

Turkish Toponymy and Its Stages of Development

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Annotation: The natural geography of each inhabited area, the linguistic features of the population living here, the name of the place, which appears in accordance with the daily routine, is formed from history. Toponyms as a social process have been passed down from generation to generation as an important stage in historical development. Therefore, in the past, naming a place in our country was never done by the decree or decision of the supreme ruler, but because of the will of the people, the eternal value.

Key words: toponymy, Turkish names, continent, ocean, geographical objects, scientific terms, historical process,

Everyone has a name. While there are many people with the same name, that is, people with different nicknames, surnames actually serve to differentiate between people. In general, man cannot live without naming things. Everything in the world has a name. In addition to the local names of plants and animals, there are also scientific, Latin names. So names help differentiate one thing from another.

The names of geographical objects - continental ocean, sea, bay, bay, plain, mountain, city, village, country, region and other objects on the globe - are well-known names and are called toponymy. In fact, geographical objects have a specific meaning, and their location is a specific feature, a word derived from a specific vernacular, named in relation to a particular historical condition or fact. Geographical objects on the Earth are the object of study of toponymy as a science. Famous names of local objects on geographical maps and not reflected on maps are the object of study of toponymy. The origin of names is their analysis, the subject of science. Each science often uses different rules of law, phrases, or individual terms. For example, in geography, words and terms such as zone climate climate meteorology, atmosphere, landscape geographical crust represent a specific process phenomenon, law and concept. These are the scientific terms or terms of the science of geography, the scientific terminology of knowing their meaning and content. Scientific terms can sometimes be translated from the names of well-known geographical objects. Geographical terminology is the subject of scientific geographical terminology, because their definition and interpretation is the essence of a specific phenomenon or process in the science of geography. The ancient Turkic word *adir* means a necklace of hills at the foot of a mountain that does not have a specific direction.

Toponymy, the science of geographical names, is based on three disciplines - linguistics, history, and geography. Translated from the ancient Greek *Topos*-place, *nomos*-name Toponymy, which gives the meaning of "place name" Collection of geographical names in a particular language, their development, identification of areas of change trends (expressing names from written speech to writing in other languages according to the rule of the mother tongue). Every geography on the planet has its own name and they are called toponyms. To learn the secrets of place names, you need to study toponymy. Specialists in the study of place names are toponymists, who use specific scientific concepts in the geographical analysis of the type of each geographical object. The names of the relief of the earth's surface - oronym river, spring, lake, swamp geographical names, hydronyms, tribal peoples - ethnonyms, in general, plain-surface names - urbonims - names with human names - patronyms. Patronyms are sometimes referred to as anthropronoms, which focus on people's nicknames, nicknames, first names, and family names.

Toponymy is the study of geographical names, such as cities, villages, rivers, lakes, and rivers, as well as their origin and history, which provides rich linguistic material for both linguists and historians.

Geographical names, that is, toponyms, are part of the vocabulary of a language and are subject to the laws of language. Of course, the word must be studied in linguistics. So toponymy is part of the science of onomastics, which studies famous horses, and is part of the science of linguistics.

Geographical names, on the other hand, reflect the characteristics of a country or oika nature as the most important element of a map. From this point of view, toponymy can be included in the list of geographical sciences.

At the same time, place names are closely intertwined with the history of society. How to name places is first determined by the needs of a particular stage of society. Doing toponymy without knowing the history of place names does not give the expected result. That is why toponymy is one of the historical sciences.

Toponyms are part of the language dictionary. However, place names are very different from other lexical layers of language. This difference is reflected in the longevity of toponyms, in their multi-component nature, in the fact that according to the internal laws of each language, related names (appellations) can participate in the creation of toponyms.

In the creation of toponyms, linguistic tools (models) specific to this language are used. But at the same time, each language has its own tools for creating toponyms, that is, certain suffixes (affixes) and words specialize in creating only or most toponyms.

At present, toponymy includes not only the names of large and large objects: mountains, forests, valleys, oases, cities, but also the names of small objects - neighborhoods, ravines; The names of ravines, rivers, streams, streams and lakes. An unnamed "object" is not a toponym. Toponymy is not the study of geographical places, but their names.

One of the important features of toponymy is its relevance to linguistics, historical geography, archeology and other sciences. When studying toponymic data, it is necessary to rely on historical data, especially the results of archeological research. Because toponymy often needs historical evidence and proof. For example, in order to study the name of a monument, it is necessary to study the period in which it was created and why it was named in terms of the conditions of the historical period. The method of research, based on written sources, often based on archeological data, helps to determine the period of naming and to study the origin of names. It takes some time to track a name change.

It should not be forgotten that geographical names are a social phenomenon and are closely linked with the development of society. It turns out that the toponymy of each region is associated with a complex historical process, and the presence of many underground cultural layers requires careful study. According to the methodology of toponymy, in order to study it as a science, it is necessary to use information about the origin of toponyms, to identify all existing forms of names, to choose names and terms related to the place and to study the most important ones. .

Toponymic bases include migration, settlement of places by time, sources and directions. Toponyms are a clear historical process, which arose with the migration of the population, cultural, economic relations, and then began to spread. Toponymy grows and develops in the process of studying the language of society, its economy, culture and historical development. In order to determine the source of toponymic names and the correctness of the methods and techniques used in their study, the written and other sources are compared with manuscripts, act materials, general (main) and special maps showing the boundaries of settlements, and scientific travel maps. will be displayed. In toponymy, as well as in the study of material and cultural monuments, it is necessary to go from simple to complex, that is, from today to the centuries. Cognition is a complex dialectical process, because in this way the source of the mothers from the most ancient to the youngest of the cultural strata is gradually revealed, the "age" of the names is determined. In turn, toponymic names are an invaluable source for history. Geographical names are long-term and testify to the language of a people in a particular area. The names also depend on the unity or dispersal of a particular population.

During the primitive community system, there were very few names, and later the population appeared, and over time, the given names were changed to other names or disappeared altogether. This can be clearly seen in the analysis of toponymic data in written sources. We can clearly see this today. The old names of some towns and villages are being replaced by new ones, and it is possible to find out why this old name was lost and why it was given a new name.

From the above it can be concluded that toponymy is based on three principles:

- 1) study the history of toponyms;
- 2) determination of geographical information of toponyms;

3) to study all the names of the main toponyms on a scientific basis and draw conclusions from them. These principles are covered from the introduction to the end of the manual.

Anthrotoponymy - Turkish "Akhmet", Arabic "Ahmad - praiseworthy, praiseworthy", from which the surname Akhmetov is derived; The surname Bakhmetov is derived from the combination of the Turkish words Bakhmet - Turkish "rich" or Ahmet Arabic. Sabur (Saburov) is derived from the Turkish word "sabr", from the Arabic word "sobir" (endurance). The surname Mamonov is derived from the Turkish word mamon (meaning able, gentle, gentle). Polvonov is derived from the Turkic words "polvon", in Persian - "pahlavon" (in the sense of a hero, a hero), and later the surname "Polvonov" was added with the addition of the Russian suffix "ov". Simon Turkish "Simon" (in the sense of agile, agile, courageous) - hence the surname Saymanov. Dashikurkiy "dashuk" - "tashuk" (in the sense of arrogant) the name "Dashkov", Kurdyuk - Turkish "kuduruk" - "kuzuruk" - "tail" Russian surname "Kurdyukov" and so on.

Food names. Laghman (Chinese) - "lag" - long, "man" - dough, "long dough". Sandwich (German) - means meat and bread or bread and butter. Pie means "burek" in Karakalpak and "chiyburek" in Tatar, both of which mean meat pie. The root of the word is derived from the verb "bur" meaning to wrap, to wrap, from which the Russian word "pie" is derived.

Drinks names. The names of drinks are also reflected in the toponyms, for example: borjomi - mineral water (the name of the resort town in Georgia), esentuki - mineral water (the name of the resort town in the North Caucasus), Tashkent mineral water (named after the city of Tashkent), etc. .

The Balkans are a peninsula in Europe. In Turkic languages, balkan, balkhan means "mountain", "mountainous land". It is possible that the name Balkhan in Turkmenistan was transferred to Europe by the Turks (V. F. Minorsky).

The Bosphorus is a strait that runs from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. In Turkey, it is often called the Strait, the Strait of Istanbul, the Black Sea Strait. The word "bull" in the Bosphorus. According to legend, it was as if bulls had jumped over the strait. But there is another explanation that is closer to the truth. In ancient times, the owners of ships sailing through this strait paid customs duties on cattle, which was called the "bull-paying strait".

The concept of "el" in Turkish and "elat" based on it is close to the concept of "nation" (Latin equivalent natio - people, Russian equivalent - natsia), which came into our language from Arabic. However, we interpret the notion of "nation" as a concept close to the notion of "political nation" in European countries, and the nation attached to it is a product of the industrial age. The nation is formed on the basis of the formation of the spiritual unity of the people who settled in a certain area and developed during the historical development, "he said. and therefore we must completely abandon the erroneous definition, after which:

A sibling tribe that has its own state, a monolingual culture, which is homogeneous or very close to each other, living in one or more regions, and united in other respects Only a nation consisting of] can be a [political] NATION that constitutes the principal citizens of that state, and as a result of such a NATION expanding its state and territory during historical development or (as a result of divisions and conflicts) losing part or all of them, It is possible that they will remain and live in the territories of other emerging states, or they will become part of other nations and, as a result of the processes of assimilation that have taken place in them, will be absorbed into them and completely disappear. will be a scientific definition that can reflect the historical truth about the concept of purpose and nation.

From this point of view, the concept of ELAT is now: ELAT (El) - a speaker of this language, living in one and a certain area of culture and united in other respects and having its own political structure, but still consists of a certain group of people who do not have their own independent state or who have lost it as a result of various historical processes (battles and conflicts). If we give a reef, I think it will be a very accurate and scientific definition that can reflect the historical truth in itself.

When it comes to the concept of Ethnos, I think it would be appropriate for us to act on the basis of the necessary concepts in the passion theory of ethnogenesis created by Lev Gumilev. Because according to this theory, if we accept the Uzbek Nation as an ethnos, we can treat the general Turkishness as if we were a superethnos. we can build our own relations with respect to ethnos on the same basis. In other words, the Uzbek nation will appear in the historical, political and international arena as Cupereanos.

Today, Turkey is the most economically, militarily and politically powerful country in the Turkic world. The idea of Turkism is strong in Turkey, but it is behind, not ahead of, the ideas that exist in the country.

The world today is not the frontier of the Enlightenment, as it was in previous centuries, and the world today is a ruthless world dominated only by business and interest struggles. As soon as a sibling enters the world of business, first of all, as a self-interested brother thinks only of his own interests, it is natural for a lucky brother to think of his own child, not his bankrupt brother. no matter how loyal, Turkey is primarily in its own interest. And this is natural in the current situation.

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