Structural-Typological Classification of Oyconyms (On the Example of Namangan Region Oyconym)

Yulduz O. Nematova
Senior Lecturer, Karshi State University

ABSTRACT: When naming places and settlements, it is observed that certain patterns and patterns are followed in the regions. Such patterns are toponymic models. It shows that the Uzbek language oyconym is morphologically and artificially polished, has fallen into certain norms and patterns.

KEYWORDS: Toponymic model, transonimization, oyconymic indicator, simple-structured oykonims, compound oyconyms, complex oyconyms.

INTRODUCTION
Toponyms, including oyconyms, are formed on the basis of certain patterns, like other language units. Such patterns are toponymic models. Each type of oyconyms can be divided into three groups according to the basis and character: based on known models. In Uzbek toponymy, the classifications of the structure of toponyms can be divided into three groups according to the basis and nature of the approach:

1. Classifications based on the method and model of construction.
2. Classifications based on constructive tools and composition.
3. Classifications based on lexical units in composition and content.

With a creative approach to the above classifications, it is expedient to divide the Namangan region oyconyms into the following types according to their structural structure:

1. Simple oyconyms.
2. Compound oyconyms.
3. Intricate oyconyms.

The linguistic structure of simple oyconyms consists of a single base, i.e. a simple lexeme.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS
The following models of simple oyconyms are observed, depending on whether they are formed from an appellate or a proper nouns:

1) appellate lexicon = ot: Chinor, Bahor, Ishchi (Namangan city), Baxt (Tora., Uchqurch. d.), Baraka (Yangi. d.), Bog (Pop, Yangi. d.), Dasht (Nam., Tora. d.), Maydon (Pop, Chust d.);
2) proper nouns = nouns: Alpomish, Furgat, Mashrab (Nam. d.), Navruz, Oybek (Ming. d.), Bobur, Navoi (Nor. d.).

On the basis of transonimization, the following types of simple oyconyms are formed from the following proper nouns species:

1. Oyconyms formed from anthroponyms (people’s first name, last name, middle name, nickname): Bahodireshon (Nam. c.), Abdulla Qahhor (Pop. d.), Abdulla Muminov (Uychi. d.), Abdurahmon Jami (Koson. d.), Bobur (Nor. d.);
2. Oyconyms formed from ethnonyms (names of nations, tribes, clans): Arbagish // Ariqbagish (Chor. d.), Bagish (Chor. d.), Baymoq (Chust d.), Beshserka (Ming. d.), Dowdaq (Ming. d.), Qatagan (Tora. d.), Like Qatagansaray (Tora. d.).

The first type of simple oyconyms above was formed on the basis of onomastic conversion, the second on the basis of the method of transonimization. Onomastic conversion plays an important role in the formation of toponyms, including oyconyms. The conversion method essentially corresponds to the lexical-semantic method of word formation. In recent scientific sources on onomastics, the lexical-semantic method is referred to as onomastic conversion. In scientific sources, toponymic conversion is also noted as a type of onomastic conversion. There are two types of toponyms formed on the basis of toponymic conversion:

1) primitive simple oyconym: Ravot, Sahil, Haqqiyot, Bag (Yangi. d.), Istiqlol, Guzar (Chust d.), Yogdu, Atlas, Madaniyat, Sanoat (Uchkur. d.), Bakh, Dasht (Tora. d.);
Structural-Typological Classification of Oykonyms (On the Example of Namangan Region Oykonym)


Mixing the affixation method with the conversion method in toponymy often leads to a misinterpretation of the motives of the toponyms. The above verses are based on the conversion of artificial words into place names.

Topoformants are observed in simple artificial oykonyms. According to A.L. Khromov, topoformants are suffixes that form toponyms from the upheave lexicon. Topoformants are suffixes or equivalent auxiliary morphemes used as a means of toponymic word formation. Hence, topoformants are additions specific to the creation of toponyms. In the oykonym of Namangan region there are oykonyms with topoformants -ak, -gan, -g’on, -mon, -cha: Hisorak (Chust r.), Hovuzak, Rezak, Navzak (Pop r.), Bolanak (Chor. r.), Poromon (Yangi. r.), Porosmon (Tora. r.), Khojand (Tora. r.), Pungon (Pop r.), Kandigon (Tora. r.), Naymuncha (Tora. r.).

Based on the morphological basis of simple oykonyms, the following structural models are available:
1. Oykonyms consisting of noun appellee: Ishonch, Sohibkor, Olvaloriz, Tokuvchi (Nam. c.), Guzar, Yoshlik (Kasan. d.), Tolqin (Nor. d.).
2. Oykonyms consisting of adjective appellee: Madaniy, Ozod, Obod, Zarbdor (Nam. c.), Obodon (Kasan., Tora. d.), Gozal, Yaydoq (Nor. d.).
3. Oykonyms consisting of verb appellee: Changitma (Nor. d.), Tosar (Nam. c.), Birlashgan (Tora. d.).

The names of settlements with more than one lexical basis are compound oykonyms. Compound oykonyms are made by the composition method.

According to the morphological basis and structural model of the compound oykonym, the following types are observed:
I. Compound oykonyms in the noun + noun model: Gulbog, Qadamboy (Nam. c.) Dashtbog, Kolkurgan (Nam. d.), Obtozor (Nor. d.), Boruiyat (Chust d.) Buloqbosh (Kasan., Chust, Pop, Yangi. d.), such as Buloqbuyi (Chust d.).

II. Compound oykonyms in adjective + noun model: Balandariq (Uychi, Uchkur. d.), Balandkoprik (Uchkur. d.), Yangikhayot, Yangitong (Nam. c.), Uzunjishloq, Yangishahar, Yangiyul, Orta kocha (Kasan. d.), Oger (Nam. c.), Oqqir (Chust d.), Oqtol (Chust d.), Qotom (Yangi. d.), Oqtoosh (Tora., Uychi, Chust d.), Oktepa (Kasan., Pop, Yangi. d.), Oqqum (Ming. d.), Oqterak (Chor. d.), Qizilyoci (Yangi. d.), Qizilqiyvoq (Yangi. d.), Qizilqum (Ming. d.), Qiziltepa (Chust d.), Qiziltov (Nor. d.), Qiziltol (Ming. d.), Qiziltosh (Chust d.). In the occurrence of oykonyms in this model yangi, eski, oq, qora, qizil, sariq, katta, kichik, mayda, baland, yuqori, do’ng, o’rtq, quy, past, keng, tor, chuquar, uzun such as character-specific attributes are actively involved. The fact that there are 8-10 names with oq, qizil, and yangi adjectives among the oykonyms we have collected is proof of our opinion.

Some of the names in the adjective + noun model are in the form of adjective + oykonymic indicator: Ortqishloq (Ming. d.), Eskiqishloq, Yangiqishloq, Yangier, Yangichek, Yukoriqishloq (Pop d.), Pastguzar (Uychi d.), Qiziravot (Uychi d.).

III. Adjective + compound noun model: Kichik Qurama, Kichik Tashbulak, Katta Tashbulak, Yukor Girvan, Kuyi Girvan, Orta Girvan, Kuyi Rovuston, Yukor Rovuston, Orta Rovuston (Nam. c.), Yusori Choja, Yangi Fergana (Nor. d.), Yuqori Chodak (Pop d.), Past Mogilios (Tora. d.), Katta Mogul (Uchkur. d.). The oykonyms in this model are the result of the expansion of the address of one population and, as a result, the division into known, ie, yuqori, quy, o’rtq, baland, past parts, the formation of one next to another and naming them on the basis of opposition.

IV. Compound oykonyms in the noun + adjective model; In Uzbekistan, including Namangan region, the most common place names in the model of noun + adjective, i.e noun + obod form. The word “obod” in Tajik means ob - water, obod - watery, watery groundwater. The word is used to refer to urban, rural, and residential areas in general. The basic meaning is “flowing”.

In the oykonym of Namangan region, the oykonyms of the noun + obod format model can be grouped as follows:
   b) proper noun + obod format model compound oykonym: Such as Nuraliobod (Yangi.d.), Eraliobod (Pop d.), Qodirabad (Tora.d.), Hasanabad (Nam.c.). Also, although a little, there are also oykonyms in the model of adjective + obod format: Yangiabud (Chor., Ming., Pop, Tora., Uchkur.d.).

Evidence shows that there are more than 20 well-known names in the region’s oykonym. This shows the activity of making oykonims in modern Uzbek toponymy, including regional oikonymy, with obod format, in particular, in the model of noun+ obod format.
Structural-Typological Classification of Oyconyms (On the Example of Namangan Region Oyconym)

V. Compound oyconyms in the number + noun model: Yakkasada, Mingterak, Mingchinor, Uchyyogoch (Nam. c.), Beshketmon, Chorbog (Koson. d.), Qoshqishloq, Topsa, Yakkatol, Topsa, Qirqchek (Ming. d.), Uchuyli NCG, Qo’shminor NCG (Pop. d.).

There are a number of oyconyms based on uch words: Uchyyogoch, Uchkuprik, Uchtepaa, Uchuyli, Uchkurgan, Uchbolar.
Uchuyli oyconym is also found in the Uchuylik variant.

Oyconymic indicators are actively used as a second component in the morphological structure of compound oyconyms: Gulqishloq (Tora.d.), Yorgishloq (Chust d.), Yokrurgan (Uychi d.), Mirzaravoi (Uychi d.), Navkent (Yangi.d.), Shurkent (Chust d.), Norinkapa (Nor.d.); Peshtkurgan (Chor.d.), Khalfatopi (Uchkur.d.), Kyrgyzmahalla (Uychi, Uchkur.d.), Kirqchek (Ming.d.), Koshche (Nor.d.). Their structure is also, of course, in the above models.

Lexical units used in the composition of compound and complex toponyms, indicating the type of object and the type of toponym, are toponymic indicators [6.125]. For example, village, mountain, town, river, stream, spring, hill.

Each language toponym has lexical units used as an indicator.

Toponymic indicators are divided into the following types depending on which object they refer to:
1) oikonomic indicators;
2) hydronymic indicators;
3) oronomic indicators;
4) necronymic indicators;
5) agroominic indicator.

Toponymic indicators are a type of toponymic indicators. Lexical units used in the structure of oikonym, representing the concept of housing, distinguishing one type of oikonym from another, are oikonomic indicators. For example, Shahar, kent, ovul qorgon: Tashkent, Navkent, Shynkent, Uchkkurgan, Yangikurgan, Khojakishloq, Yangikishloq.

Oyconymic indicators are added to various appellations and characterize their toponyms, in particular, oikonym, which serve to form the population’s address as a special nickname - oikonym.

Oyconymic indicators, like other indicators, perform the following onomastic functions:
1) oikonym indicates the type of object it represents, concretizes;
2) the joint comes as a component in the formation of complex oyconyms and participates in the naming of the object;
3) characterizes the object;
4) distinguishes an object from other such objects [7.29; 49-95].

Logical and linguistic similarities and differences in the field of toponymic, in particular, oyconymic indicators show that the toponymy of all languages is based on the same toponymic principles and laws, differing only in their linguistic expression.

The following types of compound oyconyms formed with oyconymic indicators are observed:
1. Compound toponyms with qorgon content. In historical sources there are oikonomic indicators such as ma’mura, kasaba, qorgon.

The word kasaba is Persian-Tajik and means town, big village [8.37]. These oyconymic indicators are observed in the same sense in the works of Alisher Navoi and Bobur: Amir Qasim Anwar ... is in the town of Harjard in Jam kasaba. (Alisher Navoi. “Majolis un – nafoz”, p. 5) The kasbasas on the north side of the Sayhun River: one is Akhs. (Bobur. Boburnoma, P. 8)

In “Boburnoma” the word is used in many places in the sense of the city. The word kasaba is not mentioned in the Uzbek dictionary. Our observations show that the kasaba is now one of the obsolete words.

The word kurgan has many meanings, and the following meanings are mentioned in explanatory dictionaries [9.641]: In particular, the word “kurgan” is also used in the sense of a castle, a city. The word kurgan is also used in “Boburnoma”. Bobur also used the word kurgan in the urban sense: “At this time a strange event took place, I was present, the Akhs kurgan took place on a high cliff ...” (“Boburnoma”, P. 9) Babur had previously used the word kasaba in relation to Akhs, but instead used the word kurgan.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, the urban meaning of the word kurgan is archaic, but in the toponymy of Uzbekistan, including Namangan region, it is observed in many oykonims. The compound oyconyms formed with the kurgan indicator are in the following models:

a) noun + kurgan indicator: Yorkurgan (Uychi d.), Turakurgan, Khojakurgan (Koson.d.), Tashkurgan, Kaklikkurgan (Chust d.), Kumkurgan, Kyrgyzkurgan, Kolkurgan (Nam. c.), Kyrgyzkurgan (Kyrgyz);
b) adjective+ kurgan indicator: Yangikurgan, Karakurgan, Shurkurgan (Nam. d.), Tepakurgan (Pop d.), Pesakurgan (Chor. d.), Yangikurgan (Yangi. d.);
c) number + kurgan indicator: Such as Beshkurgan (Nor. d.), Uchkkurgan (Uchkur. d.).

So, in history, the words kasaba // kasabot, kent, kat, kurgan also expressed the concept of residential areas. Now they are replaced by the words village, town. In the region, there are also a few forms of the kurgan oyconym indicator - a kurgancha oyconym: Kichik kurgancha, Katta kurgancha (Tora. d.), Khoja kurgancha (Uchkur d.).
Structural-Typological Classification of Oyconyms (On the Example of Namangan Region Oyconym)

2. Compound oyconyms with qishlaq. The term kishlak is defined in dictionaries as “a point where the population is mostly engaged in agricultural activities; posvolka” [10.589]. The etymology of this word is associated with the word winter, which expresses the concept of season. In some terminological dictionaries it is interpreted as “winter place”, “winter residence”.

The word kishlak is gishlak, kishlak in a number of Turkic languages, including Azerbajjani; kystau in the Kazakh language; kysylau in Bashkir; kystyk in Yakut; gysylak in Turkmen, kysyiak in Kyrgyz; kyshtu in Altai; xystag in Khakas; occurs in the Tuvan language in the form of kystag, used in the meanings of “winter address”, “winter migration place”, “winter, wintering place” [11.276-277].

So, kishlak is a common Turkish word, it is present in almost all Turkic languages and has the same meaning. Also, the word Turkish village in Ukrainian means “home” in the form of kishloko.[12.2] in the Moldavian language it is used in the form of kysile, “village”, “winter house”, in Bulgarian dialects kshla, in krsila forms “field near the garden”, “autumn mountain pastures”, “winter barn” [13].

According to linguists, the kishlak noun was formed in the ancient Turkic language from the kish noun with the suffix -la and the winter verb with the suffix -g [14.448]. Meaning “a place where the inhabitants go to the fields in the summer and return in the winter”; the present meaning is based on that meaning. According to Sh. Rahmatullayev, in the process of language development, the consonant g at the end of the word kishlak was replaced by the consonant q, the vowel a or the vowel, and the sign of hardness of the vowel i was lost: qishlaq > qusla+h+g > quishlag’ > qishlaq > qishlaq. This word in colloquial speech is also pronounced in the kishlag style [15.555-556].

In Namangan region, there are 8 kishlak oyconym: Boyqishloq (Chor.d.), Yorgishloq (Chust d.), Jiyaqishloq, Khojaqishloq (Nam. d.), Ortagishloq (Ming. d.), Uzangishloq (Kason. d.), Gulqishloq, Korkandqishloq (Nam., Uchkur., Ming. d.). The compound oyconyms with kishlak content are also mainly in the noun + kishlak indicator, adjective + rural indicator model.

3. Mahalla compound oyconyms: Arambmahalla (Chust t.), Zavodmahalla (Pop d.), Lolimahalla (Nam.c.), Mozormahalla (Chust d.), Pastmahalla (Chust d.), Tatarmahalla (Yangi.d.), Khojammahalla (Uychi d.), Kipchakmahalla (Uychi d.), Kyrgyzmahalla (Uychi, Uchqu.d.) Such names are mainly in the noun + noun model, formed by adding a neighborhood indicator to more ethnonyms.

4. Compound oyconyms with kapa content: Such as Beshkapata (Uychi d., Nam. d.), Jiydakapata (Uychi d.), Norinkapata (Nor.d.).

5. Compound oyconym with chek content: Koshcheck (Nor.d.), Yangicheck (Uychi d.), Kiricheck (Ming. d.), Shahrikhoncheck (Uchkur. d.).

6. Compound oyconyms with Kent content. As in the group of oyconyms of Uzbekistan, in the oyconym of Namangan region there are also oyconyms with kent structure: Khojashehkert, Habidkert, Karachashurkert, Zarkent, Navkent (Yangi. d.), Shurkent (Yangi. d., Chust d.).

Kent (Sughd - house, apartment) - the name of a place on the ground in Turan in the early and Middle Ages. The word is found in the Sogdian inscriptions and in the works of Arab geographers in the form of kat, kas, kand, kent, in “DIwanui lugati turk”, originally meant a walled courtyard inhabited by one or more families. Later, the kent became an integral part of place (village, city) names. In East Turkestan and Iran, the word kent is also found in some place names [16.551]. For example, Najmiddin al-Nasafi’s work also mentions the names of dozens of towns and villages, such as Akhsikas, Yorkas, Banokas, and Boykand [17].

Although the word Kent is now obsolete, it is found in the toponyms of Uzbekistan, such as Tashkent, Gazalkent, Mogulkent, Navkent, Mirkent, KaziKent. In the oyconym of Namangan region, the indicator “kent” is observed mainly in the composition of rural names. From the above, it is clear that kent is the meaning of kent, kishlak, shahar indicators.

Currently, the archaic kent indicator is used in some official sources, including the media, on television in the urban sense. For example, Our main kent is becoming more beautiful day by day. (From TV) In this sentence, the main kent is Tashkent.

7. Shahar content compound oyconyms: Such as Yangishahar (Kasan. d.), Qorashahar (Ming. d.).

8. Compound oyconyms with top content: Paskitop, Pichantop, Khalifatop, Uljatop, Kattatop (Uchkur. d.), Boytopi, Kaltopi, Margilantop (Nor. d.).

9. Compound oyconyms with ravot content: Mirzaravot, Qiziravot (Uychi d.).

The lexical units involved in the formation of toponyms are called topolexems. Topolexems are historically independent lexical units that have approached the affix over time and lost some of their lexical meaning. There are different opinions about the characteristics of such language units. B.A. Serebrennikov, thinking about such units: “Toponymy creates words in a word-formation model of a particular language that have no meaning in the language. These words can be called topolexemas [18.37]. According to A.L. Khromov, topolexems include two types of morphemes:

a) morphemes that do not occur anywhere else in the composition of toponyms;

b) morphemes that were once used in a specific language, later obsolete and preserved only in the composition of toponyms.
Structural-Typological Classification of Oyconyms (On the Example of Namangan Region Oyconym)

10. Compound oyconyms with aul content. The aul is a gathering place for nomadic herders. This name is derived from the \( a: v \) form of the verb \( a: v \), which means \( topla \) in the ancient Turkic language, with the suffix - \( (u) l \) in the Uzbek language. \( a: v- + u + a > vu > avu \) [15.247].

Although the \( aul \) oyconymic indicator is not currently used for settlements, Uzbekistan’s system of place names, including There is an aul in Namangan region Chindoovul (Kasan. d.), Ovul (Nam. d.) Soyovul (Kason. d.), Qazogovul (Nor. d.), Uchkur. d., Ming. d., Kasan. d.), Qayragachovul, Altishovul, Tolovul (Ming. d.), Sozakovul, Boyovul (Nor. d.).

11. Compound oyconyms containing katak // katay: Yorkatay (Uychi d.).

12. Compound oyconym with hayat content. There are two different written words of hayat, translated from Arabic into Uzbek, “life, living”; “a courtyard, surrounded by a wall or fence” [20.254-259]. The word has been adapted to Uzbek dialects and Turkmen in various forms. Hayat in oral dialects in the variant of hayat “life, living”; It is used in the Turkmen language in the form of hayat in the following senses: 1) a courtyard surrounded by a wall; 2) wall [21.708]. In the Uzbek dialects of Northeastern Tajikistan, Surkhandarya and Balikchi, it is used in the form of hayat in the sense of a plot of land, a private garden [22.106]. In the dialects of Namangan region, the word is used in the Hayat variant in the sense of yard. In this sense, it is found in the Onhayat (Uychi d.) oyconym. Oyconym is also used in the Onhayot variant in official sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Oyconymic indicators</th>
<th>The amount of oyconyms made on their basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kurgan</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kurgancha</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kapa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chek</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kishlak</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mahalla</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Shahar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ravot</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Aul</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Katay (Katak)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hayat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Onhayat // Onhayot means a settlement consisting of ten courtyards and a garden. Initially, the village had ten yards, ie ten farm yards, and lived as a garden. Later, with the increase in population and migration from other parts, the village was built. In the process of socio-economic development, the village received the status of a town.

CONCLUSION

Evidence shows that in the regional oyconym, the kurgan, kishlak oyconyms play a significant role. There are very few compound oyconyms based on dialectal oyconymic indicators such as ravot, chek, kent, top containing historical katay (katak), hayat.

This is a peculiarity of Namangan regional oyconym, which in turn distinguishes the regional oyconym from other regional oyconyms.

VII. Compound oyconyms in the isophalal compound model. Although the ethnic composition of the population of Namangan region is mainly Uzbek, in some parts of the region also live ethnic Tajiks. Since this ethnic situation in the region also influenced the formation of oyconyms, the Persian-Tajik stratum was also involved in the formation of oyconyms, albeit to a lesser extent. For example, Bogishamol (Kasan., Chor.d.), Baghi Eram (Chust d.), Hazratishoh (Chor.d.), Qalapoyon (Chust d.).

Intricate oyconyms. The names of settlements in the form of phrases and sentences are complex: Mustaqillikning 5 yilligi, Xalqlar dostligi (Nam.c.), Otoldi (Chust d.), Kelingochdi (Pop d.).

REFERENCES
Structural-Typological Classification of Oyconyms (On the Example of Namangan Region Oyconym)

3) Ulugov N. Historical and linguistic study of Uzbek hydronyms: Philol. fan. doctors. ... diss. avtoref. - Tashkent, 2010 – P. 204.

There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.