

Names of Places Related to Religious Tourism and their Origin

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Abstract:

The article includes religious geographical names in Western countries in Uzbek, in general in Turkic languages, religious names, father, saint, grandfather, Islam, momo, nur, ziyo, sheikh, and such names. , The names of places of pilgrimage in the Surkhandarya region, the names of places associated with springs, such as water, the cult of the tree, as well as the names of places associated with the Lords and Prophets.

Keywords: *Religious-pilgrimage tourist objects, legendary names, father, saint, grandfather, Islam, sheikh Khoja, Prophet, Eshan, springs, divinity.*

INTRODUCTION

Toponymy is the study of the toponyms (proper names of places, also known as place names or geographical names), their origin and meanings, uses, and typology. It also includes the unique names of the specific features of any geographic object.

There are many legends on the world map, for example, Takhti Suleiman near Osh, Duldul on the Amu Darya (Hazrat Ali's flying horse jumped from this part of the river). Ali's rock in Ahangaran, Farhod's rock in Syrdarya, Shohimardon in Fergana valley, Kaykovus stream in Tashkent, Zulfiqar corridor on the border with Turkmenistan (Ali's sword-wielding gorge), Adamato peak in Sri Lanka (as if Adam had fallen from the sky there)) and so on. Among the mythical names are imaginary and conjectural names, that is, the names of places that were supposed to exist due to an event or rumor, but in fact did not exist at all: Gog - the land of Majuj, Saddi Iskandar, Kohiqof Sannikov place and so on [13,14].

In Western countries, religious geographical names are usually written with the words san, saint, svyatoy: St. Marino, St. Tome, San Francisco, San Salvador, Santiago, St. Petersburg, St. Lawrence, St. Nos. .

Religion-related names in Uzbek and Turkic languages in general are often supplemented with suffixes such as ota, saint, grandfather, Islam, momo, nur, ziyo, sheikh, and such names are often associated with the names of specific individuals [15]. Avliyota, Termizota Zangibuva (Zangiota), Choponota, Nurata, Shavkatbobo, Aksakota, Norakota, Surenota, Yalangachbuva, Islamabad, Sheikh Zayniddinbobo, Khojaqalandarbuva and others [10,12,13].

In the past, large areas of entire areas, as well as mahallas and guzars, were named after a large landowner or saints, saints, Muslim clergy, and the toponymy of the city and its environs is well preserved. In particular, the origin of the name Khojanko village in Sherabad district is based on

a religious name. Near the village there is a spring called Bedakota. The word "father" was added in order to deify the local people. The cult of water and trees played a key role here. Bedakota means the sacred spring of Bedak.

The religious names of Surkhandarya region are based on toponyms with the suffix khoja and eshan.

There are two views on the origin of the masters. (Persian "Master", "Owner").

1. The Khojas are descendants of the first four caliphs, Abu Bakr, 'Umar,' Uthman, and 'Ali (Ali's wives besides Fatima);
2. Descendants of the commanders of the time of the Prophet. The lords were in nobility after the sayyids.

Such toponyms are Khojakochkor height in Boysun district, Khojabarkoh mountain in Altynsay district, Khojgi mahalla near Sherabad city, Eshonkishlak and Eshonguzar in Sariosiya district. The origin of these toponyms is often based on historical legends. Here are some of the names of similar places.

Khoja Gurezato is the name of a place of pilgrimage in Khoja Gulrez ota Boysun district. According to legend, he was a descendant of a saint who lived and died here. The tomb is in the outer Punjab, and the cemetery is named after Hodja Gurezota. It is said that when people see a "flower" (blurred vision), they are healed by visiting the place. That is why this shrine is also called Khoja Gulrez ota. Gulrez is a Persian word that means a flower-bearer [11,9].

Khojabulgan - The name of the village in the territory of Sayrob village assembly in Boysun district There are two opinions about Khojabulgan - khoja (s) - Persian - "Khojain", "Soxib".

1. The lords are descendants of the first four caliphs: Abu Bakr, 'Umar,' Uthman, and 'Ali (Ali's wives besides Fatima).
2. Descendants of the commanders of the time of our Prophet. The lords were in aristocracy after the sayyids. The owners of the village of Solihabad (Salavat) in Termez have clear information that the descendants of Khalifa Ali belonged to his son Hussein.

CONCLUSION

Toponyms are units formed in the process of historical development of human society, which, in addition to naming a particular area, provide information about the historical and cultural environment, beliefs, spirituality, customs, traditions, interests of the people. Toponyms are units of action that testify to historical reality. The comparative-historical study of toponyms provides information about the interests, worldviews and values of the language owner, depending on the nature and requirements of the language. Also, in the formation of some toponyms, the units that represent the beliefs, worldviews and cultural relations of the people played a key role.

Knowledge of religious and geographical names of pilgrimage can help in the development of tourism, including the convenience of interpreters in the pilgrimage of tourism, to answer questions of interest to tourists.

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