

## RELATIONS NAME AND SOCIETY IN THE ANTHROPOCENTRIC RESEARCH OF URBANONYMS



### Literature

**Keywords:** onomastics, urbanonym, oronym, phytonym, hydronym, anthroponym, oykonym, microtoponym, necronym, linguistic factor, semantic analysis.

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### Abstract

This article describes the anthropocentric study of urbanonyms in Uzbek linguistics and their relationship with the name and society, the types of urbanonyms and the motivations for the formation of names belonging to separate semantic groups. Collecting urban names of the city of Urgench and their scientific description, determining the place of urban names in the onomastic system of the Uzbek language, summarizing the information related to the linguistic status of urban names, determining the linguistic and cultural characteristics and sociolinguistic features of urban names, the linguistic status of urban names, other toponyms. It is based on the fact that the conclusions and interpretations made as a result of the study of the place, formation features, sociolinguistic and linguocultural features of the species, provide important and necessary scientific information for the current Uzbek onomastics, in particular, urbanonymics, and the scientific views in the analysis serve to develop the approaches in the analysis process. The theoretical conclusions of the research can serve as a scientific and methodological basis for specialists who research sociolinguistic and linguocultural characteristics.

## INTRODUCTION

In order to determine the place of society in the naming of urbanonomic units, it is important to divide them into types and classify them on this basis.

In world and Uzbek linguistics, the issue of urbanonym classification has been on the agenda for a long time and various opinions have been expressed, and the main attention is focused on the classifications that have arisen in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, reactions were expressed to the classifications of S.Korayev, Z.Dosimov, E.Begmatov, S.Naimov, T.Nafasov, L.Karimova, N.Okhunov, K.Yusupov, H.Sharipov, K.Nazarov, and T.Enazarov [13; 6; 11; 12]. S.Boriyev's candidate's dissertation entitled "Lexical-semantic analysis of urban names of Urgut district" summarizes the existing views and experiences regarding the classification of toponyms and classifies Uzbek toponyms.

Independence also had a positive effect on Khorezm urbanonymy. The names of places, especially the names of citizens' gatherings, neighborhoods, guzars, and streets were revised from the point of view of independence ideas and national mentality, giving the names a modern spirit.

From our observations below, it becomes clear that the ethnic composition of the people, the relief and landscape of the region are important in the naming of the urbanonymy of the city of Urganch:

- Names that convey the meaning of pilgrimage and sanctity: *Oxunbobo*, *Doshqinjon bobo*, and etc.
- Names related to personal names: *Azim*, *Bobojonbobo otizi*, *Polvonni do'koni*, and etc.

- Historical-legendary names: *Ko 'na qal'a mahallasi*.
- Names indicating the relief, appearance and location of the object: *Pastumpak* and etc.
- The names transferred from the surrounding main objects: *Amudaryo ko'chasi*, *Shovot yopi*, etc.
- Names referring to the natural feature of the object or the existence of something: *Kul otiz*, *Sho'r otiz*, *Ko'na ko'pir*, etc.

## METHODOLOGY

Naming is focused on a specific object, various extra linguistic situations play a role in the naming process, toponym formation, although it is fed by the laws of Uzbek word formation, has its own methods of formation, the word changes from appellative state to onomastic state, sociolinguistic factors, stagnation and instability in the preservation of names have their own characteristics.

Views on the stability of toponyms, including B.A. Serebrennikov: "Toponymic names have unusual stability. Peoples and languages can disappear on earth, and toponyms can be easily adopted by other peoples in the form of special nouns, as expressions of geographical objects, and in this way can be preserved for thousands of years" [10, p.10], according to A.V.Superanskaya, "We know that there are names and information that have changed their sound form due to changes in the intonation of words and the language of the local population. Therefore, the opinion about their immutability is relative" [14, p.176], we found it necessary to mention his controversial comments.

The process of onimization of toponyms is closely related to the way of life of the society. At the time when the place was named, its meaning and the reasons for the name may have been clearly known to the people who named it. However, it is still not possible to record the motivations of this naming, people name a place, they call it by that name, and as time goes by, the reason why it was named like that is forgotten, and it is replaced by various assumptions, legends, and when the time comes, it was recognized as a problem that researchers are responsible for determining its etymology, that the distance between naming and researching this name is increasing, and that the reason for naming and the etymology of toponyms are becoming more complicated. For this reason, it should be noted that the collection and analysis of toponymic data remains relevant both scientifically and morally.

## RESULTS

In the process of studying regional urban names, it is necessary to carry out a statistical and areal study of their naming principles, factors causing linguistic changes, types of urban names spread in the area and the motives of the formation of names belonging to separate semantic groups, interaction and transonymization of regional urban names, different types of names will be

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Statistical data show that one out of every four geographical objects are anthroponyms, anthroponyms, and theotoponyms, and it can be seen that linguistic elements such as anthroponyms and ethnonyms participated as important onomastic units in the formation of urban names of the region.

It was found out that the main tool in the formation of urbanonyms of the city of Urganch as a linguistic unit is lexemes, including anthroponyms. These elements, which are about 300 in number, are a quarter of the toponyms of the region. This once again confirms that naming geographical objects after certain people is a long-standing tradition among the peoples of Central Asia. It is noted that they are the basis for the formation of the names of plains, mosques, gardens, fields, shrines, and cemeteries. For example, anthroponyms are the basis of cultural and household objects included in urban names. For example: Amir Temur Avenue, Al-Beruni Museum, Jalaluddin Manguberdi memorial complex.

There is certain regularity in the transfer of anthroponyms to place names, that is, when naming is at the disposal of the majority and is decided by the will of the majority, the phenomenon of naming places with the names of people occurs.

Also, the occurrence of words and numeratives in the composition of urban names means that both of their features - both the specific number and the plural in general (Beshuy (*Gurlan*), *Ming Bog'olon* place (Yangibozor) and etc.); elements expressing the meaning of **color-color**, **volume-measurement**, **seat-place**, **scale-distance** (Oqtepa place (Bogot), Qumyop canal, etc.), **ethnonyms** (*Nayman*, *Qipchoq*, *Kenagas*, *Xitoy*, *Qo'ng'iroq*, etc.), and **phytonyms** (*Paxtazor*, *Uzumzor*, etc.)

According to our observation, special adjectives such as *oq*, *qora*, *yangi*, *toza*, *yuqori*, *o'rt*, *past*, *oyoq*, *ko'na* (*ko'hna*), *shirin* in the formation of urban names of the region reflect the unique natural geography of the region, the object It can be seen that it is actively used to represent the landscape.

The naming of toponymic objects has its own characteristics, and the phenomenon of transonymization is also important in the formation of the regional urbanonomic system. Transonymization, i.e., the phenomenon of moving one object name to another, occupies a special place in the enrichment of the urbanonymy system's vocabulary.

Based on the motives of the naming that occurred due to this event, the same name is repeated several times in the region: *Xorazm* (street), *Urganch* (street), *Ko'naqala* (neighborhood), *Jayhun* (street), *Yangiariq* (neighborhood), *Gurlan* (road) and others.

Urbanonyms are also formed on the basis of lexemes in colloquial speech. This shows that toponymy is inextricably linked with Uzbek dialectology. In the toponymy of our republic, there are a number of place names with dialectal words. In the Oguz and Kipchak dialects of the Khorezm region, you can find *arna* (a channel that receives water from a river), *yop* (a large stream), *solma*, *yormish* (a small stream), *soqa* (the beginning of a stream), *o'zak* (a tributary of a river, network), toponyms named by lexical dialectisms such as *qayir* (soft, sandy land), *otiz* (crop field) can be included. Such place names as *Shovotarna*, *Uzunsolma*, *To'qaysolma* are examples of this.

In the construction of urban names of the city of Urganch, the Turkic and Iranian layer is quite, although small, traces of Arabic and other language elements are found. As in the toponymy of Central Asia, these linguistic elements, which have existed since ancient times in the urbanonymy of the city of Urganch, have been absorbed into our language over time, almost becoming our "own words". *Kungyrat*, China, meaning the ethnic composition of the people. Urban names such as *Qo'ng'irod*, *Xitoy*, *Nayman*, *Mang'it*, *Do'rman*, *Qipchoq* have disappeared as a result of the development of society and the influence of world civilization, but they have been preserved in the toponymic fund of the region.

In the system of urban names of the city of Urganch, oykonoms, hydronyms, and necronyms occupy an important place, and the productivity of onomastic elements and professional names such as anthroponyms, ethnonyms, theonims, and the fact that one out of every four names belongs to these groups fully corresponds to the geographical conditions and landscape of our region. This situation indicates the naturalness and traditionality of naming urban names.

In the naming process, thinking based on experience, human psychology, the role of the individual and society, external conditions, the language system, the interaction of languages, and the environment that surrounds us is manifested to one degree or another. Urbanonyms appear mainly in connection with a number of social factors, such as the worldview, language, mentality, lifestyle, spiritual world, social views and position in society of creators.

In the scientific research on the theory of onimization, there are factors that cause the emergence of place names and special linguistic tools that help in their formation. Statistical data show that one out of every four geographical objects are anthropotonyms, antrooykonoms and theotonyms, it is based on the fact that linguistic elements such as anthroponyms and ethnonyms participated as important onomastic units in the creation of urban names of the city of Urganch.

During the research, it became known that the main tool in the emergence of Urganch city urbanonyms as a linguistic unit is noun lexemes, including anthroponyms. These elements, which are about 300 in number, are a quarter of the amount of urban names of the region. This once again confirms that naming geographical objects by the names of certain people is a long-standing tradition among the peoples of Central Asia. It is noted that they are the basis for the formation of the names of mosques, parks, fields, shrines, and cemeteries.

For example, among the urban names there are anthroponyms based on the name of the field: names such as *Allamotiz*, *Suvonotiz* are found in the composition of names.

There is certain regularity in the migration of anthroponyms to place names, that is, when the naming is at the disposal of the majority and after the discussion of the majority and decided by their will, there is more consideration in naming place names with the names of people. It is said that there is a tendency to go and try to be natural.

Also, the occurrence of words and numeratives in the toponyms means that they mean both specific number and plural in general (*Uchog'och*, *Qo'shtut*, etc.); Elements expressing the meaning of **color-color**, **volume-measurement**, **seat-place**, **scope-distance** (*Kattako'l*, *O'rtamozor*, *Pastsolmo*, etc.), **ethnonyms** (*Qozoqovul*), **phytonyms** (*Oqtut*, *Iydazor* etc.) there are linguistic factors that form urbanonyms.

Special adjectives such as white, black, red, yellow, big, small, high, middle, lower, low, wide, narrow, long in the emergence of urban names of the city of Urganch express the unique natural geography of the area, the landscape of the object are actively used in essence.

Due to the fact that proper nouns do not have their own independent linguistic material, they are created on the basis of the existing lexical wealth of the language.

Our observations on the urbanonymy of the city of Urganch showed that the vocabulary of the Uzbek language and a number of other languages also lie on the ground of these urbanonyms. These urbanonyms can be divided into two large groups:

1. Common name topobase.
2. Proper name topobase.

Before analyzing the toponyms, we find it necessary to briefly classify and describe them according to the name of the object in order to identify and demonstrate the character of the urbanonymy of the city of Urganch, the size of the collected material, and the functional signs. Classification of toponyms according to the name of an object is one of the methods of classification of onomastic material, and this method allows determining what types of urbanonyms are found in the studied area, their nominative function and quantitative characteristics.

1. *Name of mahallya*. The name of the *mahallya* is a component of the oykonim, and it is a popular name for the subdivisions of the residential area divided into certain parts. Usually, such units exist in cities and villages. Although there is some work on neighborhood names, this type of urbanonyms has not yet been satisfactorily studied. Part of the names of neighborhoods in Khorezm are made from ethnonyms: *Qo'ng'iro't*, *Mang'it*, *Xo'jato'p*, *Eshonto'pi*, *Arablar*, *Eroni*, *Jaloyir*, and part of names and nicknames are made from personal names and nicknames: *Qosim*

*Rahmatov, Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulug‘bek, Amir Temur*; from the words expressing the socio-political concepts of the place: *Oqoltin, Oltinsoy, Tasmachi, Yangiobod, Do‘stlik*, etc.

2. *The name of Guzars*. Most of the Guzars in Khorezm and their name have an ancient history. There are more than 20 of them, especially the names of *Yangirabot, Yoshlik, Tinchlik*.

3. *The name of fortresses*. In the territory of the city of Urganch, the remains or the name of ancient walls, fortresses, and fortifications have been preserved. Each of these objects has its own name: *Ko‘na qal‘a*.

4. *Name of roads, streets*. In nomenclature, the names of roads and streets built for movement are generally *dromonyms*; avenues, avenues, streets, alleys, dead ends are referred to as *godonyms*. During the period of independence, the situation changed a lot thanks to the measures of the toponymic policy of Uzbekistan, and now there are new street names in the Khorezm region: *Amir Temur ko‘chasi, Bahor ko‘chasi, Mustaqillik ko‘chasi, Mirzo Ulug‘bek ko‘chasi, Al-Xorazmiy ko‘chasi, Gurlan yo‘li, Shovot yo‘li, Xiva yo‘li, Yangiariq yo‘li, Cholish yo‘li*.

5. *Name of mosques*. The names of objects and holy places related to religious concepts and imagination are called *agiotoponyms* in nomenclature. The name of mosques is also included in the *agionim* as a noun denoting a specific place. It is known that religious ceremonies and rituals related to Islam are performed in mosques: *Oqmachit, Oxunbobo masjid, Chakka masjid, Zargar masjid*.

The fortress of *Hazorasp* was a small city surrounded by seven thick walls. Here, for each large village or town, there were separate caravanserais for foreign traders - Afghans and Indians, which served as hotels, and there were ponds near each mosque. Old people say that some of the mosques are decorated with exquisite wood and *ganch* carvings, polished marble slabs.

6. *The name of holy places, graves, cemeteries*. Places where people are buried - graves, cemeteries and other similar places are called **necronyms** in nomenclature. The toponymy of Khorezm is characterized by a wealth of necronyms. These are the stepping-stones where our Khorezm ancestors went to eternal sleep over the centuries, and the following generations have come to know and worship them as sacred: *Oxunbobo, Shahobiddinbobo* cemetery and others.

7. *Name of hydronymic objects*. There is a river in Khorezm region. The names of the waters are used throughout the year in the local language. It is important to study Khorezm potamonyms (names of rivers and streams), because most of them are very ancient hydronyms. The names of the wells are hydronyms because they refer to water bodies, and because they are the nouns of small hydronyms, they belong to the group of urbanohydronyms of urbanonymy: *Yoshlar ko‘li, Qirg‘izyop, Shovot kanali, O‘risyop*, etc.

The names of mountains, peaks, and rocks are not found in the urbanonymy of the city of Urganch.

## CONCLUSION

Toponyms, which are the names of place names, belong to the distant past, and they embody the social, cultural-spiritual, religious-philosophical views, skill and ingenuity in naming places of our ancestors who lived in ancient times. So, in this sense, urban names are the historical and linguistic wealth of the Uzbek language and the great heritage of the people's spirituality. It is known that the study of linguistic features of toponyms is of scientific and practical importance in solving many problems in linguistics. But one of the less studied linguistic problems in Uzbek linguistics is the issue of toponymic indicators.

Toponymic indicators are the words that indicate which object the name of the place is in the composition of urbanonyms. Indicators serve not only the stated task, but also the formation of the name of the object as a proper noun. Above we have analyzed the main types of urban names of Urganch city. Each of these toponyms is a noun derived from one or more toponyms. But some of these toponyms occur only once in toponymy, some appear several times, and some appear in many names. So, according to this law, the bases forming toponyms are less than the number of toponyms. There are many words in the Uzbek language, but toponyms cannot be made from all these words. The conclusion is that a certain amount of words that can satisfy the requirements and needs of the toponymy system participate in the creation of urban names in the Uzbek language. This set of words is called toponymic lexicon, topobase, topolexeme in nomenclature. It is important to determine the topolexemas and their quantity, which are the basis of the toponymy of a certain area.

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