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Characteristics of Formation of Ethnoponyms of Fergana Region

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Abstract. The article examines the types of ethnotoponyms existing in the Fergana region, according to their structure, and the characteristics of their formation.

Keywords: toponym, ethnonym, ethnotoponym, simple ethnotoponym, compound ethnotoponym, formation of ethnotoponyms, onomastic conversion

Introduction

Ethnotoponyms are part of the toponyms included in the onomastics department of linguistics and are one of the units widely studied by Uzbek linguists today. Ethnonym is composed of the Greek words "ethnos" - people and "onim" - name. A set of ethnonyms is called ethnonym [1]. In the study of ethnotoponyms, issues related to their creation, structure and models are also important. It is known that word formation is studied as a separate department and field in linguistics [2]. Forms and principles of formation of toponyms, in particular ethnotoponyms, are almost no different from the methods of formation of words in the word formation section, but the specific semantic and grammatical features of the formation of ethnotoponyms should not be ignored. Before lexemes become toponyms, certain substantive and formal changes take place in them.

The study of issues related to the formation, structure and models of toponyms, their linguistic analysis helps to determine the evolution of many grammatical elements in our language, the stages of development, and the ancient methods associated with their creation [3]. Types of toponyms according to their structure, formation models G.I.Donidze, G.Ye.Kornilov, T.A.Begjanov, K.Abdimuratov, O.T.Molchanova, E.M.Murzayev, Z.Dosimov, T.Nafasov, S.Korayev, N.Okhunov, L.Karimova, J.Latipov's works were researched [4; 5; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11]. Nevertheless, in these studies, several different views are observed regarding the classification of species according to the morphological structure of toponyms [12]. In particular, G.Ye. Kornilov studies Turkish toponyms in three types: a) toponyms consisting only of geographical terms; b) toponyms consisting of an attributive syntagm; c) abbreviated - ellipsis names [13]. G. I. Donidze divides all Turkish toponyms into one-word and multi-word toponyms according to their structure: one-word names themselves are divided into groups without suffixes and with suffixes [14].

T. Nafasov divides Kashkadarya place names into simple and complex toponyms depending on their composition. Later, the scientist divides the toponyms of Southern Uzbekistan into three types according to their grammatical structure.

a) toponyms consisting of geographical terms;

b) toponyms consisting of one component of descriptive words and the other component of geographical terms;

c) toponyms, all components of which are geographical terms [15].

In Z. Dosimov's research, issues related to the lexical-semantic, structural-typological, chronological classification of toponyms were studied, and the scientist classified place names according to their structure as follows: 1) appellative names - which are considered to be root and no other morphematic non-fragmentable names; 2) formant toponyms - names containing various word-forming, word-changing and other morphemes; 3) names with indicators - names with two or more components [16].

Toponimologist Suyun Karayev also raised some considerations on the formation of words in Uzbek toponyms and their structural types, and he classifies the toponyms of Uzbekistan according to their structure as follows: a) lexically simple symbols made; b) morphologically formed (affixed) oikonyms; d) syntactically formed (complex) synonyms [17].

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In his monograph "Historical-linguistic study of the hydronyms of the Uzbek language" N.Ulukov states that it is appropriate to structurally divide hydronyms as follows: 1) names with simple content; 2) compound names; 3) names with complex content [12;18].

G. Jo'raboyeva also classifies toponyms according to their structure in her monograph entitled "The Basis of Formation of Toponyms of the Fergana Valley" as follows:

1. Simple toponyms: a) simple basic toponyms, b) simple artificial toponyms;
2. Combined toponyms: a) two-base toponyms, b) complex toponyms [12].

Based on the above-mentioned classifications, we tried to analyze the composition and structure of ethnotoponyms of the Fergana Valley as follows. We also referred to the classifications given in A. Ergashev's thesis "Areal-onomastic study of the ethnotoponyms of Andijan region" in determining the spiritual groups of the original and artificial ethnotoponyms. [19].

Ethnotoponyms found in Fergana region can be classified as simple ethnotoponyms and combined ethnotoponyms according to their structure. Because ethnotoponyms are also a component of toponyms, this classification also corresponds to traditional patterns of word formation. Composition, affixation, onomastic conversion, and lexical-grammatical methods of word formation are often used in the creation of ethnotoponyms. Among the ethnotoponyms encountered in Fergana region, there are also ethnotoponyms made by the above methods.

***1.* Simple ethnotoponyms** can be divided into *simple original ethnotoponyms* and *simple artificial ethnotoponyms.*

Simple root ethnotoponyms are names whose composition consists of only one base and cannot be divided into any morphematic parts. For example, *Arabon* – (Dang'ara district), *Bahrin* – (Uchko'prik district, Marg'ilon city), *Jaloyir* (Rishton district), *Jov (Yov)* – (Buvayda district), *Kenagas* – (O'zbekiston district, Bog'dod district), *Mang'it* – (Beshariq district), *Nayman* – (Quvasoy town), *O'zbek* – (Quva district, Uchko'prik district), *Olchin* – (Bog'dod district), *Qarg'a* – (O'zbekiston district), *Qahat* – (Bog'dod district), *Qipchoq* – (Toshloq district, Beshariq district, Dang'ara t., Rishton district), *Xitoy* – (Buvayda district, Bog'dod district), *Yashik* – (Uchko'prik district).

Simple artificial ethnotoponyms are names consisting of a lexical base and a formative affix. In the toponymy of Fergana region, ethnotoponyms made by affixation method are also present, albeit in small quantities, and we can see that they are mainly made with the help of ***-i, -lik, -ma, -lar*** affixes. For example, *Qashqari* (Bog'dod district), *Minglar* – (Dang'ara district), *Qirg'izlar* – (Qo'shtepa district), *Yuzlar* – (Quva district). As experts say, simple toponyms are made mainly by onomastic conversion and morphological (affixation) methods. As a type of onomastic conversion, toponymic conversion is mentioned in scientific literature [20], simple nouns are formed on the basis of internal and external types of toponymic conversion.

Combined ethnotoponyms - the method of composition is mainly used in the formation of such ethnotoponyms. Composition is derived from the words "composition" (Latin - composition - to combine), and is mainly formed by the addition and combination of two or more bases. In this case, compound nouns are mainly represented by nouns, adjectives, numbers, verbs, word groups.

In the Uzbek language, toponyms are mainly formed from the combination of two or more words, and place names made from the defining relationship of compound words are common in the language. We can find this situation in ethnotoponyms spread in the territory of Fergana region, and we can divide them into the following groups:

1. Ethnotoponyms of noun + noun type:

Arabmazor, Eshonguzar, Eshonto'pi, Ho'ja qishloq, Eshonqo'rg'on, Ko'saqishloq, Qirg'izqo'rg'oncha, O'zbek mahalla, Qozoqqo'rg'on, Qozoqovul, Murodko'sa, Qashqarqishloq, Tojikqishloq, Qurbonqashqar, Yakkamulla, Qipchoqariq, Naymanbo'ston.

Ethnotoponyms of the noun + noun type can be divided into the following groups:

a) Ethnotoponym associated with the name: *Qurbon qashqar;*
b) Ethnotoponyms based on nicknames: *Murodko'sa, Ko'saqishloq, Kessaklar;*
d) ethnotoponyms created on the basis of social affiliation: *Eshonguzar, Eshonto'pi, Ho'jaqishloq, Eshonqo'rg'on, Yakkamulla, So'filar,*

2. Ethnotoponyms of adjective + noun type:

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Oqbo'yra, Yangiarab, Eskiarab, Qorakaltak, Qoraqushchi, Qorabo'yin, Qoramulla Qoraqolpoq, Kichik Peshkapa, Katta Beshkapa, Pastki O'qchi O'rta O'qchi, Yuqori O'qchi, Katta Kenagas, Kichik Kenagas, Kichik Qashqar, Katta Xitoy, Kichik Xitoy.

We can divide ethnotoponyms of color adjectives + noun type into the following groups:

a) Ethnotoponyms made from the combination of an adjective and a noun: *Oqbo'yra, Qorakaltak, Qoraqushchi, Qorabo'yin, Qoramulla, Qoraqolpoq, Oqyozi.*

b) Ethnotoponyms representing distance, shape, size, feature, etc.: *Yangiarab, Eskiarab, Kichik Peshkapa, Katta Beshkapa, Pastki O'qchi, O'rta O'qchi, Yuqori O'qchi, Katta Kenagas, Kichik Kenagas, Kichik Qashqar, Katta Xitoy, Kichik Xitoy, Yuqori Bachqir, Quyi Bachqir, Yuqori Nayman, Yuqori Mang'it, O'rta Qo'ng'irot, Katta Aravon, Katta Minglar, Eski Shildir, Katta Qashqar, Kichik Minglar.*

3. Ethnotoponyms of number + noun type: *Beshog'ayni, Beshsari, Beshmirza, Beshkapa, Beshbola, Beshqovoq, Oltio'gil* and others.

4. Ethnotoponyms of noun + adjective type: *Qipchoqobod, Qirg'izobod, Bo'stonobod.*

Complex ethnotoponyms - these toponyms are formed from the combination of three or more bases or parts. In the toponymy of the Fergana Valley (in particular, ethnoponyms), most of them are made by adding functional indicators such as *katta-kichik, eski-yangi, pastki-yuqori*, which indicate the location, size or characteristics of the object to two-base toponyms. Such place names can also be found among the ethnotoponyms of Fergana region, albeit in small quantities. As an example, we can cite complex ethnotoponyms made in the following models: **a) ethnotoponyms made in the adjective + noun + noun model:** Y*uqori Xo'ja Xasan, Pastki Xo'ja Xasan;*

b) Ethnotoponyms formed in the adjective + noun + adjective model: *Katta Xasanqora, Kichik Xasanqora;*

d) Ethnotoponyms formed in the model number + noun + noun: *Beshkapabola.*

Conclusion

As a conclusion, we can say that ethnotoponyms found in Fergana region are created by onomastic conversion and composition methods according to the features of their creation, and we can also meet ethnotoponyms created partially by the affixation method. Ethnonyms are mainly created by the affixation method. In the creation of ethnotoponyms, we can see cases that differ from the section of word creation in the creation of ethnotoponyms by the method of onomasic conversion. Also, since toponyms are always created on the basis of language material, ethnotoponyms also underwent phonetic changes under the influence of the national language, including dialects. Due to such phonetic changes, difficulties and different opinions appear in the analysis of the formation features of some ethnotoponyms.

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