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# TOPONYMS REFLECTING THE NATURAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS OF THE JIZZAKH REGION

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## Abstract:

The article presents a linguistic classification of a group of toponyms that reflect the natural and geographical conditions of the Jizzakh oasis, as well as the toponyms are grouped according to their lexical-semantic characteristics and subjected to linguistic analysis. The theoretical ideas in the article are confirmed on the basis of rich factual material.

## Keywords

toponym, geographical names, fauna, flora, soil, territory, oasis, surroundings, underground resources, phytotoponym, written monuments, affix, nature, monuments of the ancient Turkish language.

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## Introduction

The natural and geographical conditions of the area play an important role in the emergence of toponyms. Geographic names often arise to distinguish one object from another.

Names reflecting the nature of the area, i.e. flora and fauna, and characteristic features of the soil, are of great importance for historical geography and geology. Over time, nature may change, and individual representatives of the animal world of plants may disappear, but the names of places that arose on their basis are preserved, i.e. imprints of the past remain in them; such toponyms can be “witnesses” of the past landscape, the world of plants and animals of a certain territory.

Toponyms characterizing the nature of the region are divided into the following main groups according to lexical and semantic characteristics:

- 1) vocabulary reflecting the flora of the region;
- 2) vocabulary reflecting the fauna of the region;
- 3) vocabulary reflecting the riches of the subsoil and soil;
- 4) vocabulary reflecting natural phenomena;
- 5) vocabulary reflecting the celestial space.

Below we will talk about the original lexemes of toponyms that reflect the flora of the region being studied, i.e. about toponyms that arose on the basis of the names of plants (trees, grasses, etc.), which in toponymic science are called phytotoponyms.

Phytotoponyms reflect the plant world of a certain territory. Toponyms of this type have been known for a long time. The betaga-fescue grass is mentioned in “Babur-nama” - a written monument of the Middle Ages (Z.M. Babur, 1958).

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The toponym Kamishlok is also, in our opinion, the most ancient, kamish - reed - grows in wetlands, also in places where groundwater is close to the earth's surface, the affix - lok (ok) - is ancient Turkic, denotes plurality.

In the modern Uzbek language, the variants Kamishlok are used // Kamishok, Kamishzor - an area where reeds abound. The ancient name, Kamishzor, belongs to a later period.

It is known that plants are inextricably linked with the material life of the people, and also play a significant role in human life and economic activity. Naturally, plants were a source of raw materials and fodder for livestock farming. These extralinguistic factors played a significant role in the transition of plant names to geographical names.

Phytonymic names served as a guide in the agricultural and livestock life of the tribe and clan. This is how phytotoponyms like: Kamishlok - an area abounding in reeds, Sarimsokli - lit. with garlic, Tobilgili - with meadowsweet, Betagali - with shrubs, and Pidina - with mint. Multilingual in origin, multi-age in education.

The phytotoponyms of the study area according to the type of plant names involved are very diverse and interesting. The initial lexemes of toponyms are: reed-reed, tol - willow, willow, kairagoch - elm, here - mulberry, kungirbosh - a type of grass, daraxt - tree, urik - apricot, galla - grain, to'qay-weave, reed thickets, buston - garden, landscaped, uruf - seed, tobilgi // tobulgu - meadowsweet, St. John's wort, terak - poplar, chorvok - garden, fenced on four sides, olma - apple, ogach - tree, sada - thick elm, sarimsok - garlic, tikon - thorn, pista - pistachio tree, miya - licorice, buttermilk // makta - cotton plant, chinor plane tree, kovrak - small-fruited kuzinia, kovul - prickly caper, cumin - Indian cumin, zhukhori - zhugara, sorghum, gandum - grain, gilos cherry, gul - flower, betaga - shrub, arpopoya - field sown with sperm, boychechak - snowdrop, binafsha - violet, etc.

To denote the general concept of a tree in the region under study, the word "darakht" is more often used, but the Turkic word "yogoch", "ogoch" has been preserved.

Based on semantic characteristics, toponyms denoting the flora of the region can be grouped as follows:

toponyms, the original words of which are the names of fruit-bearing trees: gilos - cherry, olma - apple, here - mulberry, uzum - grapes, urik - apricot, etc.

The names of streets, mahallas, villages, gardens, etc. are formed through the names of fruit-bearing trees.

Possession suffixes actively participate in the formation of such toponyms: - li // - face, - chi - and the affix of plurality - zor -, there are also affix-free formations when the toponym is equal to the base, for example, gilos - street name, olmazor - name of mahalla, olmachi - name mahalla, tutli is the name of the village, yakkatut is the name of the village, etc.

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b) toponyms, the initial words of which are the names of unfruitful trees. The following names are mainly involved in topogenesis: archa - juniper, archali; willow, Taldy (Kaz), Tolly (Uzb), Tollisoy, Yakkatol, Katortol; Kayragoch - Kayragochli; thick garden elm, Sadaovul, etc.

c) Toponyms, the original words of which are the names of grasses and other forage crops: kovrak - Kovrak solin, ut – yellow grass, yantok Korayantok, boychechak: binafsha, kovul - Kovulzhar, etc.

There are many names with the component "hum" flower, rose: Gulzor, Guliston, Gulobod, Gulchambar - the names of streets in the city of Jizzakh and a number of districts.

d) Toponyms, the original lexemes of which denote melons and melons: Kovun kesti, an area in the Gallya-Aral region, Kovun - melon. Kovunchi village in Jizzakh region; pilla - cocoon - Pillakor - street in the city of Jizzakh; toza uruk - selected seeds - Toza uruk - village in Gallya-Aral region; galla - grain Galla-oral - the center of the Galla-Aral region.

2) Toponyms derived from the names of the animal world.

They indicate the habitats of animals, insects, and birds in the named objects, their abundance, as well as any connections between the objects and animals.

This group of toponyms as a whole is not as numerous as names reflecting flora;

Many of these lexemes are found in isolated cases, and few of them are names of fish.

The names of animals participating in the toponyms of the studied region can be divided into the following groups:

a) toponyms formed from the names of wild animals, insects, and birds;

b) toponyms derived from the names of domestic animals.

Wild animals: pendant - Kulontepa, hill, taka-takali, Takabaro - areas in the mountains, storms - Burtesken area, cousin - name of the area;

Domestic animals: street - Ulok-kamalgich, area, Sigir, Siyir - Siyir-tepa - hill, veins - Zhilkikhaidar - pastures, Ot-Otjolu (kirg) trail; akhta (mong) - horse, Akhtakhona kiya - mountain slope; eshak - Eshakuldi - donkey died - populated area; ram - base - Ram base - farm; Nor - male camel - Norzhigilgan - camel fell - area.

Birds: Kirgovul-pheasant, Taskara - vulture; Lailak uya - stork's house; Bedana - quail; Burgutli - a locality where golden eagles are abundant - names of localities in mountainous regions.

Reptiles: Toshbakali - lit. with a turtle; Chiyonni (li) - with a scorpion, Zhairakhona, Zairakana (Kyrgyzstan) - the abode of Porcupines; ilon - snake - Ilonli, Ilonlisoy - names of reservoirs and localities.

Pisces: Baliklikul, Baliklia - lake with fish, - the name of the lake and the area.

The terms denoting the animal world are very significant in the toponymy of the region and have a long history. For example: the name of the ancient canal is Tuyattartar - lit. "camel pulling" has existed for a very long time, but when exactly it appeared, or whether there was another name, is difficult to say. There are various legends of a religious nature about the construction of this canal among local people, none of which can explain the origin of its name.

It seems to us that during the construction of the canal, camels were considered the main means of transport. Perhaps water from the Zerafshan River for the canal was extracted with the help of camels, which set in motion primitive water-pumping (carousel-type) units, which can only be assumed.

Words denoting the rich fauna in the toponyms of the region indicate that in the past the population was oriented in mountainous areas not only with the help of the names of the relief, landscape, and flora but also by the abundance of animals characteristic of a particular area.

5. In the formation of toponyms of Jizzakh, lexemes that reflect the celestial space participate as initial ones: Hulkar-Saturn; Nurak - luminary; Kuk - meaning "sky", celestial space. Nurak is the name of a peak in the Farish Mountains. Hulkar - a rural gathering of citizens.

3. Lexemes denoting the wealth of the subsoil underlie the following toponyms: kum sand - from it Kumlimozor; - salt - tuzkon "salt lake"; simob - mercury - Simob tuba (tepa) - mercury hill; kumush - silver kumushli - "silver"; oltin, zar - meaning "gold" - Oltinsoy - sai with gold, Zartepa - golden hill, marzhon - pearl Marzhonbulok - literally, pearl spring; sut - milk - Sutli buns - lit. milk spring, the water of which is white, with a predominance of lime; Dor//der-shale - from it Deriston, where the shale deposits are located.

Such toponyms often indicate not only the existing but also the unknown resources of the subsoil of the region we are studying. Names indicating the richness of the subsoil and soil are found exclusively in mountainous regions.

4. Lexemes associated with natural phenomena are recorded in the following toponyms: shamol - wind - Shamolgokh - an area where winds are frequent; Shamol tegmas - lit. the wind does not reach - an area in the mountains where the wind does not penetrate; ate - road - Elning yuli - wind road; Dovul - hurricane, buron wind, blizzard, storm - Buronchi Buranny; tupon // tufon - hurricane, typhoon - Tupon - an area where a typhoon whistles more often.

These toponyms are also found exclusively in mountainous areas, which indicates a harsh mountain climate. The people gave these names to mountainous areas with absolute accuracy.

Toponyms, reflecting the natural and geographical conditions of the region, have semantic features denoting flora and fauna, mineral resources and soil, as well as natural phenomena and celestial space. They indicate that in the past the population in mountainous areas was oriented using the names of the relief, landscape, flora and fauna, mountain gorges, sai, etc., characteristic of a particular area.

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