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BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE ETYMOLOGY OF SOME OYKONIMS IN OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract

This article analyzes the names of places in our country, such as Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Khiva, Urgench, Samarkand, in the first grade textbook "Picture of the Motherland" and tells about the importance of such information for children. '

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After gaining independence, the focus on education will increase. The first President Islam Karimov has made significant reforms in this area. It is no exaggeration to say that in the next 5 years, the education system will be renewed. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev dated November 6, 2020 "On measures to develop education and science in the new period of development of Uzbekistan" is important as it focuses on extraction. The created National Curriculum is more practice-oriented than radically different from the State Education Standard, which in turn requires more knowledge and skills from the teacher. Primary education is the foundation of knowledge. How strong he is, of course, depends on the coach. As students progress through high school, their learning becomes more complex. Children should be given a brief explanation of in-depth topics so that they do not have difficulty in mastering them. Only then will the child fully understand the topic and be able to continue it. In this article, we will look at the story "Picture of the Motherland" in the 1st grade textbook "Reading", the names of places and their etymology.

When he first enters school, he is eager to explore and understand the world. Of course, any mature person should first of all understand himself and be proud of his past. Because without feeling it, a person does not look to the future, does not find motivation, and a person who knows who his ancestors are, tries to reach a higher level to become a suitable generation for them.

The names given to all living and non-living things in the universe give information about their past and future. For example, our people pay a lot of attention to choosing a name for a baby, because we have seen that the right name for a child affects his development as an adult. Also, the names of places where people have lived since ancient times give us a variety of information, such as the language of the time and its appearance. For example, let's take a look at Chimgan. Mahmud Qashqari'sDevonilug'at at-turk says, "Chumgon is a grassy, sweet parting." According to S. Karayev, "ChimyonChashmadiyon means a lot of water and Chilkon means a lot of deposits" [7]. However, the name of the village is due to the fact that it is located in a green valley with a unique latitude.

Onomastics is the study of names in linguistics. Toponymy is a category of place names used to study

place names. Toponymy is a branch of anthropology that organizes place names. Oronim (mountains, hills, peaks, ridges, etc.), hydronyms (oceans, rivers, lakes, seas, canals, streams, etc.), khoronim (deserts, sands, natural places), oykonim (famous places of cities, villages, mahallas, etc.), ekklezonim (mosques, churches, monasteries, etc.), dromonim (famous roads of underground, overground, underwater and surface roads), necronyms (graves, cemeteries) and the famous place of this type of holy shrine).

Let's go back to the textbook and read the story. When we talk about the image of our Motherland, we see the uniqueness of our history, the tolerance of our people. The names of some regions and cities of our country will be mentioned during this topic. We can also teach children about the past of our country by introducing them to the meaning of these names.

In the story we are studying, "the great capital - Tashkent, the symbolic Samarkand, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, the newly opened Urgench and Khiva, the beautiful monuments Karshi, Termez and Navoi" [6] Let's take a look at the history. Why are these cities given such qualities? We will look for the answer in these toponyms themselves.

The first information about the etymology of the modern Tashkent region, which in ancient times was called Choch, Shosh, is given by Chinese sources. Shi, Chjyeshi, Jach, Choch, Shoshbarchasi all of these names are given to this region in the stone sense. In Turkish sources, the name "Tashkent", which means the same "stone", is given. The fact that it is called a stone city is explained by the fact that the buildings in the area are made of stone, the strength of the castles. However, there are various confusions in this regard. [1]

Let's talk about the toponym Samarkand, which is still attracting tourists today, making it the capital of Amir Temur's state. It is believed that the toponym Samarkand is formed from the ancient Sogdian words "asmara" - stone, rock and "kand" - city, fortress.

In the chronicles of Alexander the Great (Alexander the Great) in Samarkand, in Morocco, in Sogdian inscriptions Smarakans, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mahmud Kashgari, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Mirkhand (XV century), the Spanish ambassador to the palace of Amir Temur Louis Gonzalez de Clavijo (XV century) in the works of Semizkent, in the Mongol story about Genghis Khan, there are several variants, such as Semizgen ("simisekan" miz fat, thick city), all of which show that the name Samarkand is very ancient and its origin (etymology) indicates that there is no definitive solution. There are many such examples.

As for the structure of the name Fergana, some sources state that the word means "small region" in Indo-Sanskrit, "valley between the mountains" in Persian, "closed valley". .

The earliest information about the ancient state of Fergana is given in Chinese sources dating back to the 2nd century BC. In Chinese sources, the Fergana governor is called "Dayuan" ("Davan"). Looking at the origin of the name of the Fergana region, researchers note that the word "Fergana" was written in the Sogdian inscriptions 13 centuries ago in the form "Pargana", "Pragana". According to the analysis, the toponym Parkon // Parkana // Pargana is a compound noun consisting of par + kon / kana / gona units. In the ancient Sogdian language, the par topolexeme means "wall or circular height" (par means "circle, circle, twisted, encircled" in Persian-Tajik pargar (compass), parma), may also be related to the words propeller), according to another interpretation par - in the sense of "high, high", "surrounded by a wall", -kon / -kana, -gana unit which, in general, represented the meaning of place. Opinions on the etymology of the Fergana toponym can be found in Chinese written sources and Sogdian documents, the name is used in ancient Chinese chronicles Dayuan, in Sogdian documents Parkona (Pargana, Fragana), and in Arabic sources Fergana. The par unit in Khoronim means "surrounded by heights" or "surrounded by mountains", -kon / -kana, and the singular part means "place, place, place, valley", and Fergana - It is correct to interpret it as "a place between mountain ranges" or "a valley surrounded by mountains." [8]

Now, let's take a look at our scholars' research on the place where our ancestor Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's umbilical cord blood was shed, his hometown, which he once dreamed of being his dream, and today Andijan, which is part of the valley. According to one legend, Adinajan, the daughter of Afrosiab, one of the rulers of Turanzamin, fell ill and came to the valley in search of a cure, and was healed by the healing air of the place. In honor of this, Afrosiab built a city here and named his daughter. But this is just a myth.

According to another version, the area was inhabited by various tribes called adok, andi, azok, and the name of Andijan is connected with it. There are also speculations that the Andi tribe lived here in ancient times and named Andijan as a "place of the Andes". There are speculations that the name of the first city fortress in the territory of modern Andijan was Andi, and the city was named in his honor.

In some foreign toponymic dictionaries, "Andikan" means a city on the river, [1]

"City of Flowers" - Namangan is interesting, what does the word mean? Archaeological excavations have shown that there are large salt deposits in the northern part of the valley. The area is believed to have been the site of a salt lake in the first century AD, hence the name "Salt Mine" in Persian. In time, the word took the form of Namangan. There are many theories about the origin of this name. This can be explained by the fact that the city played an important role on the Great Silk Road, as a transit area, was visited by traders of different nationalities and ethnic groups, and, of course, was named in each language. [1]

It is no secret that the Navoi region, which has a special place in the economy of Uzbekistan, is named in honor of the thinker Alisher Navoi.

The name of the Khiva fortress is connected with the name of the well "Khevak", and "Hey-vax" means a sign of contentment, satisfaction, and joy. Others have suggested that it means "empty, dry, empty, or hollow." Orientalist I. Beryozin connects the toponym Xeva with the words "Hayva" and "Xavi" and interprets it as a dry, hollow fortress.

According to some scholars, "-aq" in the word "Khevak" is a suffix meaning small. It is believed that Hewak, like Qalajiq, a small fortress, Indavak, Pitnak, also means a small fortress.

In Georgian, Hungarian, (Hungarian) Ossetian, it also means Xi-suv, kuv-ovul, kishlak, kor-gon, kala. In the ancient Khorezmian language "Ha", "Xi-suv", "Kang" -darya, anhor, xa-oz (reservoir) -hovuz Ha, Xi, Hoy, Chu, Su, (water) is likely to be past and gradually Turkicized. There are also several examples of the term "Khiv" as proof of the meaning of the word kiya, hiya, khiv, (rock, hill) in the Turkic languages.

If the interpretation is correct, the original meaning of the name of the city is Xiy-vo, which in the ancient Khorezmian language is Xi (Xiy) -water, and vo is bo-bor (that is, there is water) in the well on the hill. rg'on means castle.

The scientific conclusion that follows from the above considerations is that Khiva is one of the oldest fortresses in the world, which is called "QalalRamul", "Khevaq", "Khiva", "Khiva". and is one of the sacred cities that testifies to the 2-3 thousand year history of our ancestors.

It can be seen that the term Khiva originated from a mixture of the Khorezmian language of the Indo-European language family and the language of the nomadic Turkic peoples. consumed in the form of a village-fortress. "Kheva" is a product of Arabic, Persian and pronunciation.

After all, the use of the fortress as "Kheva" was a product of the political and social environment, or rather, introduced by the Russians after the last quarter of the XIX century. The local people pronounce it in the form of Khiva [2,3].

Termez has a special place in the formation of ancient Eastern civilization. According to the results of archeological excavations in the fortress part of ancient Termez and the analysis of written sources, the

city was founded in the middle of the first millennium BC.

According to Hafiz Abruy, the name of the city is derived from the word "Taramastha" (Bactrian "place on the other side of the coast") and has been variously called for centuries (for example, Antioch, Demetrias, Tarmid, Tarmiz, Tami, Tamo), and from the 10th century onwards Termez. One of the first names in the history of Termez was Taramasta - Taramata (Bactrian - river bank). In 327 BC, Alexander the Great conquered Termez and named the city Alexandria. After the end of the reign of Alexander the Great, the founder of the Greco-Bactrian state, Demetrius, named the city Demetris. Due to the defeat of the Greco-Bactrian state by the Kushans in the 1st century BC, Termez, according to written sources, began to be called the city of Talimmi, and in Chinese sources, Tu-mi (Tami). Termez developed mainly during the Kushan period (I - III centuries BC) [4].

Names of cities and villages can be found in different parts of the world, such as Urgva, Urga, Gurganj, Urgench, Old Urgench, Urgench.

Izbasgan of Andijan region, Pakhtaabad, Syrdarya of Namangan region

There are villages called Urgenji in Dargara, Samarkand and Bukhara regions of Nurata, Tomdi, Karakol districts of Fergana region and in Charjoi and Mari regions of Turkmenistan. In fact, Urgench means that these are Urgench people. The meaning of the name Gurganj is obvious to everyone. There are different views on the etymology of the toponym Urgench (Gurganj). The toponym occurs in various forms in ancient sources. The ancient Turkic population is recorded in Gurganj, Gurganch, Jurjaniya forms in Arabic sources.

There are various legends among the people about the origin of the name. Including: A girl named Hur and a boy named Ganjare named Hurganj or Urganj in honor of their love. Or Urgench Hurquyosh (or happiness), Ganj means "treasure", i.e. "happiness treasure".

A. Ishayev has a well-founded opinion about the etymology of the toponym. He connects my top with the ancient word Urgan, "throne, palace." -ch word generator.

But from a historical point of view, the toponym is much older and existed in Central Asia even before the emergence of the Turkic peoples.

The next part of the Urgench toponym, ganch, is close to ganjkant. The transformation of sugar or sugar into ganja is much closer to reality. Kant means "a place surrounded by ditches or surrounded by a wall." O.I. Smirnova wrote that in ancient Iranian languages there was a word vouru (uru), which means "broad, big". Therefore, the first part of the toponym Urgenchuru // uru (today in Khorezmian dialect there is the word "ulli") has a great meaning in the Khorezmian language and is not surprisingly formed as Urukand>Uruganj>Urganj>Urgench. Thus, the toponym Urgench means "big castle or city".

Of course, this information is very complex and confusing for primary school students. However, in order to prepare briefly for the science of toponymy taught in the upper grades, the teacher must know this information and provide it to the children in accordance with their worldview. So the bottom line is that the older each city is, the more complex and mythical its name and etymology will be. And it will be a great pleasure for the student. Homeland is sacred and sacred for everyone!

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