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## SOME COMMENTS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF TOPONIES

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**Abstract:** Place names are an invaluable resource for science. The collection and study of toponyms provides valuable materials not only for linguistics, but also for history, ethnography, geography, and a number of other disciplines. Because place names reflect the past history, socio-political, philosophical views, ethnographic and religious ideas of the Uzbek people. So, toponyms in this sense are the cultural, spiritual, linguistic heritage of the people. This article discusses the classification of place names according to several characteristics.

**Keywords:** Toponyms, classifications, etymological meanings, macrotoponyms, microtoponyms, oikonoms, hydronyms, oronyms, agroonyms, necronyms, dramonyms, ethnotoponym, anthropotoponym, phytotoponym, phytotoponym, zootoponym, proftoponym

### Introduction

The classification of toponyms is diverse. In recent years, new methods of classifying place names have been developed. Place names are classified according to the following characteristics.

1. According to the volumetric properties of the object represented by the toponym.
2. Depending on what and what type of toponym means the object is a nickname.
3. According to the meaning and content of the word based on the toponym.
4. According to the grammatical structure and construction of toponyms.
5. According to the historical language of the word on which the toponym is based.
6. The etymological meaning of toponyms, according to the level of understanding.
7. According to the period of historical emergence of toponyms.

Toponyms are divided into two according to the volumetric properties of the object represented by the name: macrotoponyms and microtoponyms.

Macrotoponyms include the names of large objects - continents, countries, seas, rivers, republics, regions, cities. For example, Europe, Asia, America, China, Turkey, Mongolia, the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea, the Syrdarya, the Amu Darya, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Bukhara, Fergana, Kokand.

Small, small object names such as village, mahalla, street, guzar, well, spring, pool, field, steppe, hill are called microtoponyms: Kumkishlok, Shurqishlok, Soymahalla, Yukorikocha, Isfaraguzar, Qaymoqliguzar, Sumalakguzar, Shurquduk, Aydinbulak, Qodinbulak Kumdala, Shurdala, Ganidasht, Bakkoldasht, Olimtoqay, Oqtepa, Qumtepa and others.

Toponyms are divided into several types in terms of how and what type of object they mean:

1. Oykonimlar
2. Hydronyms
3. Oronyms
4. Agroonyms
5. Necronyms
6. Dramonyms.

Oykonim includes the names of villages, forts, auls, mahallas, guzars, streets. Oykonioms include the names of settlements. Examples: Jarqishloq, Tashqishloq, Tolqishloq, Yangiqishloq, Yangikurgan, Uchkurgan, Tepakurgan, Yusufkurgan, Hasankurgan, Beshovul, Qazoqovul, Yangiovul, Soymahalla, Yukorimahalla, Moshmagalla, Moshmahalla, Yangikurgan, Tashkent, Yangikurgan.

Hydronyms have a special place in the system of toponyms. The names of water bodies, such as sea, river, lake, stream, stream, spring, well, spring, river are called hydronyms: Aral Sea, Naryn River, Akdarya, Karadarya, Kumdarya, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya,

Achchikkul, Shurkul, Baliklikul, Dalik , Naimansay, Qiyalisay, Moylisay, Kumariq, Toshariq, Qaynarbulak, Tashbulak, Jumankuduk, Shurquduk.

Oronyms include the names of mountains, peaks, hills, passes, rocks, cliffs, hills, ravines, arches, Alator, Aktog, Karatag, Suvsiztog, Oktepa, Qoratepa, Qiziltepa, Oqchokki, Karachokki, Karakir , Kumqir, Hasankoya, Kamchik pass, Oqjar, Qiziljar, Aylanmajar, Karakamar, Yakkaqum.

Agroonyms are well-known horses of land, steppe, marza, tugai, arable lands: Shurdala, Vahmdala, Qumer, Zakashdala. Rayhonmarza, Hilolmarza, Bagqoldasht, Pasttoqay, Shokirtoqay, Qumbolak, Mullamaydon and others.

Necronyms include the names of graves, cemeteries, places of pilgrimage: Akhunbuva, Goyibbuva, Khoja Abuturob buva, Valipirim, Yigitpirim, Poshshopirim, Khoja Ismail, Akmozor, Ummatbuva, Khojapistabuva, Khizozorbuva, Khizirbuva.

Dramonyms are famous horses on the ground, underground, in the mountains, on any road in general: Jiydayoli, Ravotyoli, Toshiyolak, Qumsoqmoq.

When analyzing toponyms according to their meaning, it is important to determine on the basis of what words they are formed and to determine the principles of naming. Toponyms are divided into the following types according to the meaning and content of the words that form the basis for the toponym:

1. Ethnotoponyms. Place names based on the names of tribes, clans, peoples are called ethnotoponyms. There are many such place names in our country. Among them are such toponyms as Kipchak, Jaloyir, Naiman, Dormon, Mangit, Kangli, Chimbay, Qurama, Kyrgyzkishlak, Tojikkishlak, Kazakkurgan, which are found in different regions.

2. Anthrotoponyms. Place names derived from human names, nicknames, and surnames are anthrotoponyms. Abdusamad, Rahmatullo, Hasankara, Sulaymon, Karimdevona, Urozmergan, Qurbonkashkar, Dasht Hasan, Dasht Cholpon, Yuldashabad,

Ghaniabad, Hayitkishlak, Komilcholi, Avazchol, Mulla Boshman, Mulla Zoir, Valikhantora, Seralimbo.

3. Phytotoponyms. The place names created on the basis of plant and tree names are called phytotoponyms: Jiydaqishloq, Yakkatut, Qatortal, Gumayli, Yulguzar, Yangaklik, Tolzor, Uzumzor, Qamishkurgan, Tolkuduk, Hilolkul, Chinortepa, Tolkishlak, Olmazor, Qayrag'o.

4. Zootoponyms. These include toponyms with the names of animals, birds and other similar creatures: Pigeon, Sparrow, Fish Lake, Laylakkol, Kashkaldokkul, Laqqaliyop, Bedanajoy, Jayraxona, Doltakamar, Laylakuya, Tulkiuya, Tulkikhona.

5. Proftoponyms. Place names with professional names are proftoponyms: Copper, Egarchilik, Degrezlik, Bakhmalbof, Postindoz, Sozangaron, Chinnigaron, Pichokchi, Charmgaron, Qashiqchilik, Mahsidozon and others.

Toponyms are divided into two according to their grammatical structure: simple and compound toponyms. Simple names consist of one word. Examples of such toponyms are Sada, Chashma, Bulaq, Kamar, Islam, Sulayman, Qaqir.

Joint toponyms consist of two or more words: Gishtkoprik, Uchkuprik, Besharik, Kattakurgan, Tashhovuz, Kushtepa, Shursuv, Beshkapa, Pakhtakaynar, Oqer, Kumkiyali, Kalgandarya, Dehkantodasay, Kushtepasaray and others.

Toponyms are studied in two layers, depending on the historical language of the word on which the toponym is based:

- 1) toponyms belonging to their own layer,
- 2) toponyms belonging to the mastered layer. Its layer includes toponyms made of all-Turkic and Uzbek words: Kumkishlak, Toshtepa, Yangikishlak, Oktepa, Suvliariq, Soyboyi, Yukoriqishloq, Ariqboshi, Uchariq, Jarariq.

The assimilation layer includes toponyms that are genetically related to other languages, including Tajik, Arabic, and Russian. Examples: Siyab, Denau, Sardoba, Shurab, Sariosiyo, Sangistan, Sebiston, Sebzor,

Takhtapul, Registan, Regzor, Duob, Vaqf, Anhar, Movarounnahr, and others.

When classifying toponyms according to their etymological meaning, it takes into account how clear and incomprehensible the lexical meaning of the toponym is for the modern person. According to this principle, toponyms are divided into the following types:

1) toponyms with clear meaning: Kumarik, Shursuv, Jarqurghon, Oqtepa, Qummahalla, Tolqishloq, Yakkatut, Qoshtepa, Yangikurgan, Uchariq;

2) toponyms of unknown meaning: Siyab, Denau, Jizzakh, Zarafshan, Pop, Saripul, Kokand, Samarkand. The meaning of toponyms belonging to this group is determined by etymological observations.

Toponyms are divided chronologically, ie historically, into the following types according to the period of their emergence:

1) the most ancient names: Khorezm, Bukhara, Amudarya, Tashkent, Samarkand; 2) ancient names: Kashkadarya, Uzgen, Fergana, Kokand, Chirchik;

3) historical toponyms: Toytepa, Almalyk, Ahangaron, Gissar, Tuyamoyin;

4) new toponyms: Gulistan, Nuristan, Khalkabad, Mehnatabad, Yangi Hayot, Yangiabad, Islamabad, Zafarabad, Yoshlarabad, Istiqlol, Mustaqillik Street and others.

So, the classification of toponyms is different. The classification and study of place names in various aspects is important both scientifically and practically.

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