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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**LEXICO - SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF TOPONYMS OF THE
JIZZAKH REGION****Abduvakhob Abdumalikovich Zakirov***Associate professor**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: toposystem, classification, semantics, vocabulary, source, toponymic material, professional vocabulary, appellative, anatomical vocabulary, Jizzakh region, lexical-semantic source.

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Abstract: The article analyzes toponymic material collected during expeditions by interviewing old-timers, as well as extracted from written monuments and modern sources, which allows us to get an idea of the toposystem of the region. Important sources were materials from the works of Russian and domestic researchers of the region before and after the revolution. Whenever possible, we used material from ancient Turkic written sources. Detailed lexical and semantic characteristics of the toponyms of the Jizzakh oasis are given.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics, many works have been written on toponymy, however, the geographical names of the region being studied, namely the macro- and microtoponyms of the Jizzakh region as a whole, have not been specifically studied. Comparison of our material with the toponymy of other regions of Uzbekistan and neighboring Turkic-speaking republics is important for recreating the picture of the formation of ethnotoponymic layers and clarifying the issue of contact of the Uzbek language with the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Russian languages. Analysis of toponymic terminology makes it possible to establish ancient lexical elements preserved in toponyms, which are almost found in the appellative vocabulary of Uzbek dialects.

The study of toponyms of the named region can shed light on the peculiarities of the worldview, life, and culture of the Uzbek people. This determines the importance and relevance of this topic both from the point of view of language, history, and ethnography.

The toponymy of the region under study is characterized by a variety of types, each of which is characterized by specific semantics and the function it performs. Therefore, depending on the nature of the factual material, various methods are used in the work: comparative historical, comparative, descriptive, survey method, and structural and morphological analysis. In theoretical terms, the author relied on the works of foreign and domestic linguists.

OBJECT OF RESEARCH AND MATERIALS OF THE ARTICLE

The direct object of our study is the toponymy of the Jizzakh region. This region includes Arnasay, Bakhmal, Gallya-Aral, Jizzakh, Dustlik, Zamin, Zarbdar, Mirza Chul, Zafarabad, Pakhtakor, Farish districts and Jizzakh city.

The material collected during expeditions by interviewing old-timers, as well as material extracted from written monuments and modern sources, allows us to get an idea of the toposystem of the region. An important source was materials from the works of Russian and domestic researchers of the region before and after the revolution. Whenever possible, we used material from ancient Turkic written sources.

The memoirs of Zakhiriddin Babur, an outstanding Uzbek poet and prose writer in the 16th century, are rich in toponymic materials. His “Baburnama” contains more than a thousand geographical names, many of which relate to the toponymy of Uzbekistan. Babur not only mentions the names of objects, but also gives a detailed description of the relief and landscape features of the named objects, explains (often etymologizes) why these areas are named one way or another.

Babur knew well the folk geographical terms that were used in the old Uzbek literary and colloquial language in different meanings, for example, koruk - reserve, resting place, dacha, olang - clearing, place where you can build a kuruk, recreation area, korgan - fortress, fortified settlement, city, ace - plain, steppe area, kip - rock, slope, band - mountain pass, dam, kol - river, river bed. A number of geographical terms used by Babur are now found either only in toponyms or in individual dialects of the Uzbek language.

The scientific novelty of the article lies in the following: for the first time, the territorial toponymy of the Jizzakh region is comprehensively studied; based on synchronic and diachronic analysis of the toponymy of the region, a lexical-semantic classification of geographical names was carried out; linguistic and extralinguistic sources of the formation of toponyms have been identified; the main structural and word-formation models of toponyms are analyzed; ethnolinguistic layers of toponyms have been established; An attempt was made to analyze and systematize the collected folk etymologies and legends about toponyms existing among the population.

We consider the geographical names of the Jizzakh region according to the nature of the foundations that form them. They are divided into two main types: a) geographical names derived from onomastic vocabulary; b) geographical names formed from appellative vocabulary and the

corresponding geographical term (local geographical name). In turn, these types are subdivided into smaller semantic groups.

Geographical names derived from onomastic vocabulary are divided into two large groups: those going back to ethnonyms and anthroponyms.

Ethnotoponyms are valuable as a linguistic source, possessing rich factual material characteristic of ethnonymy.

The semantics of the ethnic names of the Uzbek people is extremely diverse. The names of tribes of clans, as well as small divisions, were based on various sources: 1) ethnic names formed on the basis of tamga signs; 2) ethnonyms, which are based on totemic 3) ethnic names with a word designation.

Gradually, the ethnic name was transferred to the area, and certain population groups were established. This is how the names of settlements and hamlets, dwellings, rivers, and wells with ethnic components arose. place names with an anthroponymic basis represent not the largest, but a significant part of about 15% of all geographical names of the Jizzakh oasis.

The semantics of personal and derivative names of Arabic, Iranian Turkic origin, underlying anthropotoponyms, is very diverse: a) names going back to the epithets of Allah; b) names denoting titles; c) names denoting strength, dexterity, power, wealth; d) names going back to Muslim calendar names; e) names that go back to words denoting the life, customs and occupation in the past of nomadic and semi-nomadic people etc.

The relationship between personal names of the region and geographical names is varied, and the factual material we collected allows us to establish that anthroponyms served as a linguistic source for the formation of the following geographical objects:

- 1) names of villages, settlements, field camps;
- 2) names of places of worship and places of worship of the local population;
- 3) names of artificial and natural reservoirs;
- 4) names of orographic objects;
- 5) names of collective and state farms;
- 6) names of streets and squares.

B. More than 1000 toponyms have been discovered in the region, which are based on local geographical terms and appellatives, both widespread in Central Asia and narrowly local, due to the uniqueness of either nature, or economic management or the nature of the culture and life of the population.

The appellative vocabulary involved in the formation of a toponym almost always reflects actually existing geographical objects, as well as the objective realities of the region: historical, economic, natural-geographical. This contributed to the emergence of words and terms of different

semantics that formed the basis of toponyms. They can be divided into four independent groups according to the original meaning of the words: 1. Vocabulary denoting the anatomy, activity, and worldview of a person; 2. Vocabulary reflecting the natural and geographical conditions of the region; 3. Folk geographical words and terms denoting elements of the relief of the earth's surface and region; 4. Terms words denoting the characteristic features of water and water bodies.

The appellative vocabulary and toponym-forming local geographical terms are numerous and varied, the number and diversity is determined by the peculiarities of the relief, hydrography, landscape, rich flora and fauna, natural conditions, culture, way of life and direction of the economy of the population of the region, as well as the history of the settlement of the region, ethnography, development of society, change socio-economic way of life of the population.

In the region we studied, more than 1000 toponyms were discovered, which are based on local geographical terms and appellatives, widespread in Central Asia (kishlok village, kishlak; ovul - aul, mound, fortress, fortification, - spring, kuduk - well, suv - water, river; tepa - hill, - stone and narrow-local (sink - soilo, lair, bedroom; - a place abounding in clay, kurik is fertile, new-to-use land; kili - a narrow, natural channel; Choyish - the end of the river bed; saikhon - a spacious, open place without vegetation, etc.), due to the uniqueness of nature, or the management of the economy or the nature of the culture and life of the population.

As we noted above, appellative vocabulary almost always reflects actually existing geographical objects, as well as the objective realities of a given region: historical, economic, naturally geographical. This contributed to the emergence of words and terms with different semantics that formed the basis of toponyms

They can be divided into four independent groups according to the original meaning of the words.

1. Vocabulary denoting human anatomy, activities, and worldview.
- II. Vocabulary reflecting the natural and geographical conditions of the region.
- III. Folk geographical terms and words denoting elements of the relief and land surface of the region.
- IV. Terms and words denoting the characteristic features of water and water bodies.

Vocabulary denoting human anatomy, activities, and worldview. The richest words in the composition of toponyms. They are very different. These are words that are semantically directly related to a person, with his worldview, interests in society, and also reflecting a person's position in society, his or her culture, craft, etc.

Let's look at the most striking subgroups of this vocabulary.

1. Vocabulary denoting human anatomy: barmok - finger; carcass - breast; ustihon- bone; kandik - umbilical cord, navel, navel; burboy-thick calves, thick-legged; ogiz- mouth; panja - hand,

fingers; white - lower back, waist; kul - hand. With the help of these words, toponyms are mainly formed that name real-life natural objects; Kushbarmok is the name of two nearby streams; Kindiktosh is a large stone lying in the middle of the sai; Tushbulok is a prominent spring; Khurob ogzi is a village near, at the beginning of a mountain spring, etc.

Such toponyms are metaphorical, since the toponym is based not on the literal meaning of these words, but on a figurative one. In terms of the time of their origin, these toponyms are among the earliest, because they reflect concepts that appeared at the dawn of human development.

2) vocabulary denoting dwelling, dwelling, settlement, shelter: hona - room; ovul - aul; ui - house, yard; shipon - field camp; kushlok - village, village, kishlak; joi - place; uch - hole, nest; kapa - shack; yom (ist) - postal station, stopping place, parking lot; etok - lair, stall, lit. bedroom, yetok - area in Farish district; like, gokh - room, room; shamolgokh - area in the mountains; tom - roof; Turttom - village in Zaminsky district; kuton - pen for livestock; Zovkuton-corral in the Farish region; bekat - stop; Bekat is a village in Farish district; base meaning farm; sheep base - the name of a farm in the Farish region and other lexemes denoting the above concepts.

In urban toponymy, the terms makhalla and guzar are used, and in the speech of residents of rural mountainous areas, these terms are almost never used, while the term kishlak is used everywhere.

We have found more than 50 terms with the concept of housing, settlement, abode. The abundance of such terms in the region testifies to the developed construction culture of the region's population in the past. And the terms kurgon (Turkic-Mong.), klaa (Ar.), Urda (Turkic), diz (Sogdian) semantically designate one concept, fortress, fortification, although they go back to the languages of different families. Kurgon is currently a city park in Jizzakh. Urda - memorial complex. Kalia tepa cemetery in the city of Jizzakh, etc.

From the examples it is clear that in the toponymy of Jizzakh, geographical terms of very different ages, belonging to different languages and dialects, have been preserved. Peoples who lived in history on the territory of Jizzakh. Such terms are preserved only in toponyms, being witnesses of the life and culture of the people inhabiting the territory. They also testify to conquests and campaigns on this land, which is why the study of toponymic vocabulary is valuable, since toponyms necessarily contain imprints of the past, which are rarely observed in other categories of the lexical system of the language.

3) toponyms formed on the basis of professional vocabulary: zargar - goldsmith, jeweler; binokor - builder, architect; kulol - potter; kunchi (terichi) - tanner; sovungar - soap maker; mouth - master, mentor; chorvador - cattle breeder, livestock breeder; dekhkon - dekhkanin - peasant, farmer; kassob - butcher; kalandar - hermit; ketmonchi - ketmen maker.

Toponyms formed from appellative vocabulary with the meaning of profession, activity, occupation, urban toponymy, a characteristic feature of Central Asian cities in the past was that artisans lived around them in houses and clans in order to provide the townspeople with the tools and household items they needed in everyday life. Thus, in the vicinity of ancient Jizzakh the following quarters were located: Zargarlik - jewelers, Katta Zargar - Large jewelers - potters, Kunchilik tanners, Sovungarlik - soap makers, Kassoblik - butchers, etc.

CONCLUSION

Many of these names fell out of use due to the growth of industry, the development of science and technology, as well as a change in the production methods of the city's way of life.

At present, the original professional vocabulary has been preserved in the names of some tribes and clans of the Uzbeks, as well as city blocks, mahallas and streets (rarely), as echoes of the history and ethnic culture of the Uzbeks.

For this reason, "The study of toponyms associated with professional vocabulary has a certain scientific and practical significance for the systematic study of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, as well as for the history, ethnography and material culture of the Uzbek people.

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