

On The Study Of Ethnotoponyms Formed By The Location Of Representatives Of Tribes

 Gulrukh Juraboyeva

Associate Professor of the Department of Linguistics, Fergana State University, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article studies ethnotoponyms formed by referring to the place of residence of the clan and tribe representatives that formed the basis of the ethnonym.

Keywords: Toponym, ethnonym, ethnotoponym, ethnic unity, clan, tribe, people, nation, historical work, etymology.

Introduction: Toponyms, including ethnotoponyms, are one of the units that are widely studied in Uzbek linguistics today. An ethnonym is composed of the Greek words “ethnos” - people and “onim” - name. The set of ethnonyms is called ethnonymy [1]. The study of ethnonyms is engaged in the sciences of linguistics, history, ethnography, geography, and their in-depth study helps to determine the origin and ethnogenesis of the people and nation. Any geographical objects named from ethnonyms are ethnotoponyms. Ethnotoponyms are not ordinary words, but a treasure that holds many secrets about the life, history, language and many other similar secrets. For example, many ethnotoponyms indicate which clans and tribes lived in which part of the republic, and some of them reflect important information about the religious and mythological views, customs, values, and lifestyle of the people. In this sense, ethnotoponyms are valuable as an object of study not only for linguistics, but also for history, archeology, geography, geology, ethnography, and other disciplines. Unraveling the secrets behind names helps to solve a number of problems facing these disciplines.

Access

A lot of work has been done by Uzbek linguists on the study of toponyms, including ethnotoponyms. In particular, T.Nafasov, Z.Dusimov, S.Qorayev,

H.Hasanov, A.Otajonova, A.Turobov, K.Markayev, N.Okhunov, A.Ergashev have made great contributions in this area [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10]. The monographic study of ethnotoponyms is evident in the dissertations of A. Otajonova on the topic “Khorezm ethnotoponyms and their lexical bases”, A.Turobov on the topic “Analysis of ethnonyms and ethno-oikonyms of the Samarkand region”, K.Markayev on the topic “Analysis of ethnonyms of the Uzbek language”, A.Ergashev on the topic “Areal-onomastic study of ethnotoponyms of the Andijan region”. The main purpose of these works is to study the motives and principles of naming, lexical and spiritual types, etymological and formation features, and distribution areas of ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms formed on this basis in various regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, a holistic, systematic analysis of the ethnotoponyms of the Fergana region remains neglected. Today, the study of the ethnotoponyms of the region in a generalized manner from a historical, geographical and linguistic point of view poses urgent tasks for the field.

METHODS

Among the place names in the Fergana Valley, there are a number of ethnotoponyms formed by referring to the original place of residence of the ethnos. In particular, names such as Dolan, Ortish, Ozok, Hotan, Kashgar mean the names of the previous cities and villages inhabited by the Uyghurs who migrated from Kashgar.

The ethnotoponym Urgenji is the name of the descendants of people who settled from the city of Urgench. In the article, we analyzed the ethnotoponyms belonging to this group, that is, formed by referring to the place of residence of the clan representatives.

AVGON – the name of a town in the Uzbek district of the Fergana region. According to the writings of Russian historians A.F.Fedchenko and A.Middendorf, this village was founded by people who migrated from Afghanistan in the last century. Therefore, this place began to be called Avgankishlok based on the name given by the people. There is also a place called Avganbog near Avgankishlok. According to sources, Avgonbog was one of the largest and most famous gardens of the Kokand Khan Khudoyorkhan. It is located in the southern part of the city, 3 km from the capital. Avgonbog was considered the summer residence of the Khan, and ambassadors from different countries, as well as officials, were received here [10; 5]. Initially, this toponym, which was written as Avgonkishlok, was later ellipsised as Avgon and has now become the name of a town. Avgon is an ethnotoponym that arose based on the ethnic composition of the population.

KASHQAR – the name of a village and a street in the city of Fergana in the districts of Kushtepa, Fergana region, Uzbekistan. There are quite a few geographical names in the Fergana Valley named after the word Kashgar. These toponyms are names given to people who migrated from the Kashgar region. KASHQAR, Kashgar (in Chinese sources Kashi, Kahshiger) is a city in the western part of the People's Republic of China. It is located in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (East Turkestan) in the northwest of the Tarim Oasis on the banks of the Kyzylsu River. This toponym means "kash stone (nephrite) mine" [UzME, p. 105].

The Kashgaris migrated to the valley due to certain circumstances. Historical data show that they mainly migrated to the Fergana Valley in the 18th-19th centuries. One group of them emigrated to the valley in 1758 as a result of political events in Xinjiang. The second group arrived in 1829. According to sources, in this year - 1829 - the Khan of Kokand Muhammadali Khan (1822-1842) led an army to Kashgar. The Muslim population of Kashgar, taking advantage of the arrival of the Khan of Kokand, rebelled against the Chinese, but the Khan of Kokand, hearing that a large number of Chinese troops were approaching, was forced to leave Kashgar. From there, he brought about 70 thousand people with him to Fergana and settled them in various

parts of the khanate. In 1856-1860, many Kashgars settled in the vicinity of Fergana. Thus, separate neighborhoods and villages were formed at the expense of Kashgars [10; p. 71]. So, Kashgar means "a place where Kashgars live, a village." Also, related to this word are the names of towns, villages, and streets in Uchku'prik district: Katta Kashgar, Kichik Kashgar, Kurbankashgar, and in Fergana city: Kashgarqishloq.

TOGLIK – the name of a village, neighborhood, street in the city of Margilan, Buvayda, Uchkuprik, Toshlok, Dangara districts of Fergana region. According to sources on the history of the Kokand khans, in particular, S.S.Gubayeva, A.Ergashev, starting from the second half of the 18th century, and especially in the middle of the 19th century, after the defeat of the Muslims who rose against the Chinese feudal lords, many Muslim residents of Saryarki Turkestan, in particular, many Uyghur families, fled to the Fergana Valley and settled in these places. The main groups of Uyghurs who moved to the Fergana Valley settled in the northeastern and eastern parts of the valley. When the Uyghurs moved to the valley and to the territory of Andijan region, they tried to settle as close to each other as possible. For this purpose, in many cases they established their own villages on poorly developed or completely vacant lands. Usually, newly established Uyghur villages were named after the cities and villages in East Turkestan where they had previously lived. In the Andijan region, there are dozens of Uyghur villages such as Qashqarqishloq, Uyghurqishloq, Toglik, Payanob, Qovul, Toqyo, Pushmon, Gozo, Shavruq, Takhtako'prik, Ortish, Toqqizoy, Janjal, Changot, Ozoh, Ovot, Olaqanot, Qorgonaldi, Qorgontepa, Eshakchi, Tovorchi, Kirmachi, Qorakiy, Godira, Paydo, Kepakchi [11; 86]. N. Okhunov: "Some groups of people who migrated from Kashgar were called Taghlig. In 1827, several thousand Kashgar families were resettled to the Fergana lands. Some of the places where they lived and settled were named Taghlig" [10; p. 50]. According to Mulla Niyoz Muhammad Khokandiy, the author of the work "History of Shahrukh", in 1827, several thousand Kashgar families were resettled to the Fergana lands. It may also be related to the migration of mountaineers from the territories of Korategin and Darvoz in the present-day Republic of Tajikistan to Fergana. There is also a village with the same name in the Tashlok district, adjacent to the city of Margilan. We witness the juxtaposition of the ethnotoponyms Kashgar and Taghlig in the names of villages and neighborhoods located in close proximity. The villages of Toglik and Kashgar, located opposite Naimancha in Dangara district, are located almost side by side. This means that

some of the places where they settled have been named Toglik, indicating their ethnic origin.

GALCHA – the name of a village in the Uchkuprik district of the Fergana region. The word Galcha belongs to the Iranian languages. This word was adopted into the Uzbek language from the ancient Sogdian or Tajik language. Academician V.V. Bartold noted that the Tajik people use the word Galcha in the meaning of “mountaineer”. Some have noted that the population living in the mountainous regions of Tajikistan was called Galcha by the Turkic-Uzbeks in the past. Others have stated that the word Galcha was used in relation to the population living in the Pamir Mountains, Kulob, and the Korategin oasis [2; 404-405]. From these explanations it is clear that in the past people used this term in relation to those living in mountainous regions. The ancient form of this word is considered to be garcha, and its form after sound changes is galcha. In the Sogdian language, “gar” means mountain. Galcha, or rather, garcha, means “mountaineer, mountain dweller”. From the above, it can be concluded that Galcha means “mountaineer village” or “place, place of representatives of the people whose ancestors lived in the mountains in ancient times”.

URGANJI – the name of a village, street, and neighborhood in the Uchkuprik district of the Fergana region. Urganji, Urganjis, are actually the name of a clan, descendants of people who came from the city of Urganch. The Urganjis were originally from Khorezm, and they lived not only in Urganch, but also in various cities and villages of Khorezm. The formation of this clan, tribe is associated with the invasion of Genghis Khan. In 1221, Mongol troops attacked Khorezm and killed hundreds of thousands of people. At that time, some of the Khorezmians fled the massacre and migrated to the Movarunnahr and Khorasan regions. Those who migrated called themselves the general name Urganjis. They founded Urganji neighborhoods in the villages and cities of Urganji here. In the first half of the 18th-19th centuries, due to the economic crisis and the spread of plague, part of the population migrated from Khorezm again. The largest group of Urganjis moved to the Bukhara region, adjacent to Khorezm. By the 20th century, small groups of Urganjis also lived in the Fergana Valley [UzME, p. 139]. So, the composition of the name: Urgench + i (the suffix -i is Tajik, corresponding to the suffix -lik in the Uzbek language). Urganji means "Urgenchlik". The origin of the toponym is associated with the ethnonym of this name. Today, there is also a town in the Buvayda district called Kuy Urganji.

CONCLUSION

In the process of studying the ethnotoponyms of the Fergana Valley, we tried to shed light on how ethnonyms in this region became ethnotoponyms and what factors caused this. The conclusions showed that these ethnotoponyms provide information about the territories in which ethnos inhabited in ancient times. Also, the connection of toponyms associated with these ethnotoponyms with ethnotoponyms in other regions of our republic and region shows that there are some similarities and similarities between their ethnic origin, formation, and transformation into ethnotoponyms. The study of a number of ethnotoponyms formed by attributing the original place of residence of the ethnos not only provides valuable information about the stages of formation of the system of proper names in the Uzbek language, but also plays an important role in conducting comprehensive research in various areas of our culture and spirituality.

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