

ANTHROPOCENTRIC RESEARCH OF URBANONYMS

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Abstract. This article describes the anthropocentric study of urbanonyms in Uzbek linguistics and their relationship with the name and society, the types of urbanonyms and the motivations for the formation of names belonging to separate semantic groups. It is based on the fact that the conclusions and interpretations made as a result of the study of the place, formation features, sociolinguistic and linguocultural features of the species, provide important and necessary scientific information for the current Uzbek onomastics, in particular, urbanonymics, and the scientific views in the analysis serve to develop the approaches in the analysis process.

Keywords: onomastics, urbanonym, oronym, phytonym, hydronym, anthroponym, oykonym.

INTRODUCTION

In order to determine the place of society in the naming of urbanonomic units, it is important to divide them into types and classify them on this basis.

In world and Uzbek linguistics, the issue of urbanonym classification has been on the agenda for a long time and various opinions have been expressed, and the main attention is focused on the classifications that have arisen in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, reactions were expressed to the classifications of S.Korayev, Z.Dosimov, E.Begmatov, S.Naimov, T.Nafasov, L.Karimova, N.Okhunov, K.Yusupov, H.Sharipov, K.Nazarov, and T.Enazarov [1]. S.Boriyev's candidate's dissertation entitled "Lexical-semantic analysis of urban names of Urgut district" summarizes the existing views and experiences regarding the classification of toponyms and classifies Uzbek toponyms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Independence also had a positive effect on Khorezm urbanonymy. The names of places, especially the names of citizens' gatherings, neighborhoods, guzars, and streets were revised from the point of view of independence ideas and national mentality, giving the names a modern spirit.

From our observations below, it becomes clear that the ethnic composition of the people, the relief and landscape of the region are important in the naming of the urbanonymy of the city of Urganch:

- Names that convey the meaning of pilgrimage and sanctity: *Oxunbobo, Doshqinjon bobo*, and etc.

- Names related to personal names: *Azim, Bobojonbobo otizi, Polvonni do 'koni*, and etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Naming is focused on a specific object, various extra linguistic situations play a role in the naming process, toponym formation, although it is fed by the laws of Uzbek word formation, has its own methods of formation, the word changes from appellative state to onomastic state, sociolinguistic factors, stagnation and instability in the preservation of names have their own characteristics.

Views on the stability of toponyms, including B.A. Serebrennikov: "Toponymic names have

unusual stability. Peoples and languages can disappear on earth, and toponyms can be easily adopted by other peoples in the form of special nouns, as expressions of geographical objects, and in this way can be preserved for thousands of years" [2], according to A.V. Superanskaya, "We know that there are names and information that have changed their sound form due to changes in the intonation of words and the language of the local population. Therefore, the opinion about their immutability is relative" [3], we found it necessary to mention his controversial comments.

The process of onimization of toponyms is closely related to the way of life of the society. At the time when the place was named, its meaning and the reasons for the name may have been clearly known to the people who named it. However, it is still not possible to record the motivations of this naming, people name a place, they call it by that name, and as time goes by, the reason why it was named like that is forgotten, and it is replaced by various assumptions, legends, and when the time comes, it was recognized as a problem that researchers are responsible for determining its etymology, that the distance between naming and researching this name is increasing, and that the reason for naming and the etymology of toponyms are becoming more complicated. For this reason, it should be noted that the collection and analysis of toponymic data remains relevant both scientifically and morally.

In the process of studying regional urban names, it is necessary to carry out a statistical and areal study of their naming principles, factors causing linguistic changes, types of urban names spread in the area and the motives of the formation of names belonging to separate semantic groups, interaction and transonymization of regional urban names, different types of names will be Naming is focused on a specific object, various extra linguistic situations play a role in the naming process, toponym formation, although it is fed by the laws of Uzbek word formation, has its own methods of formation, the word changes from appellative state to onomastic state, sociolinguistic factors, stagnation and instability in the preservation of names are observed.

Statistical data show that one out of every four geographical objects are anthroponyms, antroponyms, and theotonyms, and it can be seen that linguistic elements such as anthroponyms and ethnonyms participated as important onomastic units in the formation of urban urban names of the region.

There is certain regularity in the transfer of anthroponyms to place names, that is, when naming is at the disposal of the majority and is decided by the will of the majority, the phenomenon of naming places with the names of people occurs.

Also, the occurrence of words and numeratives in the composition of urban names means that both of their features - both the specific number and the plural in general (*Beshuy (Gurlan), Ming Bog'olon* place (Yangibozor) and etc.); elements expressing the meaning of **color-color**, **volume-measurement**, **seat-place**, **scale-distance** (*Oqtepa* place (Bogot), *Qumyop* canal, etc.), **ethnonyms** (*Nayman, Qipchoq, Kenagas, Xitoy, Qo'ng'iroq*, etc.), and **phytonyms** (*Paxtazor, Uzumzor*, etc.)

According to our observation, special adjectives such as *oq, qora, yangi, toza, yuqori, o'rta, past, oyoq, ko'na (ko'hna), shirin* in the formation of urban names of the region reflect the unique natural geography of the region, the object It can be seen that it is actively used to represent the landscape.

CONCLUSION

Toponyms, which are the names of place names, belong to the distant past, and they embody the

social, cultural-spiritual, religious-philosophical views, skill and ingenuity in naming places of our ancestors who lived in ancient times. So, in this sense, urban names are the historical and linguistic wealth of the Uzbek language and the great heritage of the people's spirituality. It is known that the study of linguistic features of toponyms is of scientific and practical importance in solving many problems in linguistics. But one of the less studied linguistic problems in Uzbek linguistics is the issue of toponymic indicators.

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