

## TOPONOMY "KOKAND" AND ITS CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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### Annotation

In this article, the names of the layers that make up the toponymy of the city of Kokand are semantically grouped, some of them are explained.

**Keywords:** names of plants, names of landforms, hydrographic names, names of professions, names of ethnonyms.

Toponyms-the fact that the name of the planet is a generalizing term for all words that represent any geographical names, except for Earth, has been noted by many theorists. Toponymy is a separate branch of linguistics that deals with the study of Geographical Names; intersecting with the fields of language history, dialectology, etymology, lexicology; in continuous connection with history, geography, ethnography. Indeed, since toponymy is recognized as a science, it is emphasized that it is necessary to clarify such issues as what is the level of study in Uzbek Science, in particular in our linguistics, what is its subject, What are its goals and objectives, if it is formed at the level of science.

Although there is very little data on the formation of toponyms as a science, there are sources that arouse a certain perception of this. For example, one of the most interesting facts about the history of the study of toponyms can be found in a.L.From khromov's " Ocherks from toponymy and microtoponymy of Tajikistan " (1975). A.L.Khromov notes that with the toponymic problems of Central Asia, the Greek scientist Strabo was interested in the 1st century BC, toponymic excavators can be found from the works of Ibn Khordodbeh (9th century), later Narshakhy (10th century) and the sacred (10th century), but they acquired a random character and were based on folk etymology. Dealing with the problems of Central Asian toponymy has existed for a long time. In his coverage of the field, Yana conducted research from Special sources such as Mahmud Koshgari, Beruniy, Rashididdin, Narshakhiy, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Babur, Abdurahman Samarkandiy, Hofiz Tanish Bukhari, Abu Tohir Khoja from the scientific heritage of our noble ancestors, "Hudud Al-Olam" (Tumansky manuscript, St. Petersburg, 1930), The History, Science and culture, ethnography and archeology of Central Asia and its peoples.V.Radlov, V.V.Bartold, V.L.Vyatkin, V.I.Shishkin, P.P.Tolstoy, O.I.Smirnova, M.E.Masson, I.I.Umnyakov, L.N.Gumilev, G.A.Pugachenkova, Ya.From the works of such scientists as gulomov, Unique dictionaries such as " drevnetyurksky slovar " and theoretical views on them can be used.

These studies serve as the foundation for the toponymic observations that will be carried out further in our science. T.Nafasov's "Toponymi Kashkadarinskoy Oblast" (1968), P.Qoraev's "Opit izucheniya toponimii Uzbekistana" (1969), Z.Doisimov's "Toponymi Severnogo Khorezma" (1970), Sh.Kadyrova's "Microtoponymi Tashkenta " (1970), Yo.Khojamberdiev's toponym " Istoriko-etimologicheskoe issledovanie Surkhandarinskoy Oblast " (1974), t.Rahmatov's "toponymy goroda Samarkanda I ego okrestnostey" (1973), PP.Gubaeva's "Ethnonymy V toponimii Ferganskoy dolini" (1973), J.Latipov's "toponymy goroda Margelana I ego okrestnostey " (1975), n.Okhunov's "toponym Kokandskoy gruppi rayonov" (1978, S.Naimov's " Aykonimi Bukharskoy Oblast " (1984), m.Ramazanov's "Razvitie oykonimii Tashkent Oblast V Sovremenny period" (1986), n.Mingboev's "Toponymy Mirzachulya"

(1988), A.Zokirov's "toponymy Dzhizakskoy Oblast Uzbekskoy SSR" (1991), t.Enazarov's "historical-comparative study of place names of the Prince's territory " (1993), X.Holmominov's "Microtoponymy Boysunskogo rayona I ego okresnostey" (1993), n.Begaliev's "hydronyms of the Samarkand region" (1994), a.Otajonova's "Ethnotoponyms of Khorezm and their lexicographical foundations" (1997), O.Begimov's "the absorbed layer of toponyms of southern Uzbekistan " (1999), a.Turopov's "analysis of ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms of the Samarkand region " (1999), he.Oripov's "linguistic analysis of macro - and microtoponymy of Nurota district " (2003), a.Aslonov's "linguistic analysis of the microtoponymy of the Shofirkon district " (2005) and other works are examples of this. R.The likes of nuritdinov's "linguistic analysis of Uzbek onomastics terms" (2005) concern toponymic observations. S, which is part of the order of toponymic studies. Writing in the direction of the Geographical Sciences of qoraev, "oykonim of Uzbekistan" (1998), Z.Doisimov's doctoral dissertations "Istoriko-lingvisticheskoy analiz toponimii Khorezma " (1986) and many other works written in this sense can be significant achievements of our science. The studies carried out have a certain degree of scientific and spiritual and practical significance, regardless of how complete or incomplete, perfection and imperfection they are in the coverage of the toponymic areal and toponymic material of Uzbekistan. They also include to some extent tasks such as the phonetic and grammatical structure of names of geographical objects, lexical-semantic and other linguistic features, diachronic and synchronous forms, naming features, identification of origin, determining the place of toponymy as a separate field of Uzbek linguistics and highlighting its historical progress.

By the end of the 20th century, Uzbek theoretical linguistics had made great strides. A great deal of experience and material was assembled in theoretical linguistics. There is every reason to say that this theoretical knowledge is sufficient to carry out applied directions that bring socio-economic benefit. The fact that communication problems begin to be posed at the level of public policy is proof of our opinion. Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said " We forgot to communicate with people at the next time. Entering into them, talking openly and sincerely, hearing pain in our activities, unfortunately, fell into the last place," the passers-by noted that new tasks are waiting for our science. It shows that from the study of language as an essence, which is one of the basic principles of systematic orientation, which was the leader in the linguistics of the period, there was a greater need to study the methods and forms of the surface of this essence. In this, language is able to collect information and be a weapon of expression, as well as to assess a person in terms of his personality, culture and mental characteristics. As a result of such an approach to language, a number of new areas of linguistics arose at the intersection of various disciplines: neurolinguistics, commercial linguistics, forensic linguistics, Psycholinguistics. These directions are also looking for a specific solution to the long-standing debate about the relationship of language and consciousness in linguistics.

Communication is a phenomenon closely related to human psychology and physiology. Because any speech is associated with thinking, and thinking is associated with the psyche. The body is controlled by the spirit. So anything that affects the Soul also affects the body. All this constitutes the psychophysiological aspect of communication. The object of study of psycholinguistics is verbal text. In the history of linguistics, views are common on the fact that the main object of study of a language, the central unit is a word (verbocentric theory), a morpheme (morphocentric theory), a sentence. But they all function in a colloquial text. The practical study of speech in the later period is proof of our opinion that many Uzbek linguists also attract attention. Professor Sh.Safarov notes that the construction of text,

which is the product of speech activity, is now expanded by such concepts and categories as perception, knowledge, understanding, analysis.

The concept is also a unit of thought and on its basis lies a generalization of concept, image and linguistic meaning. The formation of the concept begins with the birth of an individual image and ends with the emergence of a linguistic unit. This requires, of course, a conceptual study even in the case of the toponym "cock", an example of a particular sign in existence in a certain sense. Because the conscious perception of subject-phenomena and their knowledge, which is concentrated by the formation of an image in the imagination, are formed differently in individuals and are manifested in the character of different images. This directly causes the formation of concepts in different groups and structures. It is understood that in this place it should be remembered that the linguistic materialization of the concept is a product of cooperation between the mind and the language system. As said before, the starting point of concept formation is reality, and the idea of the subject is the occurrence of the image<sup>7</sup>. More precisely, the toponym "cock" is a meaningful phenomenon, rather than the image becoming a simple scheme or form. In other words, in the imagination of the subject, a simple form of the image is not visible, its content, perceptible embodiment is manifested. In linguistics, as most theorists of Science argue, this meaningful image should become a linguistic sign and form the core of the meaning of this sign. But such continuity between reality-consciousness-linguistic sign should not be interpreted in the form of a simple repetition. Because the mind does not simply reflect reality by means of a linguistic sign, but divides character-traits that are important to the subject, and on their basis creates a model of the perceived object (Object, phenomenon). In this sense, the toponymic object "Kokand" does not consist of a simple conceptual reality.

Thanks to world civilization, the development of society, sometimes concepts of place names are also formed in the tasavur of people, a process that is consciously made real through the unique imagination of each contemplative person. In this sense, the pronunciation of the toponymic "cock" or the expressive material of the name in question with the naked eye is its characteristic architectural monuments, the expressiveness of the aromas, which are open on both sides and the wheel of a circle, in artistic texts as cocky aromas, the pleasant utterances of their people, such as "Bala", "alma", "man", "San", "ishitdim", "atdim", testifies to the

The conceptuality in this regard is described by a special pathos in the pages of the created art text about Kokand, and the name of the toponymic object itself shows vivid visions of the way of life of the inhabitants of this region.

S.N.Kolutskovning emphasized that "Topos as a uning name is a toponym of significant significance naga bulib, unga toposning tili, mahalashstirilgan mahaliy is qualitatively suitable. The toponym residential project continues in this direction and is the highest higher education in the field of education," he said. The geoconcept toponym+expression+position (limit) can be represented. Geoconcept of the territory-toponym krorinish imagined that all cartada is exactly geographical chegaralarga ega bukhgan geographically named by the difference of volumes of uninga Joya+toponym. Uzbek tilida Khorezm or Ferghana is just a toponym or geographer named emas but uzining culture, tarikhy and geographical analogy of eg bulgan geoconceptdir.

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