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ANTHROPO-OIKONYMS OF JIZZAK REGION

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the formation of anthropo-oikonyms in the Jizzakh region.

KEYWORDS

Anthroponym, anthropo-oikonyms, pseudonym, myth, transonymization.

INTRODUCTION

Anthroponyms include names, surnames, patronymics and nicknames of people. There are cases of calling a certain group and people by their names and surnames, nicknames and nicknames. The names of settlements formed on their basis are called anthropoikonyms.

Anthroponyms are a product of a long historical period, and their origin is quite ancient. Icons

belonging to this type began to be created with the emergence of classes in society and the emergence of the ownership system. As a result of the formation of a society based on private ownership, such names increased even more. When every piece of land was someone's private property, naturally, the name of its owner became the main distinguishing mark¹. As a result, the names of places were named after the

¹ Никонов В. Введение в топонимику. – М.: Наука, 1965. – С. 179.

names, surnames or nicknames of large landowners, officials, heads of clans and tribes, local rulers.

The information on oikonims collected in Jizzakh region shows that in the past, the names, surnames and nicknames of people, that is, the transfer of proper nouns to place names, were created in different ways. The oikonims formed by these methods were given a broader explanation based on the oikonims formed from the famous names of Jizzakh region.

Names named after people are anthropo-oikonims. In this case, the person's name does not take any grammatical forms and without them it becomes a place name, that is, an icon. Including Abay, Abdukarim (Forish district), Misirali, Urol (Zomin district), Osmat, Togai, Shodmon, Kholtoy, Boron, Dosmat, Mirtemir, Zebiniso (Bakhmal district), Umar (Sharof Rashidov district), Yorkin (Zafarabad district), Dilorom (Pakhtakor district), Iskandar (Yangiabad district), Shuhrat (Arnasoy district) and others.

In his research, S.Ahmedov cites the name of the village of Oysara as an example of a symbol formed by a person's name. Originally, the location of this village consisted of a stream and a grove, and no one lived there. A woman named Oysara established a poplar grove, gardens and livestock here with her young children, and later her relatives moved there. Gradually, a large village appears here. Now this village is named after this woman².

In some oikonims, there are also personal names containing the words bay, bek, khan, khoja, sufi, eshan. In particular, in different districts of the region there are such names as Yoldoshboy, Mamirboy, (Bakhmal district), Temirkhan, Karaboy, Shoybek, Toliboy, Togaysrfi (Forish district). There are also opinions that ethnonyms are based on these names³. We cannot agree with this opinion, because these toponyms are derived from the names of people.

In the system of Jizzakh regional symphonic names, symphonic names formed from the combination of a person's name and the word ball are also found. The term "to`p (to`pa)" in these definitions refers to a part of a certain village. Usually, large villages inhabited by settled Uzbeks are divided into groups, and each group includes a number of blood-related families. Often, families with a single ancestor formed a ball, and this ball was named after the grandfather. Also, some balls are named after the name of the small clan, given nickname, profession, category⁴. For example, there is a village called Shodmontobi in Bakhmal district of Jizzakh region. A branch of the Solin cannon, which was part of the Yuz clan, was called Shodmontobi⁵. The icon "Shodmonto`bi" is formed from the combination of a person's name and the word "to`p".

There are also oikonims by adding one of the words ota, obod, bobo to a person's name. In particular, the names of Haydarota, Khasanota, Safarota villages in Farish district, Davronbabo guzari in Gallaorol district, Akhtamota, Parpata (Parpiota), Yorkinabad, Faizabad

² Аҳмедов С. Жиззах вилояти топонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2019. – Б. 71.

³ Кармышева Б. Очерки этнической истории южных районов Таджикистана и Узбекистана по

этнографическим данным. –М.: Наука, 1976. – 323 с.

⁴ Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси. VII жилд. 2004. – Б. 836.

⁵ Ўринбоев Б. Жиззах топонимларининг таъбири. – Самарқанд, 2007. – Б. 63.

villages in Sharof Rashidov district, Hamzaabad, Khayrabad neighborhoods in Zafarabad district, Jizzakh city were formed in the same way. Also, the toponyms of Davlatabad and Islamabad in Dostlik District, Suvanabad in Pakhtakor District, Meliabad in Yangiabad District, Hayitabad in Bakhma District and Murodabad are among such names⁶.

Names formed on the basis of a combination of a person's name and indicators, that is, toponomic identifiers. In this case, anthroponyms were formed by adding words such as tepa, ovul, kuduq, ravot, kent, qishloq, kurgan, chop, koton, jar to personal nouns. For example, there is a village called Eshmatovul in Zomin district of Jizzakh region. This icon is named after a person and means "the village built by Eshmat"⁷.

Another oikonym in Zomin district can be cited as an example. There are opinions that there is a hill in the village of Hayitqultepa and that this hill was built by a person named Hayitqul⁸. These names are now composed of a personal name and an indicator, and they form a syntactic combination. So, Eshmatovul means Eshmat's family, Hayitqultepa means the hill built by Hayitqul.

Also, based on the collected field materials, it was established that there is a village of Zakirovul in Gallaorol district. This toponym is also an oikonym with the same meaning⁹.

It can be seen that anthro-oikonyms are formed not only on the basis of people's names, but also on the basis of people's surnames, nicknames and nicknames.

Factual materials of oikonomic essence collected for Jizzakh region show that it is possible to observe that people's surnames, nicknames and personal nicknames have been transferred to place names.

The following anthro-oikonyms can be noted for place names formed on the basis of people's surnames in Jizzakh region: A. Ikramov (Pakhtakor district), Y. Okhunboboev (Sharof Rashidov district), E. Yusupov, B. Fayziev (Arnasoy district), B. Nazarov (Sharof Rashidov district), Kh. Abdujabborov (city of Jizzakh), B. Ibragimov, I. Karimov (Bakhmal district), Fazil Yoldosh (Zarbdar district).

Examples of anthro-oikonyms named after people are Oybek, Dostlik, Sharof Rashidov in Zarbdar district, Ulug'bek villages in Zarbdor and Zomin districts, Navoi, Zomin and Sharof Rashidov districts, Babur neighborhood in Arnasoy district.

Oykonoms formed on the basis of personal nicknames are also found in the region oikonyms. For example, there is a village called Kosa in Gallaorol district. In turn, in ancient times, a branch of Karakunirat clan belonging to Vostangali branch of Kunirat tribe was called kosa. Kipchak, Kenagas and Lakai tribes also have kosa seeds¹⁰. So, the nickname "kosa" served as the basis for the formation of this icon. The name of another village in Gallaorol district is called Mirzakesak. Because the name of a Kyrgyz clan is "Kesak", and

⁶ Дала ёзувлари. Жиззах вилояти аҳоли пунктлари. 2021 йил.

⁷ Хакимов Қ. М. Жиззах вилояти топонимлари. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2014. – Б. 100.

⁸ Ўринбоев Б. Жиззах топонимларнинг таъбири. – Б. 76.

⁹ Дала ёзувлари. Жиззах вилояти аҳоли пунктлари. 2021 йил.

¹⁰ Ўринбоев Б. Жиззах топонимларининг таъбири. – Б. 32.

Mirzakesak is a branch of this clan. "Mirzakesak" icon was created based on a person's name and nickname. In addition to nicknames, the words kosa, kal, and dumb in these anthroponyms are patronymics and ethnonyms¹¹.

S. Ahmedov emphasizes the existence of place names based on nicknames in the toponymy of the Jizzakh region, and cites Sarimesh, Sultandev, Sultankayqi, AbdiT-devona and Abdigarang in the Zomin district as examples¹².

Also, anthroponyms are expressed in the following names:

1) literary and cultural figures - names related to the names of poets, writers, artists, scientists and artists. In particular, Sh. Rashidov is a village in Zomin district. Named after the state and public figure of Uzbekistan, writer Sharif Rashidovich Rashidov.

K. A. Temiryazev is a village in Zafarabad district. Named after Kliment Arkadevich Temiryazev, a naturalist Darwinist, founder of the school of plant physiology. H. Olimjon is a neighborhood in the city of Jizzakh. Named after the great Uzbek poet, playwright, translator and public figure Hamid Olimjon.

H. N. Hamza is a village in Dostlik and Zomin districts. A village named after the poet, writer, dramatist, pedagogue, theater figure Hamza Hakimzada Niyazi. Gafur Ghulam is a neighborhood in Arnasoy district. Named after the national poet of Uzbekistan, academician.

Abdulla Qadiri is a neighborhood in Gallaorol district. Oykonim is a place name associated with the name of the poet and writer, playwright and publicist, the founder of the novel genre in Uzbek literature;

2) oikonyms named after space conquerors. The city of Yu.A.Gagarin is a city in Mirzachol district, Jizzakh region. Oykonim was named after the world's first cosmonaut Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin;

3) oikonyms named after famous cotton masters of our republic. We can cite M.Dadajonov as an example - the name of the settlement in Dostlik District. It was named after Mamajon Dadajonov, a well-known grower, a mechanic who served in Uzbekistan, and a hero of labor.

Among the anthroponyms of the Jizzakh region, you can also find place names related to myths. "Myth" is derived from the Greek word "mythos" and means legend, legend, legend. A myth is a set of ancient people's primitive ideas about the world of existence, including beliefs about the creation of the universe, the creation of man, plants and animals, the appearance of heavenly bodies, the causes and essence of natural phenomena, mythical heroes, gods and goddesses. Myths are mainly told through a live oral performance, that is, through the medium of words¹³. In particular, the name of Alpomish street in Arnasoy district can be cited as an example of anthroponyms based on myths. "Alpomish" is the name of the epic of heroism and statehood, which is an example of folklore. The epic is named after Hakimbek - Alpomish, who is the main character of the Uzbek people¹⁴. Also, the name

¹¹ Нафасов Т. Ўзбекистон топонимларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1988. – Б. 258.

¹² Аҳмедов С. Н. Жиззах вилояти топонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. – Б. 74.

¹³ Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси. VI-жилд. – Тошкент, 2003. – Б. 647-648.

¹⁴ Нафасов Т., Турсунов Ш. Қарши шаҳри маҳалла ва кўча номлари. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2008.

of Tomaris settlement in Pakhtakor district is included among such place names. The legend "To'maris" was recorded in the book "History" by the Greek historian Herodotus. This is a legend about a brave female general, a hero popular among the peoples of Central Asia. He fought against the invading Iranian king Cyrus who invaded the land of the Massagetae. He led the struggle for the freedom of the people, the independence of the country, and the will of the country. Erxavar is a female king who defeated Cyrus the king of Iran and saved his country and people from dependence¹⁵. So, the names of the legendary heroes Alpomish and To'maris served as the basis for the creation of anthroponyms.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that in the economy of Jizzakh region, anthroponyms were formed as a result of transimination processes from the names of people's surnames, first names, nicknames, pseudonyms of poets and writers, names of legendary heroes, scientists, statesmen and labor veterans.

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– Б. 20.

¹⁵ Нафасов Т., Турсунов Ш. Қарши шаҳри маҳалла ва кўча номлари. – Б. 93-94.