

ETHNIC RELATED TOPONYMS OF THE POPULATION IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

Umarova M. H

Termez State University Department of Geography Senior teacher

Abstract

In Surkhandarya region, toponyms related to the ethnic composition of the population, including place names in the names of people, tribes and clans, ethnonyms associated with human names, as well as place names with certain tribal names are briefly described.

Keywords: *place names, ethnos - "people", clan and tribe, ethnonyms associated with personal names, a certain part of tribal names.*

INTRODUCTION. Toponyms, which are well-known names of places, date back to the distant past and reflect the social, cultural, spiritual, religious and philosophical views of our ancient ancestors, as well as the skill and ingenuity in naming places. So, toponyms in this sense are the historical richness of the Uzbek language, the great heritage of the people's spirituality. Names of peoples, tribes, and clans are usually called ethnonyms in scientific language. The ethnonym consists of the Greek words ethnos - "people" and onim - "name", and place names formed from ethnonyms are called ethnotoponyms. Ethnonyms are areas of ethnonymy, ethnography, history, and linguistics that have not yet been well studied, and testify to a deeper analysis of the ethnogenesis of peoples and nations, as well as where peoples lived and interacted in historical periods. Based on the analysis of ethnotoponyms, it is possible to determine whether the population of a particular area has lived a sedentary or nomadic lifestyle in the past. Scientific research shows that the process of naming places varies between peoples living in a region and those who have a nomadic lifestyle, and the main focus in naming places of sedentary population is the naturalness of the objects. and if they focus on geographical features, the naming of the nomadic population is relatively simple, i.e., when they moved to new lands, it can be observed that they called the place by the names of their tribes and clans [9].

Large or small, each region has its own unique place names that differ from the toponyms of other regions. In the toponymy of all regions of Uzbekistan, especially in Surkhandarya region, place names related to tribes and clans are widespread. The analysis of existing ethnotoponyms shows that Uzbek ethnonyms are formed mainly on the basis of clan and tribal names, and in the origin of clan names, animal names, in particular, sacred animals of tribal representatives, a special symbol of the tribe, as well as the names of people involved, and such place names are considered to be much older [10]. There are such place names as Kiyikchiovul, Ovulkikyikchi in Denov district of the region. This ethnotoponym is named based on the ethnic composition of the rural population. The deer is called a totem, and the seed is called a totem. Apart from Surkhandarya region, deer lived in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya - in Khorezm, and partly in the Zarafshan valley. Historian B.Kh. Karmisheva considers deer to be mangits. A similar place name associated with the totem is found in Sariosiya district. The name of the village Kargali in the district is based on the Turkic ethnonym and belongs to the jilontamgali section of the Surkhan oasis juzs [13]. The name of this tribe is one of the most common among the Uzbeks. The crow is actually the name of a totem, a sacred creature, a bird. The word totem (crow) added the affix -li to the ethnonym and became the basis for the name of the village. Also, some of the regional ethnonyms are based on the nicknames of the ancestors of this

tribe. There are settlements called Kosakishlak in Boysun and Denau districts. Kosa is actually my patron, created on the basis of his nickname, but one of the largest tribes of Uzbeks, a branch of the periodic branch of the bells, is called Kosa. A similar situation can be seen in the village of Mongka in the Boysun and Kumkurgan districts. In ancient times, the Turkic-speaking peoples gave the nickname of a giant to a huge, big man. The tribe's name is based on people's nicknames, and the village is named after the ethnic composition of the population.

Indicate the ethno-toponyms Boymukli in Boysun, Jarkurgan and Kumkurgan districts, Vokhtamgali in Termez, Sherabad, Jarkurgan districts, Boltali ethnotoponyms in Sariosiya district as ethnonyms with a stamp in the naming of tribes possible. The Boltali ethnonym is a common Turkic ethnonym, a branch of the Kazakh, Tatar, Azerbaijani, and Karakalpak peoples belonging to a large clan, and is also found in the toponymy of Uzbekistan and neighboring regions [14].

The naming of some ethnonyms is connected with human names and titles: chigatay, fozil, jobu and others. Most of the ethnonyms associated with human names in Surkhandarya region are Chagatai ethnotoponyms. BXXkarmisheva cited scientific data on the Chaghatays, and when the word "chigatoy" was given to Genghis Khan's second son, Chigatay, Movarounnahr, that is, to the administration of the region, The people of Chigatay "- the people of Chigatay. The Turkic and Persian peoples inhabited the territory of the Chigatay Nation, all of whom had the same name, the Chigatay [15]. The locals later renamed themselves Chigatay. Because the Chigatay people considered themselves to be under the influence of the Chigatay king. Later, the word Chigatay was partially preserved. Currently, the Chagatai ethnotoponym exists in Boysun, Jarqurghon, Termez and Sherabad districts. The name was formed in the second half of the 13th century.

Some ethnonyms of Surkhandarya region are based on tribal names. Jaloyir (Kumkurgan t), China (Sherabad t), Tokchi, (Sariosiyo and Oltinsoy t) [17].

One of the largest ancient tribes formed as a result of the intermingling of Turkic-Mongol tribes is the Jalayirs. In addition to Surkhandarya region, the name of the place is found in Tashkent, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Fergana, Namangan and Khorezm regions of the country [18].

One of the largest Uzbek tribes from Dashtikipchak is called Taqchi. Mountain is a modified form of the word mountaineer, which means "mountain". This ethnonym finds its place in such place names as Tokchiguzar in Sherabad district of Surkhandarya region, Tokchiyon in Sariosiya district [19].

One of the largest tribes of Surkhandarya region is the Chinese. They settled in the region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In southern Uzbekistan, the Chinese lived in Sherabad and mainly in some villages of Shakhrisabz, Chirakchi and Mubarek. Some of the places where the Chinese tribes lived were named after them. This is the name of the Chinese village in Denov district of Surkhandarya region and the Chinese village in Sherabad district. The study found that place names associated with ethnonyms were more prevalent in the region, particularly in Kumkurgan, Sherabad, Sariosiya, Altynsay, Denau, and Boysun districts.

CONCLUSION. An analysis of the ethnonyms reflected in place names suggests that the name of a tribe or clan, sometimes ethnographically different from the surrounding population, led to the ethnonym becoming a toponym. Names that describe the ethnic composition of the local population - ethnonyms - have disappeared as a result of the development of society, but remain as well-known names of settlements.

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