

LEXICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOME PLACE NAMES IN PAYARIK DISTRICT

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ANNOTATION:

The article provides a brief overview of the lexical and morphological study of some place names in Payarik district of Samarkand region, the history of place names, their affiliation, the structural types of place names. From the largest objects to the most invisible particles have their own names. It is impossible to exist in this world without a name. The name is necessary to distinguish things and events from each other.

Keywords: toponym, toponymy, toponymy, onomastics, etymology, style of speech.

INTRODUCTION:

A deeper and more scientific study of our history, place names, and ancient words is gaining ground in the process of understanding our national identity. Along the way, a variety of interesting and factual literature is being published. The distinction of concepts also applies directly to place names. Each place has a name, a term that sets it apart, and a group of words related to that term. The unit that serves to differentiate place names is a toponym. The toponym is a Greek word, topos is a place, onoma is a name. So toponym is the name of the place. In world linguistics, the scientific researches of H.A.Smith, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Copley, G.V.Lemon deserve special recognition in the formation of toponymy as a science. [6, P. 447].

The book "Payariqnoma", published in 2019, is divided into 4 parts. The first part contains important information about the history of the city of Chelak, the most

important historical monuments - Chelak Tepa, Dashhovuz, Tegirmonboshi, Chobdor ariq. Unfortunately, the Chelak hill, which witnessed important events, is no longer famous. Its soil has been used for bricks for almost 50 years.

MAIN PART:

There are different approaches to the name of the city of Chelak, the term (toponym) of Chelak. There are many people who say that this hill was built by carrying soil in a bucket. Here, too, the truth seems to exist, in my opinion. The south-western side of the hill is much deeper, as if the soil was used for the hill, and the remains of a one-kilometer-long defensive wall to the north and south of the hill are still preserved.

Regarding the toponym Chelak, I must say that this toponym was later used in the Kazakh language as "Jelek", "Shelek", "Chilik", and sometimes without changing the name "Chelek". In fact, the term "Chelak" is a toponym that has come down to us from the ancient Turkish language. In fact, the town is located on Aylovot Road. There is an open space between Gobdin and Forish mountains, and the wind blowing from the east is called Oylovot (Aliabad).

Some historical sources refer to Chelak as the city of bucket. Until recently, it was also called "Fortress". What else can be said about Chelak - a region of the Kipchak tribe. For this reason, many settlements of the Republic are associated with the name Chelak. [4, p. 320].

Many tribes are named after villages. Terms with such a feature are written in a separate group. The name of the tribe, which

was given the name of the village, indicates that a similar tribe lived here.

In our opinion, based on scientific analysis, toponyms can be classified as follows:

1. Territorial: macrotoponymy and microtoponymy. It takes into account the size of the study area.
2. Chronological: the features of toponyms in time are studied.
3. Spiritual: lexical-semantic classification covers the spiritual and etymological aspects of toponyms.
4. Morphemes: the structure of toponyms, the form of the base and the presence and function of suffixes are studied.
5. Grammatical content: an analysis of the word groups in toponyms.
6. Construction: Cases related to the construction of toponyms: whether they are primitive or artificial, the methods of construction are studied.

H. Hasanov "a toponym is a name of a place: Latin *topos* - land, *onoma* - name, noun. The set of place names is a toponym. The science that studies place names is called toponymy. A toponymist is an expert in the field "[2, B.3].

One of the leading experts in the field of toponymy, S. Karayev, commented on toponymy, saying, "Toponymy is the study of place names, and toponymy is a set of geographical names" [5, p. 6].

The comprehensive meaning of the toponym and related terms is also reflected in the dictionary of E. Begmatov and N. Ulugov. Because this dictionary explains about 130 terms related to toponyms. The authors of the dictionary describe my toponym as follows: "The well-known name of natural-geographical and artificial (man-made) objects located on the land surface: *oykonim*, *oronim*, *speleonim*, *khoronim*, *urbanonim*, *drimonim*, *necronym*, etc." [1, pp. 76-77]

A toponym is a generic name for a geographical object, which includes the past, historical development, and ethnic aspects of the nations and peoples living in the area, such as toponymy and toponymy.

Concepts such as onomastics, toponymy, toponymy, one requires the other, the other the third, and so on. Toponym - the name of any place; toponymy - a set of place names that occur in a language or region, toponymy (also called toponymy / toponamastics) - is the study of the origin, development, functional properties of place names in nomenclature [1, p. 90].

The morphological structure of the noun helps to describe its lexical-semantic features more precisely and in detail. From this point of view, the names of geographical objects in the toponymy of Payarik district can be observed in terms of word structure. In this case, there are samples when it consists of only one or two bases:

1. One reason: **Noogay**. The name corresponds to the name of the Nogai clan. The plural form of nogai in Tajik is "nogai". The name later became synonymous with the local language.

Dovchar. The entire population of the village belongs to the Kipchak tribal network. In front of the village is the tomb of the saint Yakkashaykh. There is also a village market here. The word *Dov* means tall, thick and strong, but it is probably called *Dovchar* because the village of *Dovchar* was inhabited by tall, thick and strong people. *Rivoj* - *Qoshtepa*. The population of *Qoshtepa* village is from the Karacha Kipchak lineage.

The fact that **Koshtepa** is mentioned by two names means that *Koshtepa* came from a village called *Rivoj*'s people and settled here. *Rivoj* means that rice is planted in these low-yielding areas and can get more harvest.

Uklon. The Kipchak tribal network lives in the village. People living near the area went to Samarkand from the village of *Uklan*. It was

very difficult to get through the village. There were a lot of swamps here. People had difficulty crossing the river on horseback.

Fighter. The inhabitants of this village are Parcha Kipchaks. Once upon a time, a plague broke out in the village of Kirghichi, killing many people. Hence the name Slayer or Fortieth.

Repression. Mani, **Kallakesar.** The population of these villages includes the Parcha Kipchak tribal network. It is possible that in the village of Qataganmani, along with Parcha Kipchak, lived the descendants of Qatagan. One of the Kipchaks is called Kallakesar because they chased innocent people from the village of Nush and drove them to the village, where their heads were cut off because the area was impassable. Hence the name of the village Kallakesar.

The history of Topolos village, which consists of the Kipchak tribal network, is that from ancient times the people here have been very close, very friendly, kind to each other. ever lived in honor. There is an old cemetery in the village. He was formerly known as Darkhan ota and later as Topolos.

The village consists of three tribes. Hooves, Naiman and Berkut (eagle). There are also villages named after Burkut in Vobkent and Gijduvan districts of Bukhara region. Villages of the same name were also located in Pakhtachi and Khatirchi districts of Samarkand region. The village which we abovementioned is located in Payariq district.

The villages in Bunom were observed in Chelak and Gallaaral districts. They are inhabited by the Kungrad tribe of the Uzbek people.

2. There are two bases: Akkurgan. In this village, where the Kipchak tribal line lives, there is a tomb of a saint named Yakka Sheikh. In the rural area there is a high ground, a hill, about a hectare. It was once inhabited by nomadic herds. It is surrounded by reeds and

swamps, where ditches were dug and cultivated [4, B. 320].

There are 2 villages of this name in Chelak district and one in Akdarya district. The reason why it is called a Kazakh hodja is that in the past, the inhabitants of these villages were Kazakhs. But now the main part of the population is the Piece Kipchaks.

Beshbegi. Most of the population belongs to the Parcha Kipchak tribal network. Beshbegi used to have a lot of prominent people in the society - beys, and they lived in harmony. The village must have been inhabited by five beys in the past, which is why it is called Beshbegi.

Ernazar Fortress. Today, it is mainly inhabited by members of the Parcha Kipchak tribe. The village is named after a rich man from Bukhara named Ernazar. According to some legends, the hill in the village or the fortress was built by the navkars by the order of the Bukhara khan in order to protect themselves from the wild during the reign of Abdullah Khan II. The tomb of the village is on the side of Shikim palace.

Oytamgali. The seed network is located in Chelak, Narpay, Akdarya districts of Samarkand region, as well as in Tashkent region. Oytamgali is one of the branches of the Kungrad tribe of Uzbeks. The logo of the seed resembles the shape of a crescent. That's why it's called a fairy tale. There is a village called Oytamgali in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region.

Eshimoqsak. The villagers are members of the Black Gray Kipchak tribe. Eshim aksak is the abbreviated name of Eshim aksakal. The tomb of the village is Toshloq ota.

Jangiravat. The population of the village is mainly of the Kungrad tribe. Elder Abdi, who once built a ravat here and improved the village, was killed by his enemies. That was in 1921. Hashim Maximsha and Eshpolat were the main culprits in the murder of Abdi Baba.

Villages such as Kumchuk, Chol Moyin and Katta Chol Moyin belong to the Payarik district of Samarkand region. Zarafshan Kipchaks and

representatives of the Chol Moyin branch of the Togizboy clan live in these villages.

Karakalpak. In Jambay, Bulungur, Payarik, Ishtikhon, Khatirchi, Pakhtachi districts of Samarkand region, in a number of districts of Fergana region, Gallaorol of Jizzakh region, Akkurgan, Boka, Yangi Yol of Tashkent region, Chinoz is located in Nurata district of Navoi region. All of them were inhabited by the Mangit people, as well as the White Mangit and Black Mangit regions, Uy Mavut, and Kungrad.

K. Yusupov's views on the classification of toponyms are also noteworthy. The scientist proposed to divide toponyms into eight lexical and semantic groups.

- 1) Toponyms denoting the name of the tribe;
- 2) Toponyms denoting the name of the nation;
- 3) Toponyms named after people;
- 4) Toponyms related to the profession;
- 5) Toponyms representing the subject;
- 6) Toponyms named after plants (trees);
- 7) Toponyms connected with the name of the country, homeland;
- 8) Toponyms representing geographical relief [4, P. 329].

Based on some toponyms of Payarik district of Samarkand region, it is possible to add to the above spiritual groups.

- 1) Toponyms with cemeteries; for example, Darvishaykh cemetery.
- 2) Toponyms named after archeological monuments;

For example, Oktepa (Karakhan village). Tentaktepa (Culture Village). Paskira Tepa (Paskira Village). Chibish tepa (Yoltepa village). Nameless hill (Navoi collective farm). Ernazar hill (Ernazar village). Eshmaqsaq Tepa (Emaqsaq village). Kok Tepa (Akhunboboyev State Farm).

CONCLUSION:

As a result, Uzbek toponymy has reached a new stage of development. The field of toponymy, which has its own history of

formation and development, a clear object of study, subject, purpose and main tasks, basic sources and researchers, as a separate branch of linguistics day by day, achieving great results and thriving. These results, gained scientific experience, collected theoretical views, research methods and classification methods also serve as an important basis for the study of place names of Payariq district.

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