

The concept of micro toponyms. Study of micro toponyms

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Abstract: This article talks about the concept of microtoponyms and researches on microtoponyms.

Key words: microtoponym, ethnic name, ethnotoponym, anthrotoponym, toponym, zootoponym, phytotoponym, agronym, hydronym, necronym, cosmotoponym, toponym

Place names are of great importance in studying the ancient history of each nation, its rich past, and the spirituality of the past. Most of the place names are very old products of history, and many stories, legends, and narratives have been created among our people about the reasons for the appearance, creation, and naming of these names. However, a lot of work has not been done on collecting microtoponyms in each region of our republic and their onomosiology research. Recording geographic names, in particular the names of small objects called microtoponyms, in-depth study of ethnonyms, i.e. names of clans and tribes, analysis using comparative linguistic and comparative historical methods with extensive involvement of historical data, it is the duty of onymologists to collect language units and pass them on from generation to generation. According to an estimate, there are more than half a billion geographical names in the entire globe. If it were possible to count the names of all the big and small places on the earth, an innumerable number would be created. Around every village there are hundreds of ravines, there are hills, hills, springs, wells, gardens, and fields that cannot be found on any perfect map. For example: in 1966, more than 300 small place names (microtoponyms) were recorded around the village of Tamtum, Zomin district, Jizzakh region.

In Uzbek toponymy, there are also researched works with the material of microtoponymy taken separately. We present here the candidate written on the topic "Linguistic analysis of macro- and microtoponymy of Nurota district" by Uralboy Oripov, "Microtoponymy of Tashkent" by Shamsiya Kadyrova, and "Microtoponymy of Boysun region and its surrounding areas" by Khushbak Kholmo'minov.

Dissertations and scientific articles provide information about microtoponyms.

Sh., who conducted research on microtoponyms of Tashkent. Kadyrova divides the collected materials into 4 large groups and classifies them. In particular, according to the author's classification microtoponyms of the city of Tashkent: 1. microtoponyms arising from famous names 2. microtoponyms related to the geographical features and landscape of the object 3 Microtoponyms related to socio-historical processes 4. Proposes to study microtoponyms formed on the basis of ethnic names.

While studying the microtoponyms of Boysun district and its surroundings, H. Kholmo'minov divides them into ethnotoponyms, anthropotoponyms, toponyms, zootoponyms, phytotoponyms. It is necessary to take into account that this classification was made in terms of microtoponyms and at the scale of a separate district. Also, the author Ethnotoponyms take a special place in their studies and classify them within themselves.

Examples of such works include T. Rakhmatov's research on Samarkand city and its surroundings, J. Latipov's Margilan city and its surroundings, N. Okhunov's Kokan group regions, and T.

Enazarov's research on toponymy²⁰ of Shahrizabz region. Here, on the etymology of toponyms, F.F.D., prof. A number of works of T. Enazarov deserve attention and recognition. Because the scientist entered the etymology of toponyms with his doctoral dissertation. classifies the names of microtoponyms in the districts according to several features. In particular, according to the scientist, place names in the region are divided into aylonim, hydronym and oronim according to the general sign of the object. Ethnotoponyms have a special place in N. Okhunov's research, and ethnotoponyms as a separate classification unit are "types of toponyms according to the origin of the word that is the basis for their naming in terms of lexical-semantic meaning." According to the origin of ethnonyms that form ethnotoponyms, which are part of microtoponyms, Okhunov: 1. Ethnotoponyms originating from Turkish words 2. Originating from non-Turkish words offers to study the formed ethnotoponyms. ²¹

A. Aslonov, who conducted research on microtoponyms of Shafirikon district, while classifying microtoponyms in the area, first of all, according to the meaning of the name of the place, toponyms (names of localities, names of neighborhoods, names of roads, streets), agronyms, hydronyms, necronyms, phytonyms It is classified into types such as r. Also, the author included ethnotoponyms in the classification of appellative toponyms, i.e. toponyms made on the basis of nouns, and the following place names take place in this classification: 1. anthropotoponyms 2. ethnotoponyms 3. cosmotoponyms 4. totopotoponyms 5. hydrotoponyms. ²¹

Some considerations about microtoponyms were analyzed by S. Korayev on the example of the microtoponymy of Tamtum village. The scientist explains the concept of microtoponym as follows - Microtoponymy is the name of small land areas, cultivated fields separated by a natural or artificial border, small objects such as a cemetery, a well, a hill. Microtoponyms such as land, the rock where Mullah's daughter flew can not be considered official toponyms. At the same time, there are also microtoponyms that have the right to toponymy both grammatically and semantically. Tamtum village, where I was born and raised in 1966, in the Zomin district of the Jizzakh region. Among the microtoponyms around i are such primitive toponyms as Boltaboy's mola (a sign of crushed stone), Andiz's teskayi (the undisturbed slope where the Andis plant grows), Yeryongoq chiggich (the place where peanuts sprout). occurs. At the same time, there are more microtoponyms that are about to be named, such as Yusup's land, Turdiqul's chorbog. Often, additions other than anthroponym - a person's name are added to it, and ellipsis toponyms can be formed.

As mentioned above, this list also includes real toponyms such as It Yetmas, Nebo'sa, and Kalek. Thus, microtoponymy can be called the cradle of toponymization. All stages of toponym formation can be observed in it. ²¹ He expressed his views on this issue based on the opinions expressed by a number of Russian toponymists regarding microtoponyms.

In explanatory dictionaries of toponyms, we see that special attention is paid to covering and explaining microtoponymy. For example, in T. Nafasov's book "Explanatory dictionary of toponyms of Uzbekistan", along with the rich material of macrotoponyms, there are also the names of hill, guzar, height, spring, known place, neighborhood, jilga, peak, meadow, and wells. explained. In particular, the scientist's "Ethnolinguistic analysis of the toponymy of South Uzbekistan" (1985), "Why is your village called that?" (1989) revealed new aspects of the science of toponymy, especially since these studies are the first researches created in the science of oikonimics. Microtoponyms include the names of springs and fountains, caves, mausoleums, streets and their culverts, bridges, offices and institutions, stores, restaurants, recreation areas and parks, meadows, streams, some rivers. networks, circles; archeological monuments include: madrasahs, various buildings, towers, as well as famous horses of guzars and neighborhoods, walls, castles, palaces, gates, etc. Such microtoponyms make up thousands and several thousands of names in the Uzbek language"²². It is known that the study of linguistic features of toponyms is of scientific and practical importance in solving many problems in linguistics. Researchers dealing with place names have repeatedly noted that one of the less researched linguistic problems in Uzbek linguistics is the issue of researching regional microtoponyms. Although microtoponyms make up the largest part of geographical names, information about them is very little collected and little studied.

The importance of studying microtoponyms is that in the process of researching them, it will be possible to find answers to questions related to history and linguistics. It is known that the study of

any research object based on a certain classification allows for an orderly, systematic and deep scientific analysis of the research results. There are principles of classification, and by applying them, research in the field will give the expected result. In this regard, toponymist scientist A.V. Superanskaya: "It is difficult to analyze and interpret geographic names without classification. A toponymist can draw scientific conclusions only using a certain classification in his research. It is natural that the classification is different," he noted. 23

The onomologist Yo. Khojamberdiyev classifies the microtoponymy of Surkhandarya region as follows: Microtoponyms of the region are the product of different periods, composed on the basis of the materials of the local vernacular language. is important. In the lexical-semantic classification of microtoponyms of the region, we divide them into the following groups, taking into account the specific characteristics of the terms in the current area under investigation based on the works of scientists. 1. Based on the ethnic sign mixed microtoponyms.

2. Microtoponyms created on the basis of personal names. (Geographical terms created on the basis of personal names occupy an important place in the territory of the region. Anthroponyms have been used as geographical terms in the language since ancient times, changing to the name of an object in accordance with various conditions. Such geographical terms appeared on the basis of the names of historical, legendary, religious persons, the names of rich and large landowners and local rulers).

3. Names of places created in connection with religious concepts and imagination. 4. Names of places based on number and quantity. 5. Names of places based on the names of mythical animals, such as Chayontepa). 7. Microtoponyms created on the basis of certain signs indicating class inequality. . Names of places created in connection with the name of various historical events. 9. Names of places created in relation to the place of location of the object. , place names created in relation to the symbol. 11. Place names created based on the shape of various objects. 13. Names of places created according to the professions and occupations of the people in the facility (such as Karmaki, Boyrachi, Degriz, Tuyakash). 14. Names of places created based on the size of the object.

In conclusion, it can be said that microtoponyms are a valuable resource for studying the occupation of people of a certain period, the natural wealth of the object, the world of animals, and most importantly, the language and history of past peoples. and local vernacular geographical terms should be recorded without delay. It is necessary to research the natural and socio-economic factors that are the basis of their etymology and territorial distribution areas on a scientific basis.

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