International Journal for Social Studies
Available at https://journals.pen2print.org/index.php/ijss

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 05 Issue 05
May 2019

Semantics Uniquenss Toponyms of Djizakh

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Abstract: *This article analyzes interesting facts based scientifically about denomination of hillocks, soys (mount rivers), streamlets, kutans (sheep-folds) of the "Oykor" mount lied through the area of Baxmal district.*

Key words: *Ороним, (mountains)оронимов,(and rock) оронимия,(mountainous area) Ойкор,(of the "Oykor") Исмат тог (гора Исмата) of the "Ismat" mountains.*

It is known, that an important direction of toponymy is oronimia.The term Oronim from speech. Orog - mountain + onoma in the meaning of the proper name, means the name of one's own high places of protruding, elevations on the relief of the surface of the earth. [2.63-64].The complex of oronyms of any type is called oronimia. 1/5 of the territory of Uzbekistan consists of mountains. In the topographic maps of 1: 200 000 scale of more than 700 oronims in our country - the names of mountain regions, some mountains, peaks, cliffs, passes are recorded (gorges, valleys, cliffs, plains, hills, negative relief forms are not taken into account here)[1.101-102

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].Mountains on the territory of Uzbekistan belong to the mountain ranges of Tien Shan and Gisar. From the western Tien Shan range, the Korzhontau, Ugans, Piskam, Chatkal and Kurama mountain ranges are located on the territory of Uzbekistan. In the east of Fergana, Fergana's chain of chains, in the south of the Alai mountain range and its western extension, is the mountain range of Turkistan. The Malguzar mountain range, which is an offshoot of the mountain range Turkistan, is separated from the Nurata Mountains by Ilanutti gorge. Mountains to the south of the Nurata mauntains enter the Zerafshan mountain range. The mountain range of Hisar in the very south of Uzbekistan is located along the border with Tajikistan. On the territory of the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions there are mountain ranges of the Yakkabag, Chakchar, Baysuntag, Kukhitangtag, Surkhan, Babatag [3.13-14].According to the saturation of the oronyms (approximately 150 oronyms), the Surkhandarya region is in the first place (the famous mountain chain of Hissar and its branches Baysuntag, Kukhitangtag, Surkhan, Babatag).Registered in the Kashkadarya region 143, in the Navajinsk region 105, in the Tashkent region 103, in the Samarkand region 59, in the Djizak region 52 oronyms. Due to the fact that most of the other areas are on the plain are not rich in oronim. In the Khorezm region there is one Oronim; and in the Syr Darya region there are no mountains at all, and consequently no Orinims [4.62-63]. In comparison with other types of toponyms, the oronyms are considered to be the least studied branch.The Oronims in Uzbek ari not monographically studied. But in the works devoted to the study of macro and microtoponyms of the Uzbek language, the authors also stopped at the oronims of the territories they encountered. For example, U. Aripov wrote about the existence of 30 mountains and 24 peaks, 30 hills in the territory of Nurata district [5 267-268],A.Arslanov approximately 30 hills in the Shafirkan region [6]. Oronimia means the name of high and low places from the surface of the earth. In Jizzakh

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province 52 Oronyms were registered [7.25-26]. It is necessary to emphasize that the mountain chains of Oikar , Hissar continue the Pamir mountain chain. The Oikar mountain range is located at an altitude of 3200 m above sea level. One part of the mountain chain of Turkistan is called Oikar [8.56-57]. In brief, we will outline the history and etymology of Jizzakh. In the north-east, the Jizzakh region borders on the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Syrdarya region, in the south-west from the Samarkand, Navai regions, in the southeast with Tajikistan. Relief consists of mountains, hills and plains. The southern part is occupied by the branches of the Turkistan mountain chain (the Malguzar mountain chain), and the western eastern part of the Nurata mountain range. The northern, northwestern and eastern parts are composed of plains (southeast of Mirzachul and Kyzylkum steppes). The climate is sharply continental.The average temperature in January is -10 to -40, in July 280. In the foothills the climate is softer than in the steppes. Annual precipitation in the south of the region is 400-500 mm, in the north 250-300 mm. The vegetative period is 210-240 days. The largest rivers are Sangzar and Zaminusv. Mountain revers are many. Tuyatarar and Mirzachul canals have been built for irrigation of crops; Djizak, Zaamin, Karaultepinsky, Arnasay reservoirs [9.75-76].In historical sources, Djizak (Duzak) - the name of the city, region.Center of the Jizzakh region. Jizzakh is one of the most ancient cities in Central Asia located on the banks of the Sangzor River. The first time about Jizak is said in the form of Dizak in the works of the Arabian geographer Ibn Khavkala: in Sogdian Diz - "fortress", "fortification" - as a diminutive affix (cha). In the 12th-13th centuries in Hurasan there were the villages of Upper Dizak, Lower Dizak, near Marwa Dizak, Dizak Khafs, Dizak Sherzod, Dizak Haron, Dizak Miskin. In the Zerafshan valley villages, mahallas, cities and irrigation ditchs with elements of diz (dis) were many: Zhakardiza, Sangdiz, Safardiza, Uchkandiz, Fagidiza, Kandiz (Kuhandiz) and

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others. Separately mentioned in the works of the Greek chroniclers Kiropol and Gazo. Although archaeologists have indicated the exact location of the city of Gazo, historical sources say that it is located between Samarkand and Tashkent. Scientists suggest Gazo as an ancient Jizak. The name of Jizzakh scholars toponyms is associated with the Sogdian word "Dizak" ("castle"). In history it is called the name Dizah. There are many ancient names in the region. On the origin of the names of localities, the people came up with divisive legends. But in fact the city consists of a word on Sogdian dis: "fortress, castle, fortification" and toponymic component -as. Or the origin of the oronym Malguzar (Marguzar) and the name of the gorge Ilanutti (Zhilanutti) is still not known.There are also those who say that the toponyms of Malguzar from Ilanutti have the same meaning: Malguzar, Marguzar and "Ilanutti" (due to the fact that many snakes or the Sangsar River flows like a snake's trail). Some believe that Malguzar came from the word (margzar "pasture"). The issue has not yet been resolved. The name of the village of Malguzar (Marguzar - snake's path) is found in the speech of one part of the population of the Pap District of the Namangan region, the Syrdarya and Djizak regions as Malguzar, and in another part Marguzar. People associate this place with the words "small" or "mar". The historian H. Khaydarov in his book "The History of the Jizzakh Province" gives the following information: "... when Emir Temur went on a campaign to South Asia with his many thousands of troops passed through the Ilanutti gorge. At that time the Nurata and the mountains of Morguzar adjoined. From this place no one could pass. And only when Emir Temur with his army passed, the mountain itself dispersed, and opened the way to it. And that's why this place is called "Emir Temur Gate". And indeed, as recorded in the sources [10.102-103] when Emir Temur went on a campaign to the southeast of Asia with the army of many thousands, he stopped in the gorge, and there were military training, the selection of soldiers, the weak and the sick

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left "[11 25-26]. The mountain ranges of Aikar and Hissar continue the Pamir mountain range. The Icor chain is located at an altitude of 3200 m above sea level. One part of the Turkistan mountain chain is called Aikar [12.85-86]. If all the mountains in Bahmal are in general terms called Aikar, each elevation, sai, stream, zaaagon is named after [131065-1066].Some linguists interpret this name as the name originating from the combination of the words ой (Turkish word) and кор (sediment of white color as the milk of the Turkish word) [14.45-46]. An example of an etymological analysis of the toponym Aikar. There are the following assumptions about the origin of this word:

The word kor in the toponym is not related to the word kor used at the present time. Its first significant part is the word ay, the altered part of the word ўй (ў> o: ўй> ой), in the oronymy the rough, hilly terrain matters. In the ancient Turkish language and in the period of Mahmud Kashgari the word ay // ўу had the meaning of "hollow, depth, bumpy place", "Oy - Turkish word, ўй-depth, change of lexeme deep place.Ой> ўй - deeply excavated place." Its meaning "deep" is not typical for a toponym. The use of the word oh in this sense was also emphasized by Kh. Khaydarov.S.Korayev saying that "the second component of the toponym means Sogdian mountaen ", did not specify any source.The name of the place consists of significant parts: ой, kor (moon, snow). These two words combine to create a word combination, and then a complex word: ойкор> ой кор > ойкор. Because of the process of onomastic conversion, the complex word that has arisen has become a toponym: ойкор > Ойкор. The emerging toponym expresses the meaning of "great as the moon the snow."The word oh in the place name was in fact in the form al: the vowel o emerged from the vowel a. Under the influence of this change in the word, a state occurred in the word: al > оккор > ойкор > Ойкор. in the popular speech the word al has a meaning "баланд" (high). Here the name of the

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place expresses the meaning of "high snow".And the second semantic part of the word kor (snow) before coming into this form faced with phonetic changes. In fact, this word was in the form of a mountain (tag): then (таг):тоғ>тоғ>роғ>роқ>қор. Here we have the changes т > р, ғ > қ . As a result of the need to give a name to an object in the attached word to the word oth, a metathesis occurred: the octet ойқтоғ>ойтоғ>ойроғ>ойроқ>ойқор>Ойқор. In this situation, under the influence of phonetic changes in the form т > д > р, a phonetic change occurred in the situation ғ> қ. Hence, the toponym gives meaning to the unevenness, crossed terrain. And its etymon undergone various phonetic changes the combination (ой тоғ).If we take into account that the word ой // ўй is a "hollow, depth, hilly terrain," also "Ой is a Turkish word, a change in the token (depth, depression). Ой <ўй – чуқур, қазилганжой "this toponym is actually formed from a pair word from the natural-geographical state, that is, in the sense of a bumpy place, ўй-қир(ли). The following phonetic changes occur in it: ўй-қир> ой-қир> ой-қор>ойқор>Ойқор. The vowel and in the second semantic part of the word on synharmonicity, having adapted to the phonetic change of ў > о in the first semantic part, passed into the sound of the etymon of the toponym - the pair word ўй-қир (ли) in the sense of "ўнқир-чўн-қирлижой".The first, second and third hypotheses are unreliable, and in the fourth and fifth hypotheses, phonetic events on the toponym and lexical basis are based on phonosemantic tendencies.According to Ойкор's elders, they remember from birth that the mountain was always covered with snow. At night, in the light of the moon, the mountain glows white. Because of the fact that it is always covered with snow, it is called "оққир" (white hill).And in the story of Nurali Kabyl "оққир" we encounter such a mix. In one chapter of the novel "Following the serpent" about the well-known Chekist, Bahrom Ibrahimov, there is such a mixing: "All the young people were instructed to choose a pseudonym. And then B.Ibrakhimov chose

ISSN: 2455-3220
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the pseudonyms "Окарали". When he was asked the meaning of this word, he said: "In my homeland, Usmat has one mountain. It is called "Ойқор". To help her mountains, I chose this. "According to other old people, another reason for the name "", and in the hottest days of summer, and in the Saratan on top of the mountain, snow was seen in the form of a month, because of this it is called. Since this name consists of a combination of the words "Ой" and " қор ". That is, it makes sense to snow in the form of a month. In our opinion, this is closer to the truth.

In conclusion, we can say that the names given to the Oronims of the Djizak region are based on the way of life, the world outlook and the dialect of the people living on this territory, who in a peculiar and appropriate way named the places in which they live.

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