



The Issue of Microtoponyms in Onomastics

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Abstract: *This article presents macro- and microtoponyms, the views of scientists on this issue, including some microtoponyms in Kokand, their names in the previous, Soviet and independence years.*

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The classification of toponyms is diverse. Various linguistic factors are used as a basis and criteria in determining and defining the types of place names. In this regard, some articles have been published in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, which identify effective ways to classify toponyms.

In toponymy there are concepts of macro- and microtoponyms. UralboyOripov, who conducted the research on "Linguistic analysis of macro and microtoponymy of Nurata district" shows that the level of study of microtoponymy is directly related to the nature of the subject under study:

1. The wider the area of material collected for the topic, more microtoponyms have been studied in such studies. Microtoponymy material has a more episodic analysis ...
2. The more limited and small the area selected for the topic, such as in the works we see that microtoponymy materials are more widely covered. In this work, the author has shed some light on the issue of macro and microtoponyms.

The concept of macro- and microtoponyms entered the Uzbek language in the 1960s. These comments of E. Begmatov in the pamphlet "Names and People" can be considered as the first information in Uzbek anthropology. Microtoponyms are well-known names for the smallest and smallest objects on earth. The Greek word *micros* means small, small.

Microtoponyms include the names of springs and springs, caves, mausoleums - streets and cul-de-sacs, bridges, offices and institutions, shops, restaurants, recreation areas and parks, meadows, streams, some river networks, streams; from archeological monuments: madrasas, various buildings, minarets, as well as famous houses of *guzars* and *mahallas*, walls, castles, palaces, gates and others. Such microtoponyms make up thousands and several thousand names in the Uzbek language.

One of the macro-scales in the Uzbek language is toponyms. They are the famous house of natural geographical and artificial (man-made) objects located on the land part of the Earth's surface. The macro scale of toponyms includes 11 micro scales. These are *oykonim*, *komonim*, *urbanonim*, *agroonim*, *necronim*, *terronim*, *regionim*, *dromonim*, *horonim*, *drimonim*, *insulonim*.

In fact, the smaller the boundary of the area under study, the more microtoponyms the researcher encounters.

Kokand is one of the most densely populated ancient cities in Central Asia, divided into 12 districts, which include 540 mahallas. Neighborhoods are called by different names.

We aim to inform our people as much as possible about the causes and etymology of forgotten, written sources on the history of the city, archival documents, preserved in the memory of the people, some of which have been restored by independence.

The anonymous scientist N. Ahunov pointed out that toponyms are divided into several types, such as: 1) oikonims, 2) hydronyms, 3) oronyms, 4) agroonyms, 5) necronyms, 6) dramonyms.

The composition of microtoponyms of the city of Kokand is diverse.

The study of the existing set of words in the language into two groups, both appellative and onomastic, according to the naming and non-naming of topoobjects, of course, linguistics - linguistics studies from a scientific and practical point of view. It is noted in the work of I.Kholmurotov that toponyms, as well as oykonims are in practice part of the linguistic-lexical structure, ie a set of names consisting of onomastic lexicon, and apply to both the laws of language and the laws of nomenclature (onomastics).

Ya.Avlakulov linear objects intended for walking, movement in the city, ie streets, roads, boulevards, lanes, boulevards, alleys, waterways, beaches and objects of this type as well-known godonyms (Greek godos - street, road + onoma - famous at) uses the term.

According to the materials collected by us, the oykonims from the micro-objects of the city of Kokand can be divided into the following periods.

This periodicity can be seen through the few examples given in the table.

XIX-XXI CENTURIES		
1. Names of the period of Kokand khanate:	2. Names of the colonial period:	3. Names of the years of independence:
1. Beggar.	1. Rose Luxembourg.	1. Light.
2. Minister.	2. Furmanov.	2. Rais.
3. Hamdam Fatherhood	3. Izvestia.	3. Hamdam Fatherhood.
4. Machchoyi.	4. Voroshilov.	4. Parpashabof.
5. Mirgulshanboy.	5. Moriz Torez.	5. Mirgulshanboy.
6. Bekbo'tabek.	6. Aurora.	6. Bekbo'tabek.
7. Ulkansoy.	7. International.	7. Ulkansoy.
8. Ashur Mirzo.	8. Academician Bardin.	8. Ashur Mirzo.
9. Risolachi.	9. Vorovskiy.	9. Risolachi.
10. Bedding.	10. Privokzalnaya.	10. Bedding.
11. Muxayyir.	11. Batumi.	11. Muxayyir.
12. Mirzo Yodgor.	12. Collective farmer.	12. Mirzo Yodgor.
13. Karbasbof	13. Communal.	13. Karbasbof

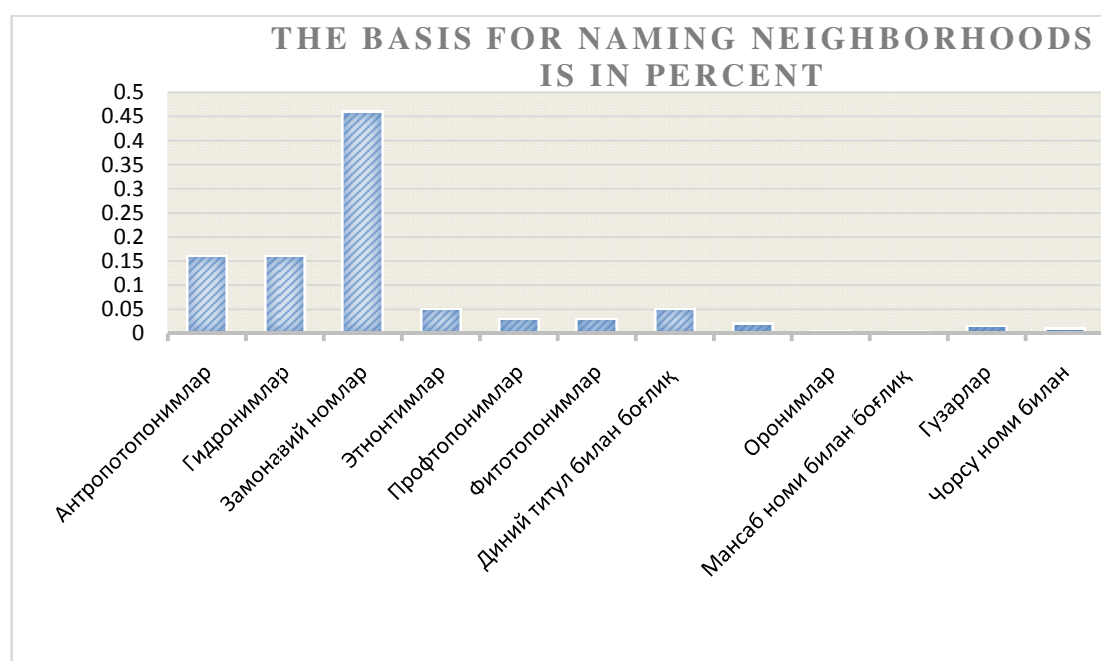
During the years of independence, the city's monuments were renamed with historical names. Examples are Abu Tayyib Hoqandi, Aziztepa, Azimboy Kushbegi, Alachabof, Alimqul Dodhoh, Amir Umarmhan, Andavasoz, Arziktepa, Aravasoz, Aspjallob, Achchik Kol, Bakovul, Bandi Eshon, Bakhmalbof, Boyon, Bobobek, Buloqbo , Bek Botabek, Bekbachcha, Beklarbegi, Valikhon tora,

Vaqf Chorsu, Darhon, Davronbek, Degrezlik, Jiydali bog, Jiyakchilik, Jahonoro, Zargarigar, Zarrinsaroy, Istanbul, Istiqlol, Islam Mirzo, Kitabdor Mirzo, Kandakor, Konigil, Koktonli ota, Konchilik, Korpabof, Mahram, Mavlavi Yuldosh, Misgarig, Mingoyim, Muqimiy, Mulla Boshmon, Naymancha, Namangan, Akbulak, Oquylik, Oktash, Obi rahmat, Oktepasay, Oftoboyim, Poyakilik, Polat Rayumzli, Rabek, Po'bek, Risolachi, Rojiy Khoqandi, Sarboz, Sarbon, Sarbotir, Sabir Abdulla, Taroqchilik, Tegirmonboshi, Tojik, Toshloq, Tashkent, Turkiston, Tokqizbulak, Urgench, Usmon Nosir, Usta Bazar, Furqat, Fazliy, Khalifa Safa, Hamdam Otaliq, Khojand, Xonaqox, Chankatlik, Chinnisoz, Chilangan, Shaldiramoq, Shahsuvor, Shaykhoni bolo, Shaykhoni Poyon, Sherqadam, Shakhrisabz, Shaykhulislam, Elakbof, Egarchilik, Eski Qorgan, Yorg'on, Ormonbek, Qodirjon Haydarov, Qog'ozgar, Qoshariq, Qurghoncha ... According to the data of the XIX century, there were more than 240 mahallas in Kokand, and in the XX century the mahallas were enlarged.

When the Kokand city administration studied the “Dislocation of Streets and Multi-Storey Houses in the Neighborhoods” and the “Sector List” (as of February 2021), there were 66 MFYs in the city, covering about 750 streets. It was seen that the existing MFYs are now divided into 4 sectors, as they were previously divided into four sectors.

Sector 1 (western part of the city) includes 16 mahallas, Sector 2 (eastern part of the city) includes 16 mahallas, Sector 3 (northern part of the city) includes 17 mahallas, Sector 4 (southern part of the city) includes 17 mahallas. enters.

More than 10-25 streets are attached to the existing mahallas.



As can be seen in the diagram, today the largest part of the structure of the names of mahallas of Kokand consists of modern names, anthroponyms, and partially hydronyms.

It should be noted that topoformants (-bof, -garchilik, -doz) found in some of these oikonyms are rarely used in objects selected by other toponymic studies.

Thus, the study of microtoponyms of the city of Kokand will be the main scientific and spiritual source that unites the past and future of the people.

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