants sometimes indicate the exact amount. While the names *O'rikzor, Bodomzor, Chilonzor, Terakzor, Katortol* indicate that plants of the same species are common in those places, names such as *Yakkatut, Koshchinor, Koshtut* indicate that there are few plants of this species. Toponyms based on phytonyms are also found in the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan. Their characteristic features are that it can be said that such onomastic units correspond to later periods of the development of our people. Therefore, understanding such toponyms does not cause difficulties for the owners of today's Uzbek language. For example, the villages around the village of Uyas in Khujand district are named by the term *Terak*, the name of the village in Konibodom district is named by the term *Yakkaterak*, the cemetery of the village of Koshtegirmon in Spitamen district is named by the term *Qayrag'och*, the name of the village in Konibodom district is named by the term *Qayrag'ochi*, the name of the village in Khujand district is named by the term *Tutli village*

The fourth section of the chapter is devoted to the study of the issues "the attitude of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan to external and internal semantic signs", it is analyzed that the toponymy system is a product of the centuries-old development of the onomastic system of language. Although the history and foundations of the emergence of names are forgotten, the characteristics of any toponym as a product of the language will be preserved. This is determined by analyzing the construction and grammatical structure of most nouns. Especially the substitution of names from consumption, the issuance of new names to new objects

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<sup>13</sup> Дониёров Х. Ўзбек халқининг шажара ва шевалари. – Тошкент, 1968. – Б. 41; Овчи – А.П. Хорошхиннинг кўрсатишича, овчи – ўзбек уруғларидан бири. Этноним гидронимга ўтган.

<sup>14</sup> Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков (сборник статей). АН СССР Отв. ред. Урбатова Е.И. – М., 1961. – С. 86–87.

is carried out on the basis of certain linguistic laws.<sup>15</sup> The need arises to divide the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan into the following microgroups: 1. Form-in terms of appearance. 2. Volume-in terms of measure. 3. According to the meaning of taste. 4. In terms of color notification. 5. According to some specific signs.<sup>16</sup>

The second chapter of the dissertation, called “**Morphological and Structural Features of the Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan**”, is devoted to the study of the morphological structure, features of formation, morphemic composition of toponyms. In the first section of the so-called “analysis and classification of the morphological structure of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan”, the structural features of toponyms were classified in a specific way. In this, the main emphasis is mainly on the formative side of toponyms.<sup>17</sup> The structural classification of toponyms also has a special place in the order of the tasks of toponymy. From the practice of researching toponyms, it is known that when studying the geographical names of a particular area, it is proposed to pay attention to their various parameters in order to achieve significant results in the study and classification of toponyms<sup>18</sup>. Within the framework of the study of the features of the form composition of toponyms, their structure, morphemic composition, method of formation, the role of formants in the formation of toponyms are also of particular importance. The study of the structural features of geographical names, as well as their grammatical form, as the main and important problem, on the one hand, is close to etymology, and on the other, it contributes to highlighting. In addition, the study of toponyms of a particular territory in terms of structure and content also contributes to the clarification of their historical relationship with one language or another. The structural features, structure of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can be classified as follows: toponyms with a *simple composition*, *toponyms with a joint composition*, and *toponyms with a complex composition*.

Toponyms with a simple composition are distinguished by the fact that their composition consists of one vocabulary base and consists of one base. According to the object of naming simple structural units of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can be divided into the following internal groups: City, district, guzar, Neighborhood, Garden, field, pasture, stream, Spring, River, Hill, adirlik, Mountaineers, etc. For example, *Khujand (city)*, *Kurgan (guzari)*, *Toshloq (neighborhood)*, *Kamar (pasture)*, *Kung'irod (ditch)*, *Soycha (River)*, *Chillaxona (Hill)*, etc. Toponymic units of simple composition in the toponymy of Northern Tajikistan in terms of morphological composition can be divided into simple toponyms with a *noun* base (noun-based) *Asht*, *Matcho*, *Khujand*; *noun+ending=noun-based* *Günchi*, *Shahrstan*, *Zafarabad*; *adjective+ending=noun-based* *Pastki*, *O'rtaliq*; *verb+ending=noun-based* *Qayirma*, *Ko'tarma*; *imitation+ending=noun-based* *Sharshara*. Simple toponyms with an *adjective*

<sup>15</sup> Адизова Н.Б. Кўрсатилган автореферат. – Б. 18.

<sup>16</sup> Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. Морфология. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б. 301.

<sup>17</sup> Суперанская А.В. Языковые и внеязыковые ассоциации собственных имен [Текст] / А.В.Суперанская // Антропонимика. – М., 1970. – С. 3-18.

<sup>18</sup> Карпенко Ю.А. Свойства и источники микропонимии [Текст] / Ю.А.Карпенко // Микропонимия. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1967. – С. 15-22.

basis are Tentak, Ichki, Bo‘z, Yangi, Ingichka, Oq, Chuqur, Boylar, Qorabek, Eski; *noun+ending=adjective* based Sarimsoqli, Olmali, O‘roqli, Yantoqli etc; examples of simple toponyms based on *numerals* are *Ettivoy (Hill)*, *Qirq (guzar)*, *Duoba (cemetery)*, *Chorku (city)*. In the order of toponyms with a simple composition, as observed, noun, adjective words lead, while toponyms with a simple structure in which the word denoting quantity is involved are numbered, among toponyms of this type there are no units belonging to the verb and other word categories. The types of joint composition of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can be divided into the following types according to their morphological basis and Structure Model. *noun+noun model* *Bazartepa (garden)*, *Isiriqsoy (arable area)*, *Toshkalla (adir)*, *Jar Street (neighborhood)*, *Anhorariq (ariq)*, *Kkaravultepa (garden)*, *Toshkoprik (ovul)* and others. *Adjective+noun model* *Yangikurgan (village)*, *Oqqala (ditch)*, *Oqyer (crop area)*, *Egrikutan (adir)*, *Shurqishlak (guzar)*, *Blandtarnov (neighborhood)* and so on. Although in small quantities among the joint-component type of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, toponyms of the *noun+adjective* model are also observed: *Yulduzkok (Hill)*, *Zhiyanchukur (ditch)*, *Kazankok (pasture)*, etc. The *numeral+noun* model is like *Chorqishlak (village)*, *Mingbirbulak (spring)*, *Uchtepa (adir, ovul)*. Parts of toponyms with this joint composition will be in a mutually determinant-defined relationship. At the same time, it should be noted that such words as *oshuv, bel, otku*, which can be in a spiritual relationship with the word pass, are also involved in the toponymy of this region as the second Organic of toponyms with a joint composition. *Oqbel (the name of the transition pass from Somghur to Konibodom)*, *Eshako‘tku (the name of the transition pass from Kyrgyzstan to the Matcho district)*, *Eshakoshuv (the name of the steppe in the village of Shurqul)*. The type of joint composition of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can also be classified lexically-semantically. If in this classification the joint component is chosen as the first organic base, the following types of joint toponyms will be noted. *Anthroponym+noun-type* *Saidqurgan (village)*, *Farmanqurgan (village)*, *Sulaymontepa (Hill)*; *zoonim+noun-type* *Qo‘ytoshi (Garden)*, *Jayrakamar (Hill)*, *Qo‘ziyaylov (pasture)*, *Echkiqir (garden)*, *Tuyachokdi (Hill)*, *Bo‘riqochar (ovul)*; *fitonim+noun-type* *Isiriksoy (skin area)*, *Qamishkurgan (village)* etc. Manifestations of phytonyms, which have been the second component of combined toponyms, are also found: *Konibodom (district)*, *Beshtol (village)*, *Qizilolma (Garden)*, *Koshtut (village)*, etc. *Ethnonym+noun-type* *Uzbekqishlag (village)*, *Arabbulag (spring)*, *Mogulariq (ariq)*, *Kazakhtepa (Hill)*, *Karakhitoy (village)*, *Kyrgyzqishloq (village)*; *aronim+noun-type* *Zovkuton (adir and Hill)*, *Jarsuvot (ovul)*, *Jarkishlag (neighborhood, guzar)*, *Jarkurgan (village)*; *hydronim+noun-type* *Gumbuloq (spring)*, *Quturbuloq (village)*, *Shurbulag (village)* etc. In Northern Tajikistan, toponyms of complex composition can be divided into toponyms of compound and sentence form. Combination-shaped toponyms include *Anhor labi (neighborhood)*, *Ayim bagi (guzar, neighborhood)*, *Kurgan ichi (neighborhood)*, *Khujand yoli (neighborhood)*, *Tegirmanbashi (guzar)*, *Dostmat qiri (Hill)*, *O‘tovoldi (pasture)*, *Madkarim ellikbashi neighborhood (neighborhood)*, *Quyidarvoza neighborhood*

(neighborhood), *Qizilmachit neighborhood Qirq qoziq oraligi*, (mountainside), *Qirq qiz g'ori* (cave) etc. Place names in the form of a sentence are also found in the composition of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan. The composition of this type of toponyms is mainly two-component, the *noun+verb* structured: *Biyasoydi* (garden, crop area), *Tuyachokdi* (Hill), *Biykeldi* (River), *Chaldivoldi* (village), *Khoja saroy topdi* (cemetery) etc. It seems that the second part of the toponym in the form of a sentence was filled with the conjugated form of the verb. Toponymic units of this type occupy a special place mainly as the name of such as a garden, crop area, river, hill, village, cemetery.

The second section of this chapter, called “Features of the Formation of Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan”, is devoted to the recording of morphological, syntactic and onomastic conversion methods in the formation of names within the toponymy of Northern Tajikistan. Our observations on the composition of the toponymy of this area showed that the toponyms were composed on the basis of methods for adding, adding words, applying words in a new sense. Based on these, the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can be divided into *morphological, syntactic, conversion and transonymization* methods according to the method of making them. *Toponyms formed by morphological method*: such toponyms as *Qo'rg'oncha*, *Qayirma*, *Sarimsoqli*, *Sho'rchi*, *Ko'ktunlik* in the toponymy of Northern Tajikistan were formed with the endings *-cha*, *-chi*, *-ma*, *-lik*. In the toponyms *Maydoncha*, *Qo'rg'oncha* the ending refers to the size of the object. Totemistic sema is concentrated in the toponyms *Itorch*, *Ovchi*, *Qarapchi*: *Itorch* – sign of a dog, *Ovchi* – sign of a cow, *Qarapchi*- sign of glory (peak) s. It turns out that the role and function of the means of making in the composition of the recorded ones is not the same, some served to make a toponym, and some served to make a topobase. It is observed that the composition of toponyms in the object of our research contains such word-making additives as *-cha*, *-lok*, *-li*, *-lik*, *-ma*, *-lik*, *-zor*, *-iston*, their role and function of participation in the composition of toponyms, their weight is different, that is, to make a toponym in some places. The word-making additions in the system of making toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can also be divided into additions that serve to make toponyms, as well as additions that serve to make a word that is the basis for the making of toponyms: - *-li* (*Yantoqli*, *Olmali*, *Tutli*); - *lik* (*Zog'chalik*, *Pistalik*, *Balandlik*, *Toshkandlik*, *Ichkarilik*, *Tashqarilik*, *Yoriqlik*); - *(a)k* (*Kunjak*, *Ko'chkak*, *Tikonak*, *Qizak*); - *ma* (*Ko'tarma*, *Qotma*); - *chi* (*Yilqichi*); - *zor* (*Yantoqzor*); - *iston* (*Shahriston*); additions that serve to make the word that is the basis for the making of the toponym are: - *-li* (*Qo'zovulli*, *Bolg'ali*, *O'roqli*, *Ishqili*); - *lik* (*Ko'kto'nlik*, *Jingilik*); - *chi* (*Axtachi*, *Taqachi*, *Cho'yanchi*, *Itorch*, *Dukchi*, *Ovchi*); - *zor* (*Lolazor*); - *ak* (*G'azandarak*, *Qizak*); - *ma* (*Sachratma*, *Qayirma*); - *loq* (*Toshloq*, *Qishloq*). The formation of toponyms formed by the syntactic method is served by the method of adding two or more bases to form a new meaning. In a number of works on toponymic issues, we will also witness that this method and its derivatives are being recorded. It is noted by A.L. Khromov<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Хромов А.Л. Очерки по топонимии и микропонимии Таджикистана. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 1975. – С. 13.

that toponymic models formed on the basis of the principles of word addition and word combination should be analyzed in interaction. Just as in most of the Turkish-speaking population areas, in the system of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, the place names in the [base+base=toponym] mold make up a large amount compared to toponymic units made on the basis of other types of molds. According to the composition of the derivation mold, which forms units of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan belonging to the species made in a syntactic way, can be classified as follows: [noun+noun] moulded *Kairakkum, Tashqurgan, Isiriksoy, Tashkoprik*; [noun+noun] moulded *Turakurgan, Holdorqipchak, Saidgurgan, Farmanqurgan*; [adjective+noun] moulded *Yangikurgan, Takanariq, Karamazar*; [noun+adjective] moulded *Yulduzkok, Zhiyanchukur*; [numeral+noun] molded *Chorqishloq, Uchtepa, Beshkapa*; [noun+verb] molded *Tillotopar, Bo'riqochar*; [verb+noun] moulded *Qolganqipchoq, Qolgansir*; [noun+noun+noun] moulded *Madkarim ellikboshi mahallasi, Anjir ota mahallasi*; [adjective+noun+noun] moulded *Qizilmachit mahallasi*; [numeral+noun+noun] moulded *Qirq qoziq oraliq'i (tog yaylovi)* and others. Place names such as *Biyasoydi* (garden, crop area), *Tuyachokdi* (hill), *Biykeldi* (river), *Chaldivoldi* (village), *Khoja Saroy topdi* (cemetery) in the order of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can also be viewed as a separate type of toponymic making.

As noted, one of the sources that ensure that the set of Geographical Names has become rich and improved over the centuries is the phenomenon of the transition of names to each other. This feature is characteristic of any territorial toponymy and geographical names in all languages. Each group of place names (oyconyms, hydronyms, oronyms, etc.) can pass within themselves and among themselves.<sup>20</sup> A.V. Superanskaya had used the term onomastic conversion in relation to similar displacement of nouns.<sup>21</sup> Onomastic conversion does not consist in the mere displacement of the attested noun, but in the discovery of a new meaning in terms of meaning and task. Conversion is the process of making a new word by transferring a vocabulary basis to another paradigm of Word formation<sup>22</sup>. Side by side with the term *conversion*, there is also an active use of the term *transonymization*. Based on the approach, analysis and classifications related to the above-mentioned method of conversion and transonymization, the attitude of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan to these phenomena is classified as follows: *Qarapchi* (village), *Kipchak* (village); *Qamar* (village), *Chuqur* (neighborhood), *Balandlik* (guzar); *Khoja* (guzar), *Hasan oga* (adir), *Goyib Bobo* (cemetery); *Takhtabulaq* (gate), *Shurbulaq* (pasture), *Karabuloq* (mountain), *Kairagoch* (cemetery), *Yantaq* (caravanserai), *Dulona* (village), *Olabaytal* (guzar), *Tulki* (neighborhood).

The third section of the second chapter is called “The role of Topoformants and indicators in the morphemic composition of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.” The morphemic composition of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan is

<sup>20</sup> Hakimov Q. Toponimika. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so‘z, 2016. – B. 98.

<sup>21</sup> Суперанская А.В. Структура имени собственного. Фонология и морфология. – М., 1969. – С. 92-93.

<sup>22</sup> Ганиев Т. Конверсия в татарском языке. – Казань, 1985. – С. 6.

formed differently. They can be divided into separate groups with common features in terms of morphemic composition. Within the framework of the classification of toponyms, it is observed that toponyms are also classified according to their composition. In particular, a) *appellative names*; b) *formant names*; c) *indicative names*.<sup>23</sup> Based on this and similar approach and classifications, the examination, classification, description of toponymic units in our object of study also according to their composition serves to objectively assess the peculiarities of the toponymy of the territory. In order to check the attitude of topoformants and indicators of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, to accurately and fully describe their type, participation, place and function, we believe that toponyms in our observation should be characterized according to the state of topoformant and indicator participation in the following groups: *toponyms with an appellative basis, formant toponyms and indicative toponyms*.

As *toponymic units with an appellative basis*, it will be appropriate to note the place names, the morphemic composition of which consists of one vocabulary unit. Toponyms with an appellative basis among the toponyms of the territory of Northern Tajikistan can be classified in terms of their structural basis as follows:

- 1) *toponyms with an appellative basis: Asht, Matcho, Khujand*;
- 2) *adjective toponyms with an appellative basis Past, Tentak, O'rta, Boy, Devona, Yangi, Ingichka, Oq etc.*

From the noted, it is observed that toponyms with an appellative basis are involved as the names of various objects, the basis of which is composed of nouns and adjective words. The toponymic units in which there are make-up additives are formant toponyms.

In the composition of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, which are our object of study, we can observe that the components *xona, obod, kent* were also actively involved: -component *xona- Tulkixona, Gulxona, Kaptarxona*; component *obod Zafarabad and Khanabad*. Components *kent, kat: Kurkat, Dahkat, Surkat, Varkent, Penjikent, Shurkent*. "In Uzbek toponyms, the geographical term (indicator, nomenclature term, and related word) comes at the end of the toponym, and the determinant comes at the beginning of the word"<sup>24</sup>.

Toponymist Karaev, who represents the relief forms in the composition of oroiconic deposits, notes as an indicator the number of uses of the terms *adir, bel, dara, dahana, do'ng, jar, kamar, ko'tal, tepa, tosh, tog', qir, qu* in these terms as a "record".<sup>25</sup> Even in the composition of toponyms at the object of our study, the top indicator is the most involved toponymic term; it is observed that it participates as a place name in 74 places. Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan can be classified according to their indicators of morphemic composition as follows:

- 1) *Kunjaksoy, Isfarasoy, Ashtsoy* with *soy* indicator;
- 2) with *dasht* indicator *Qizili Dashti, Oqtosh Dashti, Bo'tako'z Dashti*;
- 3) with *tepa* indicator *Taltepa, Mug'tepa, Qo'rg'ontepa*;

<sup>23</sup> Назаров К., Эназаров Т. Жой номларини йиғиш сўроқлиги. – Тошкент: Университет, 1995. – Б. 19-24.

<sup>24</sup> Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 26.

<sup>25</sup> Qorayev S. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 53.

- 4) with *buloq* indicator *Qo 'tirbuloq, Gumbuloq, Sho 'rbuloq*;
- 5) with *Qurghon* indicator *Qo 'shqo 'rg'on Saidgurgan, Farmangurgan*;
- 6) with *mozor* indicator *Langar mozor, Karamazar*;
- 7) with *tosh* indicator, *Aktosh, Goktash, Karatash*;
- 8) with *mahlla* indicator *Madrasa mahalla, Toshloq mahalla*;
- 9) with *Guzar* indicator *Boy guzar, Yuqori guzar, Tosh guzar*;
- 10) with *quduq* indicator *Oqquduq, Shurkuduk, Qirkuduk*;
- 11) with *ariq* indicator *Oqariq, Yangiariq, Osiyoariq*;
- 12) with *tog'* indicator *Mugul tog', Munglik tog'*;
- 13) with *machit* indicator *Akmachit, Kushmachit, Kurganmachit*;
- 14) with *qishloq* indicator *Yangiqishlak, Shurqishlak, Uzbekqishlak*;
- 15) with *jar* indicator *Egrijar, Bo 'rijar, Akjar*;

16) with *bog'* indikator *Chorbog, Uchbog, Yakkabog* toponyms are formed in such a way. The participation of units recorded as indicators in the composition of toponyms at our object of study is at different levels, and the amount of their participation can be indicated in numbers as follows: qishloq – 13, guzar – 3, mahalla – 14, ko'cha – 4, gumbaz – 2, machit – 9, mozor – 12, ota (cemetery) – 10, bobo (cemetery) – 10, qo'rg'on – 18, ko'prik – 2, qo'ton – 10, bog' – 4, tepa – 74, tosh – 5, tog' – 8, qir – 3, tovoq – 2, kamar – 3, dovon – 2, oshuv – 1, bel – 1, qo'l – 1, bo'g'iz – 1, bo'yin – 1, lab – 1, qum – 4, yo'l – 4, qiya – 2, maydon – 1, dara – 3, tangi – 2, yaylov – 3, kent – 4, kat – 4, ravot – 1, dasht – 6, soy – 25, jar – 6, suv (su) – 3, chuqur – 2, buloq – 19, ariq – 16.

From those noted, it becomes clear that the participation of indicators in the composition of toponyms, that is, the amount of application is different, while some indicator is active, some participate in the composition of place names in a finite amount.

The third chapter of the study is called **“Historical Etymological Features of the Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan”** The first part of the chapter is devoted to the "historical geographical features of the toponyms of the territory." Just as each area has its own historical toponyms, Central Asia, including Northern Tajikistan, has its own system of historical toponyms, which serves as an important and reliable historical scientific source in the study of this system. In toponyms, socio-economic and political changes taking place in the territories, the culture of the era, the spirituality and ideology of the times, the worldview of the name-giver find their expression. Toponyms may have appeared in the distant past, the peoples who created them left the stage of history, the words that formed the basis of the name came out of circulation, or remained inexplicable, changing literally phonetically. Historical-etymological properties of linguistic units word combination as a term for onomastics apply to two linguistic phenomena and processes:

a) identification and interpretation of the characteristic features of the vocabulary units themselves and the assimilated layer, regardless of which area they belong to;

b) to identify and interpret the phonetic, morpheme formation and the meanings they mean, from the diachron and synchronous aspects related to the expression plan of the vocabulary units, regardless of which area they belong to.

The area, now known as Northern Tajikistan, has been inhabited by representatives of different nationalities from much earlier BC. They named the place where they live, based on its relief, geographical location, nature, ethnic traditions, as well as their characteristics, and in some cases, they called it by their nationality. In particular, in the linguistic formation of Istaravshan, Shahrison, Panjakent, Kurkat, Shavkat, Langar, Qahqaha, G'onchi, G'azanterak, Lakat, Isfana, Rostrovut, Kajrovut and a number of other similar toponyms, various characteristics of the natural places they called were taken as a basis. In any geographical object, there are toponyms of simple and complex composition, which is a characteristic of the expression plan of the toponymy system. In the toponymy system of each language, the names belonging to their plan of expression are of two types according to their character:

a) historical toponyms in the literal sense;

b) created, that is, conceived (made up: A.V.Superanskaya) toponyms. It is difficult to distinguish them among themselves according to content plans.

The difference between official (historical) toponyms in the literal sense from invented, that is, created toponyms is that the first of them will be separately recorded in convincing historical sources.<sup>26</sup>

These two distinctive features characteristic of the expression plan of the system of toponyms belong precisely to the place names of Northern Tajikistan and the foundations of their formation. For example, the first information about the historical Ustrushana toponym in the literal sense is found in The Chronicles of Tan and Sui-typical of the era of the Chinese ruler dynasties. In Chapter 97 of the Northern Wei and Beishi chronicles, it is noted that the toponym Ustrushana comes from the Chinese word Suduyshana.<sup>27</sup> Even in the works of medieval Arab and Persian authors, the toponym Ustrushana is found in various linguistic forms, such as Ustrushana, Ushrusana, Osrushana, Osrusha, Surshana.<sup>28</sup>

Later this name was systemically found in The Chronicles of the Sui Dynasty (581-618) – Suishu, Pai Szyuy (605-606) and in the history of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) – Tangshu records. According to The Chronicles of the Tang Dynasty, Ustrushana is called the Eastern Tsao state; it was also kept here by the names Shuoydushana, Suduyshana, Szebuszyuyna (Szebudana), Sudushina.<sup>29</sup>

Szebudana the texts record an error as another name for East Tsao – dun Tsao. In the same narrative, Ustrushan is given as Dulisena. E.Shavann correctly states that this is an abbreviated version of Sudulisena transcription.<sup>30</sup> Accordingly,

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<sup>26</sup> Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика. – М.: Наука, 1985. – С. 33.

<sup>27</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. АН ТаджССР, Ин-т истории им. Ахмада Дониша, Текст подгот. Н.Косимов. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1983. – 132 с.

<sup>28</sup> Кушакевич А. Очерки Ходжентского уезда. Туркестанские ведомости. – 1872. – № 14.

<sup>29</sup> Беруни Абу Райхан. Канон Масъуда. Избранные труды. Т. V. – Ташкент, 1957; Он же. Осор-ул-бокия. – Душанбе, 1991.

<sup>30</sup> Абдураззак Самарканди. Матла-ус-саъдайн ва маджма-ул-бахрайн. – Ташкент, 1969.

V.V.Bartold gives four options and states that this option is also available in Chinese writing. These are the following: Osrushana, Osrushna, Ustrushana, Sutrushana and the oldest option Sutrushana.<sup>31</sup> Representatives of the Tang Dynasty give the Ustrushana state a new name, Layway, which is a Chinese word that means "obedience, realizing the power."<sup>32</sup> Chinese traveler Xiuan Jiang, who lived in the 7th century, gives the name of the province in the form of "Sutulisenā". His contemporary Hoy Chao, on the other hand, left information that there is a province called "Tsao".<sup>33</sup>

The fact that it is given in the style of "Suduyshana" and "U24188479" in Arabic geographers cited in Chinese sources is a toponym. As A.M. Mandelstam wrote, "... this is probably due to the fact that the two names undergo phonetic changes."<sup>34</sup>

The kat component of the toponym "Bunjikat" goes back to the ancient Sogdian language. Kat's forms such as "kata", "kand", "kant" mean "city", "town". In the ancient Indian language, the term was used in the form of "kantha", which meant such meanings as a *wall, a city*. Even in Khorezm, kat means a city. In later times, kat passes from Iranian languages to Turkic languages in the form of *Kant, kent*. The word *Panj* is a more correct form of the words *bunj, nunj*, meaning five.

"Langar" as an ancient historical term is common in geographical names in the southern part of Central Asia, especially in the republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan. There are many opinions about the meaning of the term *langar*. Usually the name *langar* is given to villages that are or are located next to a local shrine. O.I.Smirnova believes that the term *langor* in its meaning is equivalent to the term *mausoleum – Khanaqa* in Muslim cemeteries.<sup>35</sup>

In historical sources, Ghonchi is also noted in the form of one of its ancient places located on the territory of Ustrushana. According to the inhabitants of the city, this name comes from the word "hunchi" or "honchi", which means "home of hospitable people". Again, according to another opinion, the word "Ghonchi" comes from the term "Khoncha" in the meaning of a small Khanate. S.K.Karayev in his article titled "Gonchi", analyzed the term as "qo'ychi" – Shepherd.<sup>36</sup> A.L.Troiskaya believes that "Ghonchi" is a Turkish word and Means *position, title*. In ancient times, a person with such a position managed livestock and was engaged in the supply of meat.<sup>37</sup> In the "Zafarname" of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, more

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<sup>31</sup> Макшеев А.И. Географические, этнографические и этнографические материалы о Туркестанском крае. – СПб., 1868.

<sup>32</sup> Костенко В. Туркестанский край. – СПб., 1880.

<sup>33</sup> Остроумов Н.П. Сарты. Этнографические материалы. Т. I. – Ташкент, 1890.

<sup>34</sup> Бартольд В.В. Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия. Соч. Т.I. – М., 1963; Он же. К истории орошения Туркестана. Соч. Т.III. – М., 1965; Он же. Несколько слов об арийской культуре // Наследие предков. – 2006. – №9.

<sup>35</sup> Смирнова О.И. Археологические разведки в Уструшане в 1950 г. // Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР. – 1953. – №37. – С. 190.

<sup>36</sup> Кораев С.К. Гончи // Фан ва турмуш. – Тошкент, 1974. – №4. – С. 17.

<sup>37</sup> Троицкая А.Л. Ганчи, ганчибаши в Кокандском ханстве // Тюркологические исследования. – М.–Л., 1963. – С. 27.

than forty tribes and the names of nationalities were given. Among them is the g'onchi, hazora g'onchi.

In the so-called **“Historical interpretation of hydronyms and other geographical object names”** season, toponymics as a branch of science is the study of the names of not only cities and villages, but also of many geographical objects, including River, mountain, creek, stream, irrigation systems, Lake, Hill, and how these names are given in historical works, drawn to analysis based on scientific sources. In particular, the Syrdarya<sup>38</sup> flowing through the territory of Northern Tajikistan was mentioned in the Middle Ages under the name Ashard or Hshard (Hasart), and in Chinese sources in the form of yo-sha (yok-shat). The medieval variant of the name yakhart is found in the form of Hashart (Hasart), while the ancient Iranian appearance of this name is “yakshart” (jakhsartd), which means “real pearl”, jakhsa-Hart – “diamond river” or jakhsa-rta – “flowing river”. In ancient Turkey, this river was called Enche – okuz, which means “Pearl River”.<sup>39</sup> Sirdarya was also called *Qangdarya* or *Qangur*, which is associated with the ethnonym "Qang'," qangli". The Arabs also called Syrdarya Saihun, the Persians Rudi Saihan or Gulzariyun. Johan – “River” and sioba – “flowing river”. In the dictionary “Burhoni Kote” the author writes: “The Name of the River in Transoxiana near Saihun-Khujand”<sup>40</sup>.

The zaravshan River is given in medieval Arab sources in the style of the Sogda River. Therefore, it is about the name of this river V.V.Bartold writes the following: “...the river, whose area belongs to its culture, which until recently remained almost the center of Turkestan political and cultural life, does not have a special name in Arab sources. The pre-Islamic name Namik is almost not found in Arabic sources. The current name Zaravshan does not exist in local literature until the 18th century”.<sup>41</sup> Chinese sources indicate the name of the river – nami. According to the assumption of some scientists, the appearance of Zaravshan in the Chinese chronicles as an ancient Aryan meant the word Namik. The word *Namik* means *respect, worship*. In medieval Arabic written sources, the river Rudi was called Sogd or Sogd water. The ancient Greek name Politimet is a word with a meaning close to the word Namik, which means very respectable.

Shahristonsoy, which is found in ancient sources, is noted in the sources that in later times were the main source of irrigation of small villages. Due to its large size, Hajman feeds on the water of small rivers such as the Katasoy reservoir, Kengkulsoy, Kunjaksoy, Dalyonsoy. The next River, which begins on the glaciers of the Turkestan Ridge, is called Aksu. The words “OKU”, “Oksu” mean “white, clean water”. This river takes its resources from the waters formed due to the melting of eternal snow and ice cover in the high mountain range of Tien Shan.

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<sup>38</sup> Лившиц В.А. Древнее название Сырдарьи // Вестник древней истории. – 2003. – №1. – С. 10.

<sup>39</sup> Горбунова Н.Г. Фергана по сведениям античных авторов // История и культура народов Средней Азии. – М., 1976. – С. 27; Кляшторный С.Г. Указ. соч. – С.76.

<sup>40</sup> Яйленко В.П. Палеоазиаты и этническая история древней Средней Азии. – С. 133.

Бартольд В.В. К истории орошения Туркестана. Соч. Т.III. – М., 1965. – С.185.

Indeed, the word “white” means color in Uzbek. Nevertheless, at the same time it also has the meaning of the verb “leak”, “infuse”, which comes from the word “leak”. Therefore, the name of this river means a *flowing, flowing river*.

The third section, titled “**The etymology of certain place names belonging to the toponymic system of Northern Tajikistan**”, provides information on the forms of initial occurrence of some of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan and their early meanings. The appearance, early forms and meanings of words are determined thanks to etymological analysis. Etymological analysis is the most responsible and most complex process in language practice. This process requires a linguist-specialist to have in-depth knowledge and a thorough professional education.

Vocabulary units (animes) in the description of the toponym are divided into three groups historically etymologically:

a) toponyms whose phonetic and morpheme construction is clearly imagined in diachron terms, which do not need etymological analysis in the literal sense;

b) although phonetic and morpheme composition are perceived synchronously, diachronically partially blurred toponyms;

c) phonetic and morpheme construction is completely forgotten, and in the literal sense diachron are toponyms in the description of the unit.

From the above, it becomes clear that the next two of the listed groups, especially the third, are considered important for science, because in this process the diachron and synchronous aspects of toponyms characteristic of both expression and content plans are determined. Some toponyms of Northern Tajikistan, which are formalized as belonging to the Persian-Tajik language, actually turn out to be not belonging to this language. For example, the toponym Khujand, in our opinion, has such a classification. Professor A. Berdialiev believes that the Khujand toponym, one of the historical cities, the Kokand toponym, has the same linguistic character. Because the rough part of the Kokand toponym is from the word Hu imitation, denoting the meanings of shaboda, wind, cool, professor A.N. Kononov said. Indeed, Kokand is one of the fertile cities of Uzbekistan. Hu is used involuntarily by everyone in the sense of *wind, cool*. For example, when we pick up a young child and go out, when the weather is cool, there is wind or breeze, we hide him in our arms. Importantly and interestingly, the *kent* element in the meaning of the city is also found in the form of *Jean, Jand*. The ancient and current center city of Northern Tajikistan is called Khujand. The zero foundation of this toponym is also from a Windy City. Indeed, if the Khujand wind is stronger than the Kokand wind, it is not inferior to it...<sup>42</sup>

There are also two different views on the Patar toponym in the Konibodom district, and among the people there are dngan views, which this toponym called the Uzbek botar (because it is muddy, swampy), the Tajik pahi tar (because of the wetness of the feet from the swamp, mud). It is not difficult to notice that the fact that one toponym is called both botar and pahi tar is due to the natural nature of the

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<sup>42</sup> Бердиалиев А. Сўзлар оламига саёҳат. – Хўжанд, 2012. – Б. 32.

area where this toponym is located, Of course. Both variants of the Patar toponym are not mentioned in any scientific source, but the fact that its pohi appeared in the form of tar in the Tajik language, in our opinion, is correct. Because in relation to Botar, pohi tar has a convincing logical-linguistic basis in the linguistic form of Patar. Pohi tar is the second syllable from the composition of the word Combination-hi - reduction, po...came in the form of tar... the O vowel in the first syllable of potar content, however, tended to the a vowel in the second syllable and became a: pohi tar-po...tar-patar.

The fourth chapter of the study is called **“The Question of the Interpretation of the Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan in Historical, Scientific and Lexicographic Sources”**. The chapter entitled “The expression of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan in historical written monuments” focuses on the issue of the interpretation of toponyms in historical sources.

Through toponyms, we will be aware of our ancient history, the views and values of our ancestors, we will be able to more deeply understand the language, literature, culture, psyche of our people, which has found its expression on their basis. In particular, “Boburnoma” is a domestic work that contains valuable material on the history, geography and Ethnography of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Professor H.Hasanov noted that about 1000 geographical names were mentioned in “Boburnoma”. Most of the names related to Central Asia are still written and pronounced as in the same period: *Khujand, Konibodom, Isfara, Oiratepa, Badakhshan, Khovos, Aksuv (near Oiratepa), Zomin, Karategin*, etc. In addition, some of them came with a change in shape: *Marginon – Margilan, Rushdon – Rishton, Kandibodom – Konibodom, Christo – Mascho-Mastchoh. Moreover, some have freed up their place in a completely different name: Khujand suyi – Syrdarya, Barokuh – Takhti Suleiman, Darbandi Ohanin – Temir Darvoza (dara)* and others.

One of the historical written sources in the work “territory of the universe” notes that Sarushana (Ushrusana, Ushrusana) is the name of a region located in the mountains of Turkestan and Zarafshan, in the West in the range from the Nurota mountains to the Kurama mountains in the East.<sup>43</sup> Now, the center of the O‘ratepa district is named after Istaravshan. This work also states that place names such as *Farkas (Vagat), Gaz (Gazandarak), Sabat (old Savot), Kurkas (Kurkat)* are the names of towns in the Sarushana area”.<sup>44</sup>

We also find information about the so-called *Navnijkas* (Bunjikas in some sources), an ancient city, the territory of which is noted in the place of the current O‘ratepa in the work “the universe”. In this work, the current Panjikent was described as a territory belonging to Samarkand: “Varagsar, Banjikas (Panjikat) are two towns. Located on the banks of the Bukhara River, owned by Samarkand, the place of water distribution is in this Varagsar.”<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. АН ТаджССР, Ин-т истории им. Ахмада Дониша. Текст подгот. Н.Косимов. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1983. – Б. 24.

<sup>44</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 30.

<sup>45</sup> Худуд-ул-олам. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 13.

In the work of Abdurazzaq Samarkandiy, the toponyms *O‘ratepa*, *Khujand* were used in the process of detailing historical realities: “Onhazrat (himself) took the O‘ratepa pasture as the Humayun address”.<sup>46</sup> It can be seen from sources that toponyms also become important as a product of the historical period, a harbinger of socio-political realities.

Also in the work “Abdullanoma” place names such as *Khujand*, *O‘ratepa*, *Shahrستان* are mentioned, which also occupy a special place in the toponymy of Northern Tajikistan, indicating their historicity. In particular: “on the banks of the Syrdarya(s), near Khujand, there was a story of hazrat eshon, his God, to overcome the differences between the brothers: Sultan Ahmad Mirzo, Umarshaikh Mirzo and Mahmud Mirzo.”<sup>47</sup> “After this incident occurred, the Iskander-ranking Khan arkon, at the request of the states, took the reins of return and walked from within the villages of O‘ratepa to the famous shahrستان.”<sup>48</sup> It is known from the records that the place called Shahrستان was a village that was part of the city of O‘ratepa in that period, this toponym now serves as the name of the district in the territory of Northern Tajikistan. This geographical object was called Panjikent (Bunjikent) in the 10th century.<sup>49</sup>

The so-called “interpretation of certain toponyms related to the territory of Northern Tajikistan in scientific sources” analyzed the interpretation of certain place names belonging to the group of area toponyms in scientific sources. Although area toponymy has been little studied scientifically, there are sources. In particular, noteworthy information on the history of the study of toponyms we can observe in the work of Khromov “Essays from Toponymy and Micro-toponymy of Tajikistan”.<sup>50</sup> It notes that with the toponymic problems of Central Asia, the interest of the Greek scientist Strabo in the 1st century BC, toponymic excursions can be found in the works of Ibn Khordodbeh (IX century), later Narshakhi (X century) and the Holy Ones (X century), but they are based on folk etymology. The author considers the Arab geographer Ruyy to be the first toponymist of Central Asia and the Muslim East, noting that his method of analyzing geographical problems is close to the method of classifying toponyms by dividing them into topoforms.<sup>51</sup> A.L.Khromov criticizes some superficiality in the study of Central Asian substrate toponyms, including the interpretation of the terms Hisor “castle” or aqba “pass” as an Arabic toponym, and proves his opinion by the fact that these words entered the Iranian and Turkic languages as full-fledged lexical units until they performed a toponymic task. “To prove that this or that toponym belongs to the Arabic layer”, he writes, “absolutely reliable knowledge is needed that

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<sup>46</sup> Абдураззак Самарканди. Матла-ус-саъдайн ва маджма-ул- баҳрайн. – Ташкент, 1969.

<sup>47</sup> Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома, 1–жилд. – Тошкент, 1966. – Б. 71.

<sup>48</sup> Абдуллонома. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 357.

<sup>49</sup> Абдуллонома. Келтирилган манба. – Б. 414.

<sup>50</sup> Хромов А.Л. Очерки по топонимии и микропонимии Таджикистана. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 1975.

<sup>51</sup> Хромов А.Л. Состояние и задачи топонимических исследований в Таджикистане // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1977. – № 4.

onimization is carried out not on some other basis, but precisely on the basis of the Arabic language and according to the rules of Arabic grammar.”<sup>52</sup>

A.Rosenfeld also expresses his attitude to the toponymy of Northern Tajikistan. In particular, it was noted that the word *baroz* in the name of the village named *Olmabaro*, located in the Günchi district, belongs to Iranian languages, refers to the Uzbek language as “high place”, and in Northern Tajikistan there are many toponyms made of this word.<sup>53</sup> The following is also noted in the dictionary of Toponymist T.Sakharov: “in the composition of the toponym Buzovut (Chorvoq village), the same term was also kept. This name is formed from the components of the Sogdian *barz+ovut*. In ancient times, it was also absorbed into Turkic languages. In Iranian and Turkish languages, *burz~Borz ~ barz* was used in “high, tall” variants. - *ovut ~ - ovat ~ - ut*- Sogdian *avat* formed from the word “place”.<sup>54</sup>

One of the active toponyms in the toponymy of Northern Tajikistan is *Qurama*, it is noted as a neighborhood in the village of Kairma in the Shahrstan district, as well as a mountain in the guzar and Matcho district. The word *Qurama* is typical of the Turkic language, which means “constructed, mixed, made up of different fragments”. This toponym is directly related to the ethnonym *Kurama*.

*Metar* is the name of a village in the Spitamen district. The basis for the name of the dwelling was one of the career names used in the past – the word *mehtar*. The phonetic change in the composition of *Mehtar* – as a result of the fall of the sound h-was formed into the form of a *Metar*. According to historian A. Juvonmardiev, the word *mehtar* is Persian, and its lexical meaning is “great, azam, akbar”. In documents on the history of Fergana of the 16th-19th centuries, the person in the position of *mehtar* served as a bearer of the insignia and labels of the Khan and ministers to the places: the minister's housekeeper, collected taxes and acted as a spender in his place.<sup>55</sup>

The Konibodom district is home to resorts that are named *G'alcha* and *G'alcha-Mullo*. This word is actually *g'archa* and consists of two parts: *g'ar+cha*. *G'ar* is the main part of the word, *-cha* is an addition. *G'ar*-in the ancient Sogdian language meant “mountain”. Accordingly, the original meaning of “g'archa” means “Highlander”.<sup>56</sup> The word *g'archa* has become “g'alcha” due to sound changes (as a result of the transition of the sound r to the sound l). There is also information that the term *G'alcha* applied to the inhabitants of Karategin, Darvaz, Badakhshan, Kulob.<sup>57</sup> The use of this name in relation to Tajiks living on the mountain is also highlighted by I.I.Zarubin, E.D Polivanov.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Хромов А.Л. Состояние и задачи топонимических исследований в Таджикистане // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1977. – С. 129.

<sup>53</sup> Розенфельд А.З. Топонимика Ванджа // Топонимика Востока. – Москва, 1962. – С. 69.

<sup>54</sup> Нафасов Т. Ўзбекистон топонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1988. – Б. 45.

<sup>55</sup> Жувонмардиев А. XVI-XIX асрлардаги Фарғонада ер-сув масалаларига доир. – Тошкент, 1963. – Б.171.

<sup>56</sup> Ҳасанов Ҳ. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент, 1965. – Б.161; Қораев С. Географик номлар маъноси. – Тошкент, 1978. – Б.187.

<sup>57</sup> Алиев А. Наманган топонимикасидан / Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. – Тошкент, 1968. – Б. 69.

<sup>58</sup> Зарубин И.И. Список народностей Туркестанского края. – Л., 1952. – С. 6; Поливанов Е.Д. Этнографическая характеристика узбеков. – Ташкент, 1926. – С. 19.

***Mangit* is the name of the village in the Gonchi district. This toponym is actively observed in the territory of Uzbekistan, in particular,** in the regions and Karakalpakstan, as well as in Moldavia, the Republic of Bashkortostan. According to researcher A.Ishaev, the word *Mangit* is associated with the Mongolian word Myang'a, means "thousand."<sup>59</sup> As you know, *Mangit* is the name of one of the groups of Uzbek nationalities.

***Miton* is the name of a village located in the Günchi district. The same toponym is** observed in the Ishtikhan District of the Samarkand region. This word is an ancient nationality, it is found in the language of the peoples of Iran and Central Asia. In addition, in Arabic and Persian written sources in Khorezm in the X-XIII centuries, names such as *Ardohoshmiton*, *Rachashmiton*, *Madamiton* were also mentioned.<sup>60</sup>

Another of the units belonging to the order of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan is the *Shaydon* toponym. *Shaydon* is the name of the village in the Asht district. This toponym also exists in the Khiva District of Khorezm region, which is used by local residents in the form of a *Sayton*. Nevertheless, the original appearance of toponym is *Shaxidon*, meaning "shakhid dead". A.Rosenfeld writes that the name "*Shaydon*" applies to settlements whose inhabitants were killed as a result of a natural disaster or by force.<sup>61</sup>

In the chapter "Lexicographic Interpretations Associated with the Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan", toponymic dictionaries and lexicographic interpretations in them are drawn to analysis. It is known that the study of the linguistic features of toponym ultimately serves for their lexicographic interpretation.

As an early example of the dictionary of Uzbek toponyms, one can note the "Dewani lughotit turk".<sup>62</sup> The author of "*Dewan*" had revealed the meaning of a number of words that are used in the composition of Geographical Names. His reasoning about the use and origin of this or that term from toponyms often serves as the only reliable source in determining the meaning of this or that toponym.<sup>63</sup>

The works "Khudud-ul Alam", "History of Bukhara" are also rare toponymic dictionaries that reflect valuable information on the history of Uzbek toponymy.<sup>64</sup>

It is necessary to note such as dictionaries that reflect the interpretation of Uzbek toponyms "Explanatory Dictionary of toponyms of Uzbekistan" (T.Breathov), "Brief Explanatory Dictionary of place names of Bukhara region" (S.Naimov), "Interpretation of Place Names" (N.Okhunov), "Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Place Names" (Z.Dosimov), "Explanation of Toponyms of Samarkand Region" ("Urinboev"). In the structure of these dictionaries, macro and

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<sup>59</sup> Ишаев А. Мангит сўзининг этимологияси ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. – Тошкент, 1958. – № 2.

<sup>60</sup> Материалы по истории туркмен и Туркмении. 1. М.–Л., 1939. – С. 158, 178, 187.

<sup>61</sup> Розенфельд А. Топонимика Нижнего Каратегина. – М.–Л., 1953. – С. 91.

<sup>62</sup> Кошғарий Маҳмуд. Девону луғотит турк. I т. – Тошкент: Фан, 1960, 1961, 1963; Индекс луғат. – Тошкент: Фан, 1967. – 544 б.

<sup>63</sup> Махпиров В. Тюркские топонимы в "Дивану лугатит турк" // Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1983. 1. – С. 34.

<sup>64</sup> Ҳасанов Ҳ. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – Б. 35.

microtoponyms belonging to the Uzbek language toponymy system are semantic, etymological features are explained in the linguistic-historical-toponymic aspect.

At this point, it is also worth noting separately that toponymic dictionaries among other types of dictionaries have a high educational value. On the example of this dictionary of Z. Dosimov, X. Egamov, we will witness the role and importance of toponymic dictionaries as an educational tool. The dictionary<sup>65</sup> interpretation of place names is also one of the dictionaries that reflect the lexicographic interpretation of the toponymy of the Uzbek language.

## CONCLUSION

1. Toponymy, a component of onomastics science, which is considered a separate branch of linguistics, later rose to a new stage of development. The field of toponymy, which has its own history of formation and development, a specific object of study, subject, purpose and main tasks, base sources and researchers, is gaining great results day by day and finding development as a separate area of linguistics due to its work with vocabulary units, nouns with pronouns, appellative lexicon. These results, acquired scientific experience, accumulated theoretical views, research methods and classification methods serve as an important basis in the study of toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.

2. The study of the toponymy of Northern Tajikistan on a statistical basis showed that the main part of geographical objects in the territory is made up of the names of settlements, the name of comonyms, hydronyms, arable lands and hills, as well as oronyms. The main place in the toponymy of the territory, as in all places, is occupied by oykonim. The Genesis, lexical-semantic features of the toponymy of this territory, linguogeographic, ethnolinguistic, conceptual, paradigmatic, onomastic-grammatical signs are determined by information about the place of residence, natural conditions, lifestyle, profession, national traditions and values of the population living there, worldview of beliefs, historical and cultural wealth.

3. It is noticeable that the semantics of the place names of Northern Tajikistan is formed on the basis of the terms ethnotoponym, anthropotoponym, hydrotoponym, phytotoponym. The names oykonim, komonim, qir and Hill in the area indicate that they were formed mainly on the basis of the norms of the Turkic onomastic lexical level. In terms of numbers, comonyms are next to the oikonoms, in the composition of which most often participated anthroponymy, ethnonymy, units denoting volume-measure, color-color, instead of location.

4. During the study, it was found that the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan are divided in structural terms into the following groups: 1) toponyms with a simple composition; 2) toponyms with a joint composition; 3) toponyms with a complex composition.

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<sup>65</sup> G'ulomov P.N. Geografiyadan qisqacha ruscha-o'zbekcha terminlar va tushunchalar lug'ati. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2013. – 80 b.

According to the method of making toponyms of this region, we divided into the following groups: 1) toponyms formed by the morphological method (*Kayirma, Sarimsoqli, Almazar*); 2) toponyms formed by the syntactic method (*Khojamat buloq, Tashkoprik, Karasuv*); 3) toponyms formed by the method of conversion and transonimization (*Qatag'an, Kamar, Beskal*).

Toponyms of Northern Tajikistan according to their attitude to topoformant and indexers 1) toponyms with an appellative basis (*Asht, Matcho, Khujand, Nov, Isfara*); 2) toponyms with formants (*Yantoqli, Qo'zovulli, Sarimsoqli, Bolg'ali*). 3) toponyms with indicators (*Aktoshsoy, Günchi dashti, Bahmalbuloq, Qoramozor*) are divided into groups.

5. The participation of units recorded as indicators in the composition of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan at different levels: qishloq – 13, guzar – 3, mahalla – 14, ko'cha – 4, gumbaz – 2, machit – 9, mozor – 12, ota (cemetery) – 10, bobo (cemetery) – 10, qo'rg'on -18, ko'prik – 2, qo'ton – 10, bog' – 4, tepa – 74, tosh – 5, tog' – 8, qir – 3, tovoq – 2, kamar – 3, dovon – 2, oshuv – 1, bel – 1, qo'l – 1, bo'g'iz – 1, bo'yin – 1, lab – 1, qum – 4, yo'l – 4, qiya – 2, maydon – 1, dara – 3, tangi – 2, yaylov – 3, kent – 4, kat – 4, Ravot – 1, dasht – 1, soy – 25, jar – 6, suv (Su) – 3, chuqur – 2, buloq – 19, ariq – 16.

6. There are also a number of types of toponymy, the linguistic bases of which do not differ from the usual natural, geographical ones in a different way than the main toponyms that name objects. In the naming of such territorial objects, the lifestyle associated with the that period of our ancestors is taken as a basis, and this feature is reflected in their (toponyms) meanings (content plans).

7. The second interpretation of the term "historical-etymological properties" of dictionary units is complex in relation to its first interpretation, requiring the researcher to have a specific language history, dialectology, his linguistic connection with fraternal languages, as well as, most importantly, with deep theoretical knowledge and qualifications inherent in the phonetic, morpheme, systems of words.

8. Dictionary units (onimes) in the description of the toponym are historically-etymologically divided into three groups: a) toponyms, the construction of which is phonetically and morphemes is clearly visualized diachronically, that is, they don't need etymological analysis in the literal sense; b) toponyms, which, although phonetic and morpheme composition are perceived synchronously, are partially blurred diachronically; c) phonetic and morpheme construction In the system of toponymy of Northern Tajikistan, there are also linguistic units belonging to these three groups, the belonging of which to the third group needs a convincing scientific analysis.

9. Most of the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan are formal and spiritual, etymologically correlated with place names interpreted in toponymic explanatory dictionaries. Therefore, lexicographic interpretations of Uzbek toponyms can also be taken as lexicographic interpretations belonging to the toponyms of Northern Tajikistan.

10. The formation of the toponymy of the territory, the examination of the grammatical, toponymic, etymological aspect of toponymic units in an impartial and correct way, in accordance with the principle of accuracy, the role and importance of lexicographic sources in determining and assessing the toponymic position are important. It is advisable to improve today's Uzbek toponymy and its dictionaries, enrich the content and content of lexicographic products, increase their effectiveness in practical activities, and use scientific works, scientific conclusions and analysis results, information and comments of dictionaries in impartial and factual coverage of historical information.

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ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ В ИНСТИТУТЕ  
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ФОЛЬКЛОРА**

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**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

**ТУРДИБЕКОВ МУМИН ТУРАЕВИЧ**

**ИСТОРИКО-ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТОПОНИМОВ  
СЕВЕРНОГО ТАДЖИКИСТАНА**

**10.00.01-Узбекский язык**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ**

**диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук**

**Ташкент – 2022**

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора наук зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан под номером В.2022.2.DSc/Fil.408

Диссертация была выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Института узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора [www.fai.uz](http://www.fai.uz) а также на веб-странице информационно-образовательного портала Ziyonet [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)

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Защита докторской диссертации DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 состоится на разовом заседании Ученого Совета Института узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора Академии наук Республики Узбекистан в 2022 году «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ часов (Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент Тел.: (871) 233-36-50, факс: (871) 233-71-44; e-mail: [uztafi@academy.uz](mailto:uztafi@academy.uz))

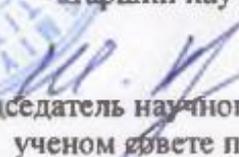
С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в главной библиотеке Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрирован под номером \_\_\_\_). (Адрес: 700100, г. Ташкент, ул. Зиёлилар, дом 13. Тел.: (99871) 262-74-58.).

Автореферат докторской диссертации раздан: «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 года.

(Выписка из реестра № \_\_\_\_ «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 года.)

  
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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

**(аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))**

**Целью исследования** является выявление факторов происхождения, причин наименования, лексико-семантических и ономастико-грамматических, лингвистических и этнолингвистических особенностей топонимов Северного Таджикистана.

**Объектом исследования** были выбраны топонимы Северного Таджикистана.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

впервые раскрываются лексические, семантические, лингвистические и этимологические особенности топонимов Северного Таджикистана как языковой единицы, указывающей на историю народа, культуру, социальные отношения;

этимология топонимов Северного Таджикистана, грамматические модели в соответствии с их лексическими значениями, фонетическая, морфемная и морфологическая структура, их диахронность и синхронность определяются в соответствии с теорией топонимии современного узбекского языка;

семантические типы топонимов на территории Северного Таджикистана, образованные на основе этнотопонима, антропотопонима, гидротопонима, фитотопонима, профессиональных терминов классифицируются в соответствии с нормами уровня ономастической лексики, лингвистическими, ономастико-грамматическими, ономастико-морфологическими, ономастико-синтаксическими особенностями;

на основе фактических материалов доказано, что топонимы, географический объект, антропонимы, гидронимы были основой при формировании топонимов Северного Таджикистана, а большинство распространенных топонимических единиц Северного Таджикистана были созданы на основе тюркских этнонимов.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем – 257 страниц.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе лексико-грамматического, этимологического и лингвистического исследования тюркских топонимов Северного Таджикистана были получены:

выводы, изложенные в отношении семантических типов топонимов Северного Таджикистана, сформировавшихся на основе этнотопонимов, антропотопонимов, гидротопонимов, фитотопонимов, профессиональных терминов, а также в отношении ономастико-морфемных, ономастико-морфологических, ономастико-деривационных характеристик топонимов были использованы в научно-практическом проекте № RZ-2020042022 (2018-2021 г.г.) «Формирование лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков»; (справка № 01/6-2227 от 5 июля 2022 года Ташкентского

государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате были усовершенствованы и уточнены описания топонимических признаков процесса формирования объектов исследования;

выводы по интерпретации этимологических особенностей названий топонимов Северного Таджикистана, таких как Устравшан, Уратепа, Гончи, Патар, Сырдарья, Худжанд, основанные на научных источниках, были использованы при реализации проведенного в 2018-2020 гг. практического проекта № ПЗ-20170927147 «Исследование тюркских письменных источников с древнейших времен до XIV века» (справка № 04/1-932 от 13 мая 2022 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате установлено наличие в исторической топонимии важных черт развивающегося историко-фольклорного процесса, обеспечена возможность освещения процесса традиционализации эпического сюжета и генезиса его основных мотивов;

выводы, сделанные на основе анализа топонимического значения, фонетического, морфемного состава топонимов Северного Таджикистана, их образования и состава, были использованы в изданном в 2018 году учебном пособии профессора Менглиева Б.Р. «Современный узбекский язык» для курса бакалавриата 5220100-Филология и язык (справка № 04/1-931 от 13 мая 2022 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). Это, в свою очередь, послужило толчком к обогащению лексики данного пособия, его лексико-семантического уровня, классификации лексики узбекского языка и источников, относящихся к узбекской лексикографии;

выводы о лингвистических характеристиках топонимов Северного Таджикистана, связанных с фольклорной историей, культурой, социальным мироощущением и природными условиями, семантическим, собственным и ассимилированным слоями; о том, что в основе формирования топонимов лежат родовые названия, названия географических объектов, антропонимы, гидронимы; и о том, что в основе большинства топонимов Северного Таджикистана лежат тюркские этнонимы, использованы в фундаментальном проекте № ОТ-Ф1-029 на 2018-2020 годы на тему «Роль согдийского языка и письменности в истории Узбекская государственность (II до н.э. - XII вв. н.э.)» (справка № 15-1079 от 3 июня 2022 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате она послужила источником для обоснования истории узбекской государственности, соотношения языка и письменности фактическим материалам.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ**  
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