



## TRANSONIMISATION IN THE TOPONYMY OF NAMANGAN PROVINCE

**Submission Date:** June 19, 2023, **Accepted Date:** June 24, 2023,

**Published Date:** June 29, 2023

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crijps-04-06-05>

**Journal Website:**  
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crijps>

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### ABSTRACT

Article describes the transition of toponyms to another onomastic unit through the phenomenon of transonymization and explores the causes.

### KEYWORDS

Transonymization, toponym, ethnonym, hydronym, oykonim.

### INTRODUCTION

Toponyms of the Uzbek language have a lexical and motivational basis. Toponyms are named on the basis of certain factors, and appellative or onomastic units of the language are taken as a lexical basis for the name. Most often, various toponyms available in the language are used in naming, in particular, oikonims (hydronyms from the names of population addresses: villages, cities, towns - popular names of water bodies). Transonymization is the creation of a noun with a different noun from one noun, that is, a toponym

from an anthroponym, and a hydronym from a symbol. Transonymization (Lat. trans - from between, from + onomization) is the transfer of a proper noun to another noun. For example, the transition of an ethnonym to a toponym, and vice versa, a toponym to an ethnonym [2, 84]. The concept expressed by the term transonymization is different in linguistics with the terms translation (L. Tener), transposition (SH. Balli, H. Nematov, O. Kim), implicit word formation (V. Fleiner), transformation (V. G. Migrin) is named [5, 11].



Transonymization is interpreted as "the transfer of a name from one type to another type" and an example is the transfer of a city name to a surname (Samara > Samara), an astroname to a person's name (Venus > Venera). Transanthroponymization, transtoponymization types are also listed as types of transonymization. Transanthroponymization is the transition of anthroponyms from one type to another, i.e., the transition of a name to a surname, a surname to a patronymic, and transtoponymization is defined as the transition of toponyms from one type to another [1, 152-153].

Common nouns and common nouns differ not only in their meaning and function, but also in other characteristics. One of such different linguistic features is that cognate nouns have their own linguistic material, while common nouns do not have such material. This different linguistic sign is emphasized in many scientific literature on onomastics. T.A. Serebrennikov: "Toponyms and anthroponyms are always created in the language base. In creating them, language models that are often used in everyday life, compound words, word combinations, and even whole sentences are used," writes [1, 36].

V. A. Nikonov emphasizes this even more vividly: "Toponymy does not create its own tools, but uses the existing possibilities of the language, albeit to a small extent" [2, 66].

From the above points, the following characteristics of common nouns are understood:

1. Pronouns do not have their own independent linguistic material.

2. Pronouns are made from the linguistic material available in the language.

3. Only a certain part of the language material is used to make proper nouns.

The transfer of names belonging to microsystems within the onomastic level (ethnonym, hydronym, anthroponym, zoonym, etc.) to each other is a product of transonymization, on the contrary, the transfer of one toponymic name (toponym to toponym) is transtoponymization. These two events are mutually exclusive. Transtoponymization is a component of transonymization. Tranonymization is the transfer of one onomastic unit to another onomastic unit. For example, Syrdaryo (gyrdronym) > Syrdaryo (toponym), Nayman (ethnonym) > Nayman (toponym).

Toponomic transonymization in Namangan region was based on the following onomastic units:

1. The ethnonym changes to a toponym: Afghan (Namangan region, Namangan city, Bog MFY), Kenagas (Namangan region, Pop district, Koshtepa MFY), for example.

Namangan ethnotoponyms can initially be divided into two groups based on the ethnonym they are based on:

1) toponyms formed on the basis of the names of famous and well-known ethnic groups. The basis of such names are the names of various peoples and nations: Kazakh (Yangikurgan t. MFY), Kenagas (Pop t., MFY), Chigatoy (Chortoq t. MFY), Tajik (Namangan district, Bog' neighborhood MFY), Karakalpak (Mingbulok t. MFY);

2) ethnotoponyms formed on the basis of Turkic clan and tribe names: Kogai (Uchgorgon t. MFY),



Uyghur (Pop t. MFY), Qatagon (Toraqorgon t. . MFY), Qatagan (Toraqorgan t. MFY), Kayqi (Uchkurgan t., MFY), Elatan (Namangan t. MFY).

The transition of the ethnonym to the name of a neighborhood, village, district, city is a common reality in Central Asian toponymy. As an example, many ethnonyms such as Kungiro, Mangit, Ming, Kirq, Naiman, Jaloyir, Kaltatoy, Turk, O'yamovut can be cited. Ulami can be found in the toponymy of all regions of Uzbekistan.

2. Anthroponyms become toponyms: Abdulla Kadiri (Namangan region, Pop district, Yakkatut MFY), Alisher Navoi (Namangan region, Koson district, MFY), Chustiy (Nam. vil., Chust tum., Birlik MFY), such as Farobi (Namangan region, Chortok district, Bolon MFY).

Anthropotoponyms arose based on the following factors:

- 1) toponyms named after individuals: Mirzo Ulugbek district (Tashkent), Babur MFY (Andijan district, Pakhtaabad district);
- 2) toponyms assigned to individuals' nicknames: Oybek Street (Namangan Sh. Mehribonlik MFY), Zavkiy Street (Namangan Sh., Mingchinor MFY), Furqat Street (Namanagan Sh., Altitosh MFY), Navoiy Street (Chust t. Yakkabog' MFY);
- 3) toponyms given to the names and surnames of individuals: Sharof Rashidov street (Namangan v., Yangikurgan t., Vadiy MFY), Akmal Ikromov street (Namangan sh., Marifat MFY), Faizulla Khojayev (Namangan district, Ma`rifat MFY);
- 4) toponyms named after the names and patronymics of individuals: Osman Nasir street (Namangan v., Yangikurgan t., Vadi MFY), Gafur Ghulam garden (Tashkent), Said Ahmed street

street, Abdulla Qahhor street (Namangan v., Chortoq t. Chorsu MFY);

5) nicknames of individuals: Alpomish street (Nam. vil., Nam. sh. MFY), Shiroq street (Namangan sh., Kurashkhana MFY);

6) toponyms given to the surnames of persons: Okhunboboyev MFY (Andijan v., Jalakuduq t.), Tokhliboyev (Namangan v. Chust t. Yaqori Mogultoy MFY).

3. Hydronyms become toponyms: Place names named after water bodies and water structures are called hydrotoponyms in onomastics.

Hydrotoponyms can be divided into the following groups based on the type of water body:

- 1) Names of the region attributed to the name of the river: Sirdarya, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya;
- 2) District names attributed to the name of the river: Norin (Namangan), Amudarya (Republic of Karakalpakstan);
- 3) Place names attributed to the surname: Rezaksoy (Namangan vil., Chust t.), Jabborsoy (Namangan vil. Pop. t.), Uygursoy (Namangan vil. Pop. t.), etc.;
- 4) Place names related to the name of the lake: Baliqkol//Baliqliko'l (Namangan vil. Chortoq district), Damkol' (Namangan vil. Mingbuloq district), Achchiqkol (Fergana vil. O Uzbekistan, etc.)
- 5) place names attributed to the name of the stream: Muchum (Namangan vil. Chortoq t.), Tikariq (Namangan vil. Pop t.), Shaldirama, Balandariq (Namangan vil. Uychi t.), etc.;
- 6) place names attributed to the name of the spring: Obirahmat (Tashkent vil., Bo'stonlik t.), Muzbuloq (Jizzakh vil. G'allaorol t.), Sherbuloq,



Akbuloq (Namangan vil. Namangan t.), Sutbuloq (Namangan vil. such as Yangikurgan t.).

4. Passage of the Oronim to Oikonim: Hisorak (Nam. vil., Chust t., MFY), Chodak (Nam. vil., Pop t., MFY), G'ova (Nam. vil., Chust t., Urokekarnon like MFY).

5. Transfer of the name of the desert to the icon: Kyzylkum (Namangan region, Namangan district, Yakkasada MFY), Mirzachol (Nam. vil., Nam. sh., Alpomish MFY), for example.

6. Geonyms are transferred to toponyms: Navroz (Chortoq t. Bogistan MFY; Chust t. Istiqlal MFY, Bogormos MFY)

7. Transfer of garden names to the icon: Bogi Eram (Chortoq t. MFY); Bogishamol (Torakorgan t. MFY); Chortoq t. Kuyikarnon MFY; Koson t. MFY; Pop t. MFY)

8. Transfer of the name of the desert to the icon: Kyzylkum (Mingbulok t. Kyzylkum MFY); Mirzachol (Namangan Sh. Alpomish MFY)

9. Transferring the names of heavenly bodies to my icon: Hulkar (Namangan district, Nurabad MFY); Planet (Pop t. Old Gang MFY, New Gang MFY); Sunbula (Namangan Sh. Sanoat MFY; Koson t. Yangi Yol MFY; Namangan Sh. Baynalminal MFY; Chust t. Zarafshon MFY); Sitora (Chust t. Zarafshon MFY).

10. Zoonyms are transferred to toponyms: Semurg (Uychi t. Mustaqilik MFY; Koson t. Nyi shahar MFY); Humo (Namangan Sh. Five Years of Independence MFY; Uychi t. Sharkhonchek MFY, Toshloq MFY; Pop t. Three Houses MFY)

11. Agiotoponyms become toponyms: Langar (Chortoq t. Orikzor MFY, Namangan sh. Amir Temur MFY, Chinor MFY, Ilgor MFY); Langarbobo

(Toragorgan district, MFY); Hazrat Langar (Namangan sh. Haqiqat MFY)

In the toponymy of the Namangan region, the transition of city and district names to toponyms in the event of toponymic transonymization can be periodically divided into the following types:

1) transition of ancient and rich historical city names to street names: Akhsi (Namangan sh. Mehribonlik MFY, Alpomish MFY, Irvadon MFY, Lower Rovuston MFY, Bog' Mahalla MFY, Elabad MFY, Lower G'irvan MFY, Shodlik MFY, Zarkent MFY; Torakorgan t. Khojand MFY; Uychi t., Tasloq MFY; Torakorgan t. MFY); Baghdad (Namangan Sh. Yakkasada MFY, New Life MFY); Vegetable (Chust t. MFY); Movoraunnahr (Koson t. MFY; Pop t. Hazrat Baba MFY)

2) transition of city and district names to street names of the new era: Namangan (Chortoq t. MFY); Syrdaryo (Mingbulok district, Yangi Gulbog MFY, Namangan district, Chaghir MFY); Uchkurgan (Uchkurgan borough of Madaniyat MFY; Independence MFY; Yangikurgan borough of Karapolvon MFY; Koson borough of MFY)

In the toponymy of Namangan region, it was observed that the toponymization of the names of regions, cities, and districts in the territory of Uzbekistan was transferred to the microtoponym.

The names of the cities in the land of our brother Turkic peoples were observed in the microtoponymy of the region: Baku - the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Namangan Sh. Ilgor MFY); Moynaq - the city of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Kason t. Chak MFY); Nukus - the capital of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Namangan Sh. Nurabad MFY); Khojand is a city of



the Republic of Tajikistan (Torakorgan district, Chorbog MFY).

Studies show that the laws of formation of transtoponymization have not been well studied yet. The main reason for this is that name transfer is a complicated process. It is difficult to determine exactly which name is transferred from one to the other and which is the original name. For example, there is a sacred place called Langar (Chortoq), a village (Fergana vil., Koshtepa district), and a mountain (Navoi vil., Khatirchi district). Which one's name was transferred to which one? Originally, the toponymic form was the name of which object? This kind of issue requires to go and find out where the toponym belongs. In our observations on the toponymy of Namangan region, it was observed that one name is the name of more than one object in many cases. In the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, the transition of the name formed as oronim to oikonim is more common. Names that were initially formed as oronyms can later turn into hydronyms or oikonyms and serve as a destination or landmark. It is known that a certain oronomic object on the surface of the earth was considered a symbol of this area, and then it was also named for a settlement that appeared in this area.

Names formed through the phenomenon of toponymic transtoponymization are the naming process within onomastics. Toponymic transonymization can be divided into types such as taponymization, localization, hydronymization, and necronymization, depending on the names within which it occurs.

In onomastics, any onomastic unit does not function as another onomastic unit. In order for an onomastic unit to be named as another type of place, it must correspond to the motive and purpose envisaged in the process of naming. In Uzbek onomastics, onomastic units such as toponym, antonym, phytonym, anthroponym, cosmonym, zoonym, name a place on the basis of transonymization, and toponyms name places among themselves, i.e., transtoponymization.

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