



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC LAYER IN TOPONYMICS

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ABSTRACT

Although the science of toponymy has been formed independently, it has interacted with a number of subjects during its development, and this process is still ongoing. Because Toponyms are studied by many disciplines from different perspectives. Philologists study the rules of their formation in the form of rare words, linguists study the etymological aspects, historians study the period of formation of toponyms and the conditions of that period, and ethnographers study the features of the formation of toponyms in interaction with different customs and lifestyles they learn.

KEYWORDS: - Toponymy, stratigraphic layer, science, research, toponymic zoning.

INTRODUCTION

The word stratigraphy comes from the Latin «stratum» layer grafo - I write. Stratigraphic, layer study is used in many disciplines. For example, in the science of geology, rocks study the interrelationships of lithological strata, rocks, and their geographical distribution over time. The main tasks of stratigraphy are to study the position of rocks, regardless of their genetic type, the conditions of their formation, as well as the laws of formation, the primary age. In archeology, it serves to determine the age of

cultural strata, whether they lie in an inter-periodic order or vice versa.

There are also opportunities to use the method of stratigraphic analysis in the study of toponymy. This is because the features of the emergence of toponymic terms are also supposedly formed by the formation of certain inter-periodic layers, such as rocks. By studying the intergenerational properties of these layers, it is possible to analyze toponyms, their composition, features of formation, the laws of nomenclature, in close connection with certain natural-historical and political-economic



conditions. The implementation of this process will be more reliable if it is carried out through the study of indirect scientific literature, written sources. However, it is not always possible to use the scientific literature to reveal the etymological content of ancient toponyms. Because the lack or non-availability of literature does not allow it. In this context, the importance of stratigraphic layer analysis is further enhanced.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Analysis of the geography of toponymic terms in the country shows that the more ancient the toponyms, the more uncertain their etymology, the structure of the core has changed and the content can be understood only by specialists due to various historical and social influences. Therefore, the content of the oldest toponymic terms in the territory of the Republic is covered by some approximate assumptions, or remains completely abstract.

The meaning of the most ancient toponyms such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm is revealed on the basis of such assumptions. For example, the term Bukhara is purely Turkish and is named after a ruler of the Turkic tribe named Bukharakhudat. But from a logical point of view, the Sanskrit notion that Vihara suddenly appeared in a land inhabited by Turks or Sogdians is somewhat controversial. Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, a 16th-century historian, gives such an idea about the toponym "Bukhara". The word "Bukhara" is derived from the word "Bukhara", which in the language of firefighters means "space of knowledge". This pronunciation is close to the language of the Uyghurs and Chinese pagans, because (they) call the sources of their worship "Bukhara".

The name of the city of Bukhara was originally Lumjakat (Hafiz Tanish Bukhari - 1966, 273 p). In general, the Sanskrit layer is characterized by almost rare toponyms that have left an unknown

mark on the territory of Uzbekistan. According to S. Karaev, the term Bakhshi means kalandar in Sanskrit. But such toponyms are very few. Thus, the most ancient toponyms in the territory of the republic appear as terms whose meaning is not clear.

Sugdi layer. This layer is composed of terms from the Sogdian core, the meaning of which can be understood clearly, and sometimes in a somewhat vague way. Sogdian-speaking peoples lived in the valleys of Zarafshan and Kashkadarya, and even in the Middle Ages, these lands were called Sogdiana or Sughd. The Sogdians spoke a dialect typical of the Umeron languages. The etymology of the word Sogdian means "to shine, to shine". This is exactly the meaning of the term Zarafshan (Dice, meaning a gold digger). In ancient dictionaries, such as Gias al-Lughat, the lowland where water accumulates is called Sugd. (S.Qoraev-1978, p. 116). Hence, the term Sogdiana literally means a well-irrigated land. In Sogdiana, agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, martial arts, science and art are highly developed, which is reflected in the toponyms of the Sogdian areas. For this reason, especially in the Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, and even Khorezm oases, we often encounter toponyms with a Sogdian core (see Table 1, pages 35-36 of this book). However, it is natural that in the process of determining the etymology of toponyms in this group, there is some confusion in the process of determining the etymology of toponyms in this group. Probably, the different expression of the toponymic term is also the reason for this situation. For example, in the Khanka fortress there was a medieval hydraulic structure called Obduzd (Ya. Gulomov-1957). There is a special canal in the Bukhara region called Obiduzd (Qoraev S.-1978), which secretly supplies water to Obduzd-kala. In fact, obduzd, ob-suv, duzd-thief is a term consisting of two Sogdian stems. The term obduzd has also been applied to farmers who irrigate their fields



regardless of their turn, or to the fact that suffocation is formed for other reasons, such as flowing into a crack, going underground, and re-emerging from a distance.

A layer of toponyms in Greek. Greek toponyms have not left a deep mark in our country. But we see in some historical sources that they have survived. Toponyms of this language are recorded in the scientific works of Greek scholars who lived in BC. According to the geographical views of Greek scientists can be studied in two groups. The first group of scientists, such as Hecati Miletus, Herodotus, Aristotle, did not visit Central Asia during his lifetime, so they did not see our country, but in their works noted the toponyms of our homeland. The second group of scholars, such as Arrian, Curtius Rufus, Onesicritus, Kallitese, Harens, marched through the territory of Uzbekistan as part of Alexander the Great's army and studied it, writing down the toponyms of our country in Greek, sometimes in Greek transcription. For example:

1. Alexandria Eskhata - means long, remote Alexandria. The fortress built by Alexander the Great around the present-day cities of Ahangaron and Bekabad has not been preserved in our time.
2. Pardigvi is a city on the banks of the Amu Darya near Termez, according to Hafizi Abro (15th century). It was founded by Alexander the Great and named Pardigvi. Pardigvi means "hotel" when translated from Greek into Uzbek.

Ancient Greek authors rivers - Araks, Ox, Politimet, Yaksart;

Cities - Bactria, Aorn, Drapsak, Morocco, Kiropolis, Branch Township, Basile;

Provinces - Nautakya, Bubakena, Paritona, Gabaza, Mamanena, Keenippa;

Castles - such terms as Bagi, Horien, Sizimir are

mentioned in their works. These toponyms have archaic-historical significance in our time. According to historical sources, Alexander the Great founded 12 cities in Central Asia (A. Sagdullaev-1996). They are named after the Greek, or Greek transcription of local names. But until our time, not only these cities, but also the geographical names of many have not been preserved. Therefore, the scientific significance of the survivors will increase.

A layer of Persian languages. The layer of toponyms consisting of Persian stems is also important in stratigraphy and is distributed throughout the country, especially in Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and partly in the Fergana Valley. Persian belongs to the southwestern branch of the Iranian language group of the Indo-European language family; Persian E.I.R. in the state language. Widespread in Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iraq, B.A.A., USA, Caucasus and Central Asian republics. The modern Persian-Tajik language is Dari in Afghanistan. Ancient Persian is the genetic heir of the Achaemenid dynasty's Ilkhhat monuments of the U1-1U centuries BC. (The inscription is based on the Arabic alphabet, with the addition of four letters representing the sounds typical of the Persian language). For this reason, toponyms consisting of Persian-specific cores also cover the period from the pre-Christian period to the present day, according to the history of their formation. Toponyms forming the Persian layer meaning Charvaq (Chorbog-four gardens), Sangzor (Sang-tash, an adjective meaning hard place, meaning rocky place, rocky river), Navruz (Nav-new, Roz-kun, new day) in the territory of the republic many and together they form a large layer.

Layer of toponyms in Turkish. The development of languages in the territory of Uzbekistan is associated with several thousand years. According to written sources, the oldest local languages: Turkic, Persian, Arabic and Old Uzbek



have developed in our country. (A.Sagdullaev-1996). Therefore, even the oldest toponyms are mainly reflected in the cores of these languages, and sometimes formed from a combination of ancient and modern Uzbek and Tajik words, in a hybrid form. Zaro'tsoy-Zar-ot-soy, Nur-Ota v.h. The time of formation of these toponyms dates back to prehistoric times. In comparison, Nurata is older than Bukhara. (Narshaxiy-1996). The time of formation of the term "Bukhara" dates back to BC.

Syrdarya means "curved river" in the ancient Turkic language (E. Murzaev-1984, p. 235).

In the works of the Greek historian Ptolemy (90-168) the ethnonym *aria* is found. The Aryans are a people living in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya-Yaksart. The meaning of the concept of *aria* is *arida*, which means the peoples living on the other side. (S.Sh.Komoliddinov-2006. P. 89). This concept has a pure Turkic origin and is still used by the peoples living in the territories of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan. (A.Akhmedov-1987). However, during the numerous military campaigns in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, the Turkic language partially lost its status and developed again. This situation is reflected in the stratigraphic layer specific to toponymy.

The layer of toponyms in the Turkish language is the largest group in the republic. Toponyms belonging to this layer are formed due to the colloquial expressions of modern and ancient Turkic peoples and ethnic groups, in fact, terms with a Turkic origin are widespread not only in our republic, but also in other regions. Apart from Uzbekistan, Turkic languages are also spoken in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, the Russian Federation, China, Afghanistan, Iran, Tajikistan, India, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Germany, Cyprus, Macedonia, Albania, APC and Saudi Arabia. . More than 25 languages are included in this group.

The toponyms of the most ancient Turkic core were formed in prehistoric times, and the written appearance of the toponyms is sometimes reflected in the rocks. Etymologically, it is easier to determine the meaning of the geographical names of the Turkic origin, and we see that they are very numerous.

Toponyms such as Aktash, Bolgali, Minglar, Kaltasay, Qizilsuv, etc. can be examples of terms in the Turkic core. The most common of the toponyms in this group are in the form of ethnonyms.

Even among toponyms composed of Turkic languages, the content situation can be somewhat blurred if sometimes ancient cores are involved. For example, "bucket" means a bucket of water. In fact, the bucket is an ancient Turkic concept, meaning "copper" and has an almost archaic significance. In the vernacular, the notion of insignificance is expressed by the word "bucket." For example, the notion of "a bucket is worthless" literally means that a bucket is worth less than a copper coin, and the value of a worthless person is not equal to a bucket of worthless copper. Perhaps the fact that the poor, the state, the low-income person is called poor is also related to the bucket.

Toponyms consisting of Sanskrit stems are known as the oldest terms in the territory of the republic, but they are very rare, almost infrequent. Therefore, the toponymic layer belonging to this category is very thin. Sanskrit is a combination of the ancient Hindi word *sam skrita* and is one of the oldest Hindi languages belonging to the Indo-European language family. It was formed on the basis of ancient Indian dialects and was widespread in northern India in the 1st century BC. Therefore, ancient history, philosophy, and scientific literature are written in Sanskrit: great scholars with encyclopedic knowledge, such as Abu Rayhan Beruni, developed many sciences by mastering the



Sanskrit language, and created world-class scientific works such as India.

This means that written literature in Sanskrit was preserved in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, much later, in the tenth century. For example, the didactic work "Kalila and Dimna" is one of them. In oral tradition, it was partially present throughout the territory of our republic from the beginning of the present century. For this reason, toponyms in the Sanskrit stem are formed later in the period typical of those periods.

The history of the formation of Sanskrit-derived terms in the territory of the Republic shows that they are located in the valleys of Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Fergana and Zarafshan, based on a number of archeological, historical and ethnographic, including toponymic studies conducted in Uzbekistan. Remains of Buddhism in these areas are ancient temples, the discovery of Buddhist idols confirms these ideas. For this reason, toponyms with Sanskrit roots are more common, especially in the Surkhandarya, Khorezm and Zarafshan valleys. Their cores, which are the basis of the words poyan, poyan, beri, boyan, muyan (T. Nafasov-1989, p. 49) are often repeated. It gives the content of good deeds of kindness. A number of similar words have been combined with Turkic languages. There is a village called Sanjarfigon around Samarkand. It has been found that it actually consists of the Sanskrit word "sanghrama" and means a Buddhist temple. There is a village called Bakhshitepa in Shurchi district, Surkhandarya region. In fact, the word bakhshi means a person who recites epics by heart, sometimes a fortune teller with a circle. Even in the Bukhara khanate it is understood that a person, an official, who spends the money spent on buildings built by the government (S. Karaev-1978, p. 34). In ancient times, the origin of the word is closely related to the Sanskrit concept of bhikshu "Buddhist pottery".

Chinese layer has left an indelible mark on the toponymic stratigraphy of our republic. Although the Chinese language is widespread in China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines, Japan, Korea, it has not spread almost throughout Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. However, Chinese marches in prehistoric times and the proximity of the eastern borders of our republic to China may have led to the formation of some Chinese-speaking toponyms in the region. For example, Tianshan is a Chinese term meaning high, sky kiss. He was called Tangritog in Turkish. According to Mahmud Qashqari, the ancient Turks called any great object they encountered a "god." For this reason, the Turkish name of Tianshan is called Tangritog as a sign of his greatness and majesty. This means that the Chinese term Tianshan is the exact translation of the Turkish Tangritog, or Tangritog and Tianshan are semantically compatible.

Many other geographical terms in Uzbekistan are called Chinese, but they have not been widely used. For example, the Syrdarya Shi-Er-He, the central city of the Fergana Valley, Kuva-Gui-Shan-Chen, and the Fergana Valley, such as Parkana, are expressed in the form of Khorezm Khali-si-mi-kiya. However, the ethnonyms associated with the Chinese tribe, which has become an ethnic component of the Uzbeks, have remained relatively stable. For this reason, Chinese-inhabited villages are associated with the name of neighborhoods such as China or the Chinese ball Chinese.

Toponyms formed on the basis of the Arabic language are quite dense in the territory of the republic and form a thick layer. Arabic belongs to the southern branch of the Sami language group and began to spread in the territory of our republic, including Central Asia, from the US-IX centuries, when Islam entered. In this regard, some toponyms with Arabic stems (Bob-Pop, Bobkent-Vobkent, Eshonguzar, Arabota, etc.),



and sometimes local toponyms with Turkish or Persian stems, formed on the basis of Arabic transcription, were formed. For example, the Amudarya is called Okuz, Omuya by the ancient local peoples, and its Arabicized form is expressed as Jayhun.

In the territory of the Republic of Gissar (meaning a fortress, the Gissar mountain range surrounds the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya valleys like a fortress), the Arabkhana village, Ravot (strong fortress) compound toponyms Raboti Malik, Koshrabat, Mirzarabot.

There may be some confusion in understanding the meaning of toponyms consisting of Arabic cores. For example, in Kashkadarya region there is a toponym Tollimarjon. In fact, it has both oronym and phytonymic meanings. Because the word "March" in Arabic means meadow, grassy place. The word was borrowed from ancient Arabic into Persian. Tal, on the other hand, gives the peak meaning in Arabic. This means that the two cores combine to give the content of grassy, meadow peaks. Because at the end of the word there is a plural suffix.

In general, toponyms, which often include not only tal, but also mazar, mahalla, mosque, ravat, aqba, supa, kala, waqf, khoja, said, eshan, are examples of terms consisting of Arabic stems.

Toponyms consisting of nuclei typical of the Mongol language began to form in the territory of Uzbekistan in the first half of the XIII century, in connection with the invasions of the Mongol invaders led by Genghis Khan. The basis of this language is modern Mongolian and it consists of several dialects. The Mongolian language was formed due to the development of dialects of modern Mongolian, which was once (until the XVI-XVII centuries) the only language. Although toponyms of this language are present in all regions of the country, they are more widespread in Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Sangzor valleys. According to UD Nominkhanov

(1967), in the Samarkand-Bukhara-Karshi triangle there are 136 Mongolian-speaking villages and 27 natural geographical objects. Nevertheless, in the existing linguo-geographical layer of the territory of the republic, toponyms consisting of the Mongolian core form a smaller group. The existing ones stand out. The village of Bakhrein in the Ishtikhon Khatirchi district is actually an ethnonym named after one of the Turkicized Mongol tribes. Because during the Mongol rule, the Bahrins came to Dashtikipchak. In the 18th and 19th centuries, most of the Bahrins settled in the Tashkent oasis, the Fergana Valley, and the Zarafshan Valley, and the village where the seeds were planted came to be known as the Bahrin Village. The Bahrin tribe is the largest of the descendants of the legendary Mongol ancestor Bodunchar, a descendant of Bodunchar's eldest son Baardi (S. Karaev-1978, p. 35).

Dargali village is located in Karakul district of Bukhara region, which in Mongolian means chief, commander.

According to the commentary of Karshi-Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in the Mongolian language it means a tomb, a sagana. This city was called Nakhshab until the 14th century. Later it was called Behbudi and now Karshi, which is the center of Kashkadarya region.

A layer of toponyms consisting of a Slavic core. It is quite large as a separate or stratographic layer and was formed on the territory of Uzbekistan in the XIX-XX centuries. The process of emergence of place names in the Russian language in our republic took place in connection with the Russian occupation of Central Asia in the late XIX and early XX centuries. As a result, toponyms such as Bogarnoe, Ilich, Skobelev, Moscow, Leninabad, which were not specific to the spirituality of the native population, but rather young, based on the rules of another language, could not be stable for a long time. Because they



were formed by force without any necessity, they appeared in place of the naturally formed folk toponyms. In the words of EM Murzaev, such place names are not well received by the local population. Therefore, along with the new name, the previous traditional name has also been used. For example, the town of Bulungur, which was renamed Krasnogvardeysk, was able to reshape its name. The village of Leninabad in Shofrikon district was formerly called Hyderabad.

CONCLUSION

After the independence of the Republic, toponyms began to be restored in the form of national values. It has been replaced by names that reflect the demand of the time, popularly simple, understandable to all. Ancient historical names have been restored. For example: Kirov district in Tashkent, former Yunusabad, Sovetabad-Nurabad in Samarkand region, etc. Toponyms praising or expressing independence are being formed throughout the country. For example: Tashkent has Mustaqillik Square, Istiqlol Palace, streets and villages named after Hürriyet.

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