Linguistic Analysis of Nurata Ethnotoponyms

Karimova Guljahon Khudoykulovna
karimova@gmail.com
4th year student of NDPI, Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature

O'.A. Oripov
oripov@mail.uz
NDPI, Supervisor: Ph.D. Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature

Abstract

This paper investigates linguistic analysis of Nurata ethnotoponyms. On this case major points of the research have been pinpointed from different points as the whole. Hence, research has been concluded with different outcomes and shortcomings of the linguistic analysis of Nurata ethnotoponyms while making further detailed recommendations at all.

Keywords

Linguistic, analysis, Nurata, ethnotoponyms, research, points , Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Ethnic names - ethnonyms include the names of tribes, clans, ethnic groups, peoples, nations. Toponyms made of ethnonyms are common in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, and such names are called "Toponyms based on ethnic symbols", ie "Ethnotoponyms".

Before analyzing the ethnotoponyms in the territory of Nurata district, it is necessary to briefly dwell on one issue, namely the problem of the attitude of ethnonyms to the famous horse system. Because in our work we interpret ethnonyms in a group of famous horses, but there are different views in the nomenclature on this issue. A group of researchers consider ethnonyms to be a famous horse. Chunonchi V.A. Nikonov writes that the decision as to whether ethnonyms are famous horses or not is about making the theory of these names sufficiently clear.[1]. A.V. Superanskaya considers ethnonyms to belong to the category of lexical units that do not fall within the scope of onomastics. [2]. This issue has not been resolved in Uzbek studies either.

The fact that ethnonyms in Uzbek texts are sometimes written in uppercase and lowercase letters also indicates that there is ambiguity in this regard. In general, this problem requires separate investigations. But one thing is clear, ethnonyms take the lead among your toponyms.

There is a lot of information about Turkic, including Uzbek ethnonyms in the works of historians and ethnographers. In recent years, H.D. Doniyorov and SS Gubaeva made a great contribution to the study of Uzbek ethnonymy.

---

[1] Nikonov V.A. Ethnonymy // Ethnonyms. - Moscow: Nauka, 1970 .-- S. 5.
[2] Superanskaya A.V. The general theory of the proper name. - S.205.

Professor T.Nafasov collected 400 ethnotoponyms from Kashkadarya region [3], T. Rakhmatov wrote that there are about 200 ethnotoponyms in Samarkand and its environs [4]. Karaev said that 10 to 30 percent of the names of places of residence in Uzbekistan are ethnotoponyms [5]. According to SS Gubaeva, in the Fergana Valley this figure is 30-50% in some places and 10-11% in others. [6].

In all the works on Uzbek toponymy, ethnotoponyms found in the study area were analyzed. In Uzbek toponymy there are works on ethnotoponyms. We refer here to A. Otajonova's Khorezm ethnotoponyms[7], To A.Turobov's ethno-regions of Samarkand region [8] we are considering their dedicated work. In both studies, the names formed on the basis of ethnonymic bases in the toponymy of the studied area were analyzed in detail.

The analysis of ethnonyms belonging to different regions of Uzbekistan shows that this type of toponyms is distinguished by two features:

1. Ethnonyms are more common in populated areas.

2. Ethnotoponyms occur in places inhabited by nomadic people or their descendants.

The amount of ethnotoponyms we have collected from the territory of Nurata district exceeds 80. This is 4 percent of the total material we collected.

Ethnotoponyms can be divided into two according to their ethnonymic basis:

1) Ethnotoponyms based on the name of the people, ethnic group or nation: Arab (q.), Qazaqovul, Turkmanlar (q), Turkmanariq.

2) Ethnotoponyms, which are based on the names of tribes, clans and their subdivisions: Qovchin (qq), Qiyot (qq), Bolgali (qq.), Bahrintop (qq.), Kushtamgali (qq.), Kerayit arigi.

It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a toponym is an ethnotoponym, i.e., an ethnic lexicon underlies the name. In such cases it is necessary to pay attention to some indicators of the composition of the toponym. Usually, a toponym is made up of an ethnonym if it contains the following characters.

1) In the name there are the words ball (ball), ball (ball). These words are actually ethnonymic indicators. H.Doniyorov noted such ethnonyms as shodmontopi, shoditopi, yashigtopi, kazaktopi[9]. S. Gubaeva came to the conclusion that the names containing the words ball and balls were ethnotoponyms and cited such names as Kaltatopi, Holmontop,

[3] Nafasov T. Toponyms of Kashkadarya region. - Abstract. diss. ... cand. filol. sciences. - Tashkent, 1968. - 11-bet.

[4] Rakhmatov T. Toponymy of the city of Samarkand and its environs. - Abstract. diss. ... cand. filol. sciences. - Moscow, 1973.- S. 21.

[5] Koraev S. Experience in the study of toponymy of Uzbekistan. - Abstract. diss. ... cand. filol. sciences. - Tashkent, 1969. - P.8.

[6] Губаева С.С. Автореферат. - С.9.

[7] Otajonova A.J. Khorezm ethnotoponyms and their lexical bases - Avtoref. diss. ... cand. filol. science. - Tashkent, 1997. The same author. Khorezm ethnotoponyms - Tashkent: Science, 1997.

[8] Turobov A.I. Analysis of ethnonyms and ethno-names of Samarkand region. - Autoref. diss. ... cand. filol. science. - Tashkent, 1999.

[9] Doniyorov X. The work cited. -P.63.

Eshboytop, Urtop, Taqchitop, Shayittop as evidence. [10]. Nurata toponymy also includes toponyms that contain this component: Bahrintop (qq.), Erganaktop (qq.), Eshontop (qq.).

2) Some toponyms with the suffixes -li, -di, -ti (dialect) at the end are ethnotoponyms: Jilontamgali, Kovushli, Taraqli, Koshtamgali, Kaziyakli, Bolgali, Tugali, Keshtali (Kashtali), Chomichli, Chorikli, Kaichili, Chirakili, Chirak and b.

3) Some names with the suffix -chi at the end are ethnotoponyms: Polvonchi (qq.), Tuyachi, Tuyachitepa, Chopchi (qq.), Korizchi.

4) Names with the suffix -s are ethnotoponyms. X. Doniyorov noted that there are ethnonyms such as beys, rich, yortis, skulls, pieces, masters, forty, blacks, slaves[11]. S.Gubaeva considers affixes such as Silkworms, Arabs, Patients as ethnotoponyms [12]. According to S.Karaev, ethno-toponyms include -lar, -on, -obod [13]. In the toponymy of Nurata there are the following names with the suffix -s: Thousands, Maids, Kosas, Zarkokils, Gadoys, Ulugs, Garruks, Arabs (aq.), Potters and others.

5) Names with -on, -yon suffixes are ethnotoponyms. These Tajik affixes, which express the concept of plural, correspond to the Uzbek suffix -s. These suffixes are found in the Tajik toponyms in the territory of Uzbekistan. For example, the toponym Uyran is found in the Nurata region. But this model is not typical for the Nurata region.

6) Some names ending in -i can also be included in ethnotoponyms: Ajinabegi, Urganji. This model is also rare in Nurata toponymy.

There are many controversial aspects to the interpretation of the meaning of ethnotoponyms. In some works, the meaning and etymology of the ethnotoponym (toponym) is interpreted as the meaning and etymology of the ethnonym underlying it. It's hard to agree with that. In fact, the meaning of ethnotoponyms is simple, that is, any ethnotoponym indicates that an ethnic group represented in the ethnonym lived in the area to which it belongs in the past, or that their descendants now live.

In our next research we intend to study not only the composition and construction of ethnotoponyms, but also the etymology (origin) of each ethnotoponym.

---

[10] Gubaeva S.S. The given abstract. - Page 12.

[11] Doniyorov X. The work cited. - page 82.
[12] Gubaeva S.S. Abstract. - Page 12
[13] Koraev S. Abstract. - Page 23.