

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSs.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI
ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

ABBOZOV OXUNJON QAYUMJONOVICH

SO‘X TUMANI TOPONIMLARINING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TADQIQI

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Farg‘ona – 2023

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**Contents of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
Philological Sciences**

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KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosli, onomastika, xususan, toponimlarni lingvistik jihatdan tadqiq etish muhim masalalardan biriga aylanmoqda. Yevropaning eng mashhur tilshunoslari til sathlarini o'rganishda ularning biri ahamiyat jihatidan ikkinchisidan aslo kam emasligini ta'kidlaganlar. Shuning uchun ham til nazariyasi asoschisi V.Gumboldt «Tildagi formalar alohida-alohida yashamaydi, balki butunning bo'lagi sifatida hayot kechiradi», – degan edi. Uning fikricha, tilning har bir birligi turli tolalari bilan chambarchas bog'lanib ketgan ulkan matoga o'xshaydi¹. Dunyo tilshunosligida tilga uning foydalanuvchisi, ijodkori, ya'ni inson omilini hisobga olgan holda tadqiqotlar olib borish ommalashib bormoqda. Til ilmining umumnazariy masalalari, tadqiq aspektlari, usullari, o'zbek tili lug'at tarkibining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, o'zgarishi va boyish xususiyatlari, xususan, onomastik birliklarni muayyan tizim sifatida tavsiflash hamda kognitiv xususiyatlarini ochib berish masalalari yetarli darajada tadqiq etilmagan.

O'zbek tili leksikologiyasining ana shunday dolzarb, tadqiq etilishi lozim bo'lgan muammolaridan biri toponimlarning leksik-semantik, etimologik xususiyatlari, ularning nutqda yuzaga kelish omillari, sabablari hamda lug'aviy-ma'noviy, uslubiy xususiyatlarini o'rganish hamda mavzuiy jihatdan tasnif qilish hisoblanadi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida professor E.Begmatov², A.Hojiyev³ kabi olimlar bu sohada tayanch ma'lumotlarni berib o'tgan bo'lsa, keyingi olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ushbu sohaning muayyan jihatlarni tadqiq etish bilan chegaralangan. Biroq, mazkur sohada o'rganilishi zarur bo'lgan talay masalalar mavjud. Ayniqsa, tilimizga bo'lgan yangicha yondashuvlar, milliy ong va tafakkurni shakllantirishda fanning eng ilg'or yutuqlarini ko'rsatadigan yirik monografik tadqiqotlar yaratilmagan. Bularning barchasi mavzuning dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi. Binobarin, «...Ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirish, ijodiy g'oya va ishlanmalarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash vazifasi»⁴ belgilagan maqsadimiz to'g'ri ekanidan dalolat beradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son «Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish to'g'risida»⁵gi Farmoni, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-sonli «Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»⁶gi, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-

¹ Березин Ф.М. История лингвистических учений. М., Высшая школа, 1986, стр.47.

² Бегматов Э. Антропонимияни тадқиқ қилишнинг социолінгвистик аспекти // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2011. № 4. – Б.43-49.

³ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 2002. –164 б.

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. 2017 йил, 22 декабрдаги нутқи. / “Халқ сўзи”. – 2017йил, 23декабрь. №258

⁵ <https://lex.uz/docs/3213410>

⁶ <https://lex.uz/docs/3117025?ONDATE=18.02.2017%2000>

son «Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida⁷»gi qarori, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son «O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida⁸»gi, 2020-yil 8-avgustdagi PQ-4798-son «2020-2021-yillarda Farg'ona viloyatining So'x tumanini kompleks ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida⁹»gi, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6884-son «Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida¹⁰»gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son «2022 – 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi¹¹» to'g'risidagi farmonlari, «2020-2030 yillarda o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish kontseptsiyasi¹²», O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 2-martdagi 78-F-sonli farmoyishi¹³, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2021-yil 6-martdagi 122-sonli buyrug'i¹⁴ hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida va Markaziy Osiyoda toponimlar tadqiqiga oid dastlabki izlanishlar A.Vamberi, Jyul Tonnele¹⁵lar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Bu soha mustaqil yo'nalish sifatida XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida shakllangan bo'lib, A.X.Vostokov, N.I.Nadejdin, V.V.Bartold, I.A.Shegren, M.A.Kastren, A.P.Dulzon, E.M.Murzayev, A.I.Popov, V.A.Nikonov, V.N.Toporov, A.K.Matveyev, Y.A.Karpenko, Y.M.Pospelov, A.V.Superanskaya¹⁶ kabi olimlarning izlanishlari sohaning nazariy asoslari yaratilishiga zamin bo'ldi.

⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/3171590>

⁸ <https://lex.uz/docs/4561730>

⁹ <https://lex.uz/docs/-4938395?ONDATE=10.06.2022>

¹⁰ <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

¹¹ <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5841063#-5844800>

¹² https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=637139_2020-

[2030yillardao'E2%80%98zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish koncepciyasi\(o'E2%80%98uz r prezidentining 20 10 2020 y pf-6084-son farmoniga 1-ilova\)&products=1 vse zakonodatelstvo uzbekistana](https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=637139_2020-2030yillardao%E2%80%98zbek%20tilini%20rivojlantirish%20va%20til%20siyosatini%20takomillashtirish%20konceptsiyasi%20o%20uz%20r%20prezidentining%2020%2010%20yil%20farmoniga%201-ilova%20vse%20zakonodatelstvo%20uzbekistana)

¹³ <https://lex.uz/docs/350336415432426/posts/1099836867149040>

¹⁴ <https://lex.uz/docs/5319768>

¹⁵ Вамбери А. Путешествие по Средней Азии. – Москва, 1874. – 383 с.; Чабров Г. Из истории изучения Средней Азии (Описание Кокандского ханства Жюль Тоннелье, изданное в Париже в 1869 г.) // Известия Узбекистанского филиала географического общества. Т. IV. – Ташкент: Наука, 1962. – 190 с.

¹⁶ Надеждин Н.И. Опыт исторической географии русского мира. Библиотека для чтения. – 1837. – т.22, от.3. – 28 с.; Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – Москва: Мысль. 1974. – 382 с.; Словарь народных географических терминов. – Москва: Мысль, 1984. – 653 с.; Топоров В.Н. Из области теоретической топонимологии // Вопросы языкознания. – 1962. № 6. – С. 9-12; Дульзон А.П. Этнолингвистическая дифференциация тюрков Сибири // Структура и ист. Тюркских языков – Москва, 1971. – С. 198-208; Матвеев А.К. Арёальные исследования и этимологизация субстратных топонимов // Пробл. Картограф. В

Qardosh xalqlar – qozoq va ozarbayjon tilshunosligida ham ushbu mavzuga oid ayrim tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Jumladan, R.D.Sunchugashevning «История изучения топонимики Хакасии», А.Е.Yartibayevning «Состав и структура топонимов Карагандинской области», X.G.Aliyevning «Тюркские по происхождению этнооронимы Юго-Восточных районов Грузии» mavzusidagi ishlarini aytib o‘tish mumkin.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida toponimlarni ilmiy jihatdan tadqiq etish harakatlari XX asrning 60-yillarida boshlangan. Bunda tilshunos olimlar bilan bir qatorda, etnograflar, tarixchilar, arxeologlar umumiy jamoa bo‘lib tadqiqot olib borganligi e‘tiborga molik. Bu sohada eng yirik tadqiqot ishlari olib borgan H.Hasanov, T.Nafasov, S.Qorayev, Z.Do‘simov, B.O‘rinboyev, T.Rahmatov, L.Karimova, T.Enazarov, N.Oxunov, N.Uluqov, S.Nayimov, A.Turobov, A.Otajonova, O.Begimov¹⁷ kabi olimlar nomini alohida ta’kidlash o‘rinlidir. Ularning izlanishlari natijasida mamlakatimiz hududidagi toponimlar to‘plangan, tasniflangan, kelib chiqishi va ma’nolari muayyan darajada izohlangan.

Biroq Sharqiy O‘zbekistonda joylashgan Farg‘ona viloyati So‘x tumani toponimlari e‘tibordan chetda qolgan va hozirga qadar mustaqil tadqiqot obyekti sifatida maxsus o‘rganilmagan. Bu esa ushbu tadqiqot mavzusining monografik tarzda o‘rganilishini taqozo etadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg‘ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq «O‘zbek tili leksikologiyasining dolzarb masalalari» mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi So‘x tumani toponimlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tadqiqini monografik tarzda maxsus o‘rganishdan iborat.

языкозн. И этнографии. – Ленинград, 1971. – С. 69-70; Никонов В.А. Введение в топонимику. – Москва, 2011. – 184 с.; Карпенко Ю.А. Топонимика Буковины. – Киев: Изд-во КГУ, 1973. – 242 с.; Поспелов Е.М. Топонимика в школьной географии. – Москва: Просвещение, 1981. – 144 с.; Суперанская А.В. Что такой топонимика? – Москва: Наука, 1985. – 182 с.

¹⁷ Хасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – 80 б.; Нафасов Т. Топонимы Кашкадарьинской области: Автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 24 с.; Qorayev S. Топонимика. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – 320 b.; Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 104 б.; Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 31 с.; Каримова Л. Ўзбек тилида топонимларнинг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982. – 96 б.; Эназаров Т. Шахрисабз худуди жой номларининг тарихий-киёсий тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1993. – 163 б.; Бегимов О.Т. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2006. – 216 б.; Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008 – 192 б.; Туробов А.М. Самарқанд вилояти этноним ва этноойконимларининг таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 21 б.; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнотопонимлари ва уларнинг луғавий асослари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997. – 6 б.; Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашма катлами: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

So‘x tumani toponimlarini yig‘ish, tasniflash va ularning ilmiy tahlili va tavsifini berish;

hududdagi toponimlarning leksik-semantik o‘ziga xoslik jihatlarini aniqlash; toponimlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish orqali shu hududda yashovchi xalqlar madaniyati va kognitologiyasiga doir belgilarni yoritish;

toponimlarning o‘ziga xos mental tabiati va sotsial lisoniy xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

hudud toponimlarining etimologiyasi, strukturasi va nomlanish bilan bog‘liq asoslarni belgilash

So‘x tumani toponimik xaritasini yaratishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida Farg‘ona viloyati So‘x tumani toponimlari tahlilga tortilgan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini Farg‘ona viloyati So‘x tumani toponimlarining leksik-semantik hamda kognitiv xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada lingvistik tavsiflash va tasniflash, statistik va etimologik tahlil, shuningdek, qiyosiy-tarixiy tadqiq hamda kognitiv tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

So‘x tumani toponimiyasining tarixiy manba, hujjat hamda statistik ma'lumotnomalar asosida hudud toponimlarining shakllanish va rivojlanish bosqichlari davriy jihatdan asoslanib, eng qadimiy davrda yaratilgan toponimlar lug‘aviy qatlamida, asosan, sug‘d tili, arablar istilosidan keyin arab, fors-tojik, o‘zbek, sho‘rolar davrida esa rus tilining ta'siri kuchli bo‘lganligi aniqlangan;

So‘x tumani toponimlarining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti uchta katta davrga ajratilgan: 1) hududda fors-tojikcha, o‘zbekcha, arabcha hamda sug‘d tiliga oid qadimgi nomlar: *Zirak, Quvvi, Kunjok, So‘x, Xonaqoh, Xokkanak, Obishir, Surati*; 2) sho‘rolar davrida rus tili va siyosatining kuchli ta'siri bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga kelgan nomlar: *Engels (Chorko‘cha), Jdanov (G‘aznaviy), Karl Marks (Qal‘a), Kuybishev (Qal‘acha), Leningrad (Sohibkor), Lenin (Guliston), Kalinin (Lenbur)*; 3) mustaqillik bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga kelgan nomlar: *Istiqlol, Xumo, Qahramon, Navobod, Sarhadchi, Ziyo, Buston, Matonat, Namuna, Anorbog‘, Gulirayhon, Haqiqat, Sebzor, Shitobon, Obida, Bog‘bon, Zamin, Zakovat*.

antropotoponimlar, tarixiy voqealar hamda diniy motivli toponimlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar asosida yuzaga kelgan va kasb-hunar nomlari bilan atalgan toponimlar o‘zgarishi hamda nomlanishining ijtimoiy, siyosiy, lisoniy jihatlarini har bir davrning tarixiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, mafkuraviy sharoitlariga asoslangan holda dalillangan;

toponimlar tuzilishiga ko‘ra sodda va qo‘shma tarkibli, so‘z birikmasi va izofiy birikma modelidagi hamda xalqning mifologik va diniy qarashlarini aks ettirgan mifologemalar asosida ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:

So‘x tumani toponimlarini tadqiq etish orqali chiqarilgan xulosalar o‘zbek toponimikasi bo‘yicha muhim ilmiy-nazariy ma‘lumotlar berishda, mavjud o‘quv adabiyotlarini mukammallashtirishda, o‘quv qo‘llanma, majmualar yaratishda hamda lug‘atlar tuzishda xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

til tarixi, leksikologiya, etimologiya, dialektologiya, manbashunoslik sohalari uchun muhim nazariy qarashlarning shakllanishiga asos bo‘lishi dalillangan;

obyektlarning nomlanish tamoyili va motivlari tahlil etilib, nominatsiya jarayoniga asos qilib olingan jihatlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy va milliy-madaniy nuqtai nazardan ochib berilgan hamda lingvokulturologiya, sotsiolingvistika sohasida hozirda to‘laligicha o‘z yechimini topmagan toponimlarning mental tabiati, ularning yuzaga kelishida ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillarning o‘rni kabi masalalarga aniqlik kiritilishi asoslangan;

So‘x tumani Farg‘ona viloyatining eksklav hududi sanalganligi bois bu hudud toponimlari ustida olib borilgan mazkur tadqiqot ishi lingvistik ahamiyati bilan birga chuqur siyosiy hamda madaniy-tarixiy qimmatga ham ega ekanligi dalillangan;

Dala amaliyoti davomida to‘plangan materiallar asosida onomastik tadqiqot tamoyillari va usullari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo‘yilishi, xulosalarning qat‘iyligi, toponimlar tahliliga diaxron va sinxron aspektda yondashilganligi hamda ularni qiyosiy-tarixiy jihatdan tadqiq etish tarixiy manba, hujjatlar, shuningdek, statistik ma‘lumotnomalarga tayanilganligi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek tili toponimikasi muayyan ilmiy qarashlar bilan yanada boyitilishi, tilshunoslikning etimologiya, dialektologiya, til tarixi, sotsiolingvistika sohalari hamda manbashunoslik bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishda nazariy manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya materiallaridan filologiya va tillarni o‘qitish (o‘zbek tili), tarix va geografiya o‘qitish metodikasi bakalavriat ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari hamda lingvistika (o‘zbek tili), tarix va geografiya magistratura mutaxassisliklarida tanlanma fan sifatida o‘qitilishida, bundan tashqari, olingan natija va xulosalardan o‘zbek toponimikasiga oid darslik, qo‘llanmalar yaratilishida, «O‘zbekiston Respublikasi toponimlarining izohli lug‘ati», «Farg‘ona vodiysi toponimlarining etimologik lug‘ati», «Farg‘ona viloyati toponimlarining ensklopedik lug‘ati», «So‘x tumani toponimik xaritasi» kabilarni tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Farg‘ona viloyati So‘x tumani hududidagi toponimlarni leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar hamda xulosalar asosida:

So‘x tumani toponimiyasining tarixiy manba, hujjat hamda statistik ma‘lumotnomalar asosida hudud toponimlarining shakllanish va rivojlanish bosqichlari davriy jihatdan asoslanib, eng qadimiy davrda yaratilgan toponimlar

lugʻaviy qatlamida, asosan, sugʻd tili, arablar istilosidan keyin arab, fors-tojik, oʻzbek, qisman moʻgʻul, shoʻrolar davrida esa rus tilining taʼsiri kuchli boʻlganligiga oid ilmiy va anʻanaviy asoslangani boʻyicha bildirilgan xulosalardan «Форс-тожикча ўзлашмалар» nomli oʻquv lugʻatini tayyorlashda unumli foydalanilgan (Oliy va oʻrta maxsus taʼlim vazirligining 2021-yil 23-noyabrdagi 500-son buyrugʻiga asosan 500/t-005-raqamli ruxsatnoma). Natijada oʻquv lugʻatining ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan yanada boyishiga erishilgan.

Soʻx tumani toponimlarining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti uchta katta davrga ajratilgan: 1) hududda fors-tojikcha, oʻzbekcha, arabcha hamda sugʻd tiliga oid qadimgi nomlar: *Zirak, Quvvi, Kunjok, Soʻx, Xonaqoh, Xokkanak, Obishir, Surat*; 2) shoʻrolar davrida rus tili va siyosatining kuchli taʼsiri bilan bogʻliq holda yuzaga kelgan nomlar: *Engels (Chorkoʻcha), Jdanov (Gʻaznaviy), Karl Marks (Qalʼa), Kuybishev (Qalʼacha), Leningrad (Sohibkor), Lenin (Guliston), Kalinin (Lenbur)*; 3) mustaqillik bilan bogʻliq holda yuzaga kelgan nomlar: *Istiqlol, Xumo, Qahramon, Navobod, Sarhadchi, Ziyo, Buston, Matonat, Namuna, Anorbogʻ, Gulirayhon, Haqiqat, Sebzor, Shitobon, Obida, Bogʻbon, Zamin, Zakovat* kabi hudud toponimlarining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlariga oid ilmiy qarashlardan Oʻzbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «Oʻzbekiston» teleradiokanalining «Bedorlik», «Ijod zavqi», «Taʼlim va taraqqiyot», «Millat va maʼnaviyat» eshittirishlarining ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi «Oʻzbekiston» teleradiokanali» davlat muassasasining 2022-yil 28-sentyabrdagi 02-04-1600-son maʼlumotnomasi). Jumladan, ushbu koʻrsatuvlar uchun tayyorlangan ssenariy materiallari tadqiqotchi tomonidan tavsiya etilgan misollar bilan boyitildi. Natijada radiotinglovchilar uchun ushbu eshittirishlarning taʼsirchanligi, rang-barangligi ortgan, mazmunan mukammallashgan, ilmiy dalillarga boy boʻlishi taʼminlangan;

antropotoponimlar, tarixiy voqealar hamda diniy motivli toponimlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar asosida yuzaga kelgan va kasb-hunar nomlari bilan atalgan toponimlar oʻzgarishi hamda nomlanishining ijtimoiy, siyosiy, lisoniy jihatlari har bir davrning tarixiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, mafkuraviy sharoitlariga asoslangan holda dalillanganiga oid xulosalardan «Matn tilshunosligi» nomli darslikni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Oliy va oʻrta maxsus taʼlim vazirligining 2021-yil 31-maydagi 237-son buyrugʻiga asosan 237-317-raqamli ruxsatnoma). Natijada oʻzbek tilida funksional soʻz yasalishi xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishda toponimiyadagi muayyan leksik birliklarning shakliy va maʼnaviy munosabatlari sharhi boyitilishiga erishilgan hamda toponimlar boʻyicha berilgan ilmiy maʼlumotlar darslikning ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan mukammallashishi uchun manba boʻlib xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika miqyosidagi konferensiyalarda maʼruza shaklida bayon etilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining eʼlon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi boʻyicha jami 10 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan boʻlib, jumladan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy taʼlim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun

tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, ulardan 3 tasi respublika hamda 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, umumiy xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 143 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, olingan natijalar ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning «**Toponimlarning leksik-semantik tasnifi, uning ilmiy-nazariy hamda amaliy masalalari**» deb nomlangan birinchi bobi ikki faslni o'z ichiga oladi. Bobning birinchi fasli «**Toponimlar masalasining leksik-semantik jihatdan o'rganilishi**» deb nomlangan. Onomastika tilshunoslikning juda keng tarmog'i bo'lib, toponimlar uning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri sanaladi. Bu soha juda ko'p ichki tarmoqlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Masalan, toponimikada toponimlar va ularning yuzaga kelish qonuniyatlari o'rganiladi. «*Toponim*» so'zi asli yunoncha *topos* – «joy» va *onoma* – «atoqli ot» so'zlaridan olingan bo'lib, u yer yuzasining quruqlik qismida joylashgan barcha tabiiy-geografik va sun'iy obyektlarning atoqli otidir¹⁸, deb izohlanadi.

Toponimlar masalasi azaldan ilmiy tadqiqotlar markazida bo'lib, bu birliklar o'zida xalqlar tarixi, madaniyati va tafakkuri hamda o'zligini namoyon etadi. Aynan katta ijtimoiy ahamiyatga molikligi sababli ham, mazkur masalalar fanda nafaqat tilshunoslar, balki adabiyotshunoslar, etnograflar, tarixchilar, arxeologlar, siyosatshunoslar, madaniyatshunoslar, harbiylar va hatto juda tor mutaxassislik egalari bo'lgan xazina izlovchilar uchun ham qiziqarli mavzular mundarijasini taqdim etib kelgan. Xususan, tilshunoslik sohasida toponimlar eng qadimgi yozma manbalarda tilga olinadi. Bu manbalarda toponimlarning, asosan, onomastik xarakteri ahamiyatli bo'lib, ularni leksik-grammatik jihatdan tadqiq etish tilshunoslikning keyingi davrlarida boshlangan.

Toponimlarning lingvistik jihatdan o'rganilishi XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlariga to'g'ri keladi. Jumladan, rus tilshunoslari V.A.Serebrennikov, A.P.Dulzon, E.M.Murzayev, A.I.Popov, V.A.Nikonov, V.N.Toporov, A.K.Matveyev, Y.A.Karpenko, V.A.Juchkevich, Y.M.Pospelov, A.V.Superanskaya¹⁹lar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda sohaning ilk nazariy asoslari shakllangan.

¹⁸ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 76-77.

¹⁹ Серебренников Т.А. О методах изучения топонимических названий // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1959. – №6; Мурзаев Э.М. Словарь народных географических терминов. – Москва: Мысль, 1984; Топоров В.Н. Из области теоретической топономастики // Вопросы языкознания. – 1962. №6; Дульзон А.П. Этнолингвистическая дифференциация тюрков Сибири // Структура и ист. тюркских языков – Москва, 1971;

O'zbek tilshunosligida toponimlarni o'rganishning boshlanishi tom ma'noda XX asrning 60-yillariga to'g'ri keladi. Bu davrga kelib, o'zbek tilshunosligida yirik hajmdagi monografik tadqiqotlar maydonga keldi. Ularda xalqimizning boy tarixi bilan birga, toponimlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari ham muayyan darajada ochib berildi. Bu davr ilmiy jamoatchiligi qatorida H.Hasanov, T.Nafasov, S.Qorayev, Z.Do'simov, B.O'rinboyev, T.Rahmatov, L.Karimova, T.Enazarov, N.Oxunov, S.Nayimov, A.Turobov, A.Otajanova, O.Begimov²⁰ kabi tadqiqotchilarni eslatib o'tish mumkin. Yuqorida nomlari ta'kidlab o'tilgan olimlar o'z tadqiqotlarida O'zbekiston hududidagi turli tarixiy joylarning nomlari yuzasidan ilmiy izlanishlar olib bordilar.

Onomastik birliklar, ular sirasiga kiruvchi toponimlar, oddiy nomlar emas, ular tarixdan «so'zlaydi». Bu holat fanda ko'p bor takrorlangan va tan olingan fikr bo'lganligi bois ham, mamlakatimizning nisbatan uzoq o'tmishga va boy tarixiy ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lgan hududlaridagi toponimlar xususida olimlar ko'proq izlanishlar olib borganlar. Jumladan, o'zbek olimlaridan T.Rahmatov mamlakatimizning qadim tarixga ega bo'lgan Samarqand hududi toponimlari; X.Xolmo'minovning Boysun tumani mikrotoponimiyasi; O'.Oripovning nihoyatda boy va go'zal tabiiy manzaralarga ega Nurota tumani makro va mikrotoponimlari; A.Aslanovning Shofirkon tumani mikrotoponimiyasi; X.Bo'riyevaning Toshkent shahri tarixiy toponimiyasi bo'yicha; S.Bo'riyevning esa Urgut tumani mikrotoponimlari²¹ yuzasidan olib borgan tadqiqotlarini aytib o'tish mumkin.

Toponimlar bilan bog'liq quyidagi guruhlar farqlanadi: a) xoronimlar – ma'muriy hudud: mamlakat, davlat va viloyatlar nomlari; b) oykonimlar – aholi yashaydigan hudud: turarjoy, maskan nomlari; d) astionimlar – shahar nomlari; e) komonimlar – qishloq, ovul nomlari; f) oronimlar – tog', qir, adir, jar va tepaliklar nomi; g) agronimlar – dala va yer maydonlari nomlari; h) nekronimlar – muqaddas qadamjolar, mozor, maqbara va qabristonlar nomi; i) dromonimlar – yo'l nomlari; j) drimonimlar – daraxtzor, o'rmonzorlar nomlari; k) agionimlar – muqaddas deb hisoblanuvchi va mashhur shaxslarning atoqli otlari bilan

Матвеев А.К. Ареальные исследования и этимологизация субстратных топонимов // Проблемы картографирования в языкознании и этнографии. – Ленинград, 1971; Никонов В.А. Введение в топонимику. – Москва, 2011; Поспелов Е.М. Топонимика в школьной географии. – Москва: Просвещение, 1981; Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика? – Москва: Наука, 1985; Общая теория имени собственного. – Москва, 1973.

²⁰ Тurobov A.M. Самарқанд вилояти этноним ва этноойконимларининг таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 21 б.; Отажoнoвa A. Хoрaзм этнoтoпoнимлaри вa улaрнинг лугавий асослaри: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997. – 26 б.; Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашма қатлами: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

²¹ Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 31 с.; Холмунинов Х. Микропонимия Байсунского района и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1993. – 24 с.; Оripов Ў. Нурoтa тумaни мaкpo вa микpoтoпoнимлaрининг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2003. – 22 б.; Аслaнoв A.C. Шoфиркoн тумaни микpoтoпoнимиясининг лингвистик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 26 б.; Бўриeвa X.A. Toшкeнт шaҳрининг тарихий топонимияси (XIX аср oхири – XX аср бошлaри): Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. – 25 б.; Бўриeв C.H. Ургут тумaни микpoтoпoнимлaрининг лексик-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – 22 б.

nomlanuvchi joy nomlari va boshqalar. Ko‘rinadiki, mazkur terminlarning shakllanishida g‘arb terminologiyasi dominantligi mavjuddir.

O‘zbek toponimiyasida etnotoponimik xarakterdagi toponimlar salmoqli o‘rin tutadi. Buning sababi tarixiy taraqqiyot davrlari bilan aloqador bo‘lib, qadimda qabila, urug‘ nomlarining mavjudligi va bu bevosita shu aholi yashaydigan hududlarning toponimlarga ham ko‘chirilishi tilimizda ular miqdorining ortishiga sabab bo‘lgan.

Ish Farg‘ona viloyati So‘x tumani toponimlarining lingvistik tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, o‘ziga xos tabiiy iqlim sharoiti, uzoq tarixi, bu hududda yashovchi aholi vakillari hamda siyosiy-hududiy chegaralanishiga ko‘ra, muayyan murakkablik va qiziqarli jihatlariga ega bo‘lgan mazkur tumanda 27 ta mahalla fuqarolar yig‘ini, 205 ta ko‘cha nomlari; tabiiy tuzilmasiga mos ravishda 27 ta tog‘, qir, tepalik, chuqqi, tizma, dovon nomlari (*oronimlar*); 45 ta mozor, qabriston va muqaddas qadamjolar nomi (*nekronimlar*); 15 ta muqaddas deb hisoblanuvchi va mashhur shaxslarning atoqli otlari bilan nomlanuvchi joy (*agionimlar*); shuningdek, daryo, sohil, soy, anhor va ariq nomlari mavjud.

Toponimlar bevosita tarix bilan aloqadordir. Tarix fani til materiallari asosida tarixiy voqealarni ilmiy asoslaydi, o‘z navbatida, til bosqichlari tarixiy voqealar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq ravishda evrilishlarga uchraydi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli «**So‘x tumani toponimlarining lingvogeografik tavsifi, shakllanishi va takomili**» deb nomlanadi. So‘x tumani Farg‘ona viloyatining o‘ziga xos jihatlariga ega bo‘lgan ma‘muriy hududi sanaladi. N.Oxunov, J.Latipov, S.Gubayeva, Y.Ahmadaliyev, A.Ergashev, Y.Ne‘matova, G.Jo‘raboyeva²² va boshqa qator olimlarning tadqiqotlarida Farg‘ona vodiysi toponimiyasining bir-birini to‘ldiruvchi turli jihatlarini o‘rganilgan. Bunday tadqiqotlar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, tarix, madaniyat, davlat va jamiyat masalalarini ham qamrab oladi. Ayniqsa, uzoq tarixga ega hududlar Farg‘ona vodiysi, xususan, So‘x tumani toponimiyasini leksik-semantik jihatdan tahlil qilish fanga katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan ma‘lumotlar bera oladi.

So‘x tumani toponimlarining kelib chiqishi, shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti nuqtai nazaridan uchta katta davrni ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin. Bular: 1) qadimgi nomlar; 2) sho‘rolar davri siyosati bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga kelgan nomlar; 3) mustaqillik bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga kelgan nomlar.

²² Охунов Н. Топонимлар ва уларнинг номланиш хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – 56 б.; Топонимия Кокандской группы районов: Автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978. – 23 с.; Ўзбекистон топонимияси. – Қўқон, 2005. – 90 б.; Охунов Н., Аҳмадалиев Ю. Фарғона вилояти ойконимларининг номланиш хусусиятлари. – Фарғона: Фарғона, 2010. –128 б.; Аҳмадалиев Ю. Фарғона вилояти топонимлари. – Фарғона, 2009. – 140 б.; Латипов Дж. Топонимия города Маргилана и его окрестностей (лингвистический анализ): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1975. – 26 с.; Губаева С. Этнический состав населения Ферганы в конце XIX – начале XX в. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 104 с.; Этнонимы в топонимии Ферганской долины: Автореф. дис. канд. истор. наук (Ин-т этнографии АН СССР). – Москва: 1973. – 20 с.; Эргашев А. Андижон вилояти этнотопонимларининг ареал-ономастик тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2012. – 135 б.; Неъматова Ю. Наманган вилояти ойконимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2018. – 147 б., Жўрабоева Г. Фарғона водийси топонимларининг қиёсий-тарихий ва антропоцентриқ тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2021. – 206 б.

So‘x tumanidagi mavjud toponimlarni ushbu tasnif asosida tadqiq etib ko‘radigan bo‘lsak, quyidagicha guruhlarni kuzatish mumkin. Birinchi guruh tarkibiga *Zirak, Quvvi, Kunjok, So‘x, Xonaqoh, Xokkanak, Obishir, Surat, Sarbast, Hamal, Simodon, Xidirmon, Kasminon, Nushtang, Buzurgon, Bujvotkon, Gurvonon, Zangat, Bog‘oshim, Kuhsor, Kamar, Gavjum, Lenbur, G‘aznob, Og‘utak, Kalidon, Qarichtob, Umbara, Ganjiravon* kabi toponimlarni kiritish mumkin. Bu guruhga kiruvchi toponimlarda fors-tojik tilining faol ta'siri seziladi. Bundan tashqari, qadimgi so‘g‘diy, arabiy va asoslari qorishib ketgan nomlar ham mazkur davr tarkibiga kiradi. Masalan, «-i» so‘z yasovchisi yordamida sifat hosil qilinishi va uning joy nomi sifatida qo‘llanilishi bu guruh leksemalari uchun xosdir. Misol uchun, *Balchiqi, Chuquri* kabi. Shu bilan birga aynan «-i» affiksi yordamida shakllangan ot-leksemalar ham ushbu guruh uchun xarakterli. Misol uchun, *Quvvi, Surat* kabi. Mazkur affiks fors-tojik tilida nihoyatda faol bo‘lgan «-i» so‘z yasovchisining keng imkoniyatlarini ko‘rsatish bilan birga toponimlar yasashida tub joy aholisining tojik tilida so‘zlashuvchilardan tarkib topganligiga ham ishora qiladi.

Ikkinchi guruh tarkibi *Engels (Chorko‘cha), Jdanov (G‘aznaviy), Karl Marks (Qal‘a), Kuybishev (Qal‘acha), Leningrad (Sohibkor), Lenin (Guliston), Kalinin (Lenbur), Drujba (Do‘stlik), Iskra (Gulxan), Qahramon, Sportchi, Suyunchi, Obod, Iftixor, Guliston, Yoshlik, Iqbol, Mevazor, Yoshlar, Lochin, Navbahor* kabilardan iborat bo‘lib, ular, asosan, sho‘rolar davrida qo‘yilgan. Bu toponimlarning ayrimlari bugungi kunda ham qo‘llanilib kelmoqda. Bu davrda barpo etilgan kolxoz va ularning keyinchalik sovxoz shaklida faoliyat yuritishi hamda ularga qo‘yilgan nomlar davr siyosati va qarashlarini o‘zida ifoda etgan. Ba‘zan esa bu nomlarning mazmuniga siyosat bilan bog‘liq aldov va yolg‘onlarni ham singdirilganini ko‘rish mumkin. Masalan, So‘x tumani hududida barpo etilgan «Ozod» jamoa xo‘jaligi nomini bunga dalil qilish mumkin. O‘z davrida insonlarga *ozodlik, hurlik* va‘da qilgan va puch va‘dalar ortida odamlarni mute‘lik qobig‘iga o‘ragan sho‘rolar hukumati siyosatida bu kabi nomlar ko‘p uchraydi. Bu nom sho‘rolar davlati parchalanib ketganidan so‘ng ham saqlanib qoldi, ammo uning ijtimoiy mazmuni va ichki ma‘nolari tubdan o‘zgardi. Toponim sifatida tanlangan nom tom ma‘noda o‘z ma‘nosiga endigina yetishganday bo‘ldi. Istiqlol tufayli So‘x tumanidagi ayrim toponimlar o‘zgardi, ayrimlari esa shu zaylda saqlanib qoldi.

Uchinchi guruh toponimlari bevosita Vatanimiz mustaqilligi harakatlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ularning shakllanishi va qo‘llanilishida istiqlol va mustaqillik mafkurasining siyosiy ta'siri seziladi. Bunday nomlar qatoriga So‘x tumanidagi *Istiqlol, Mustaqillik, Xumo, Qahramon, Navobod, Sarhadchi, Ziyo, Buston, Matonat, Namuna, Anorbog‘, Gulirayhon, Haqiqat, Sebzor, Shitobon, Obida, Bog‘bon, Zamin, Zakovat, Shodlik, Sohil, Ishbilarmon, Mardlar, Omuzgor, Baxt, Baxtli, Mehr, Adolat, Ustoz, Ma‘naviyat, Ibrat, Mehribon, Sabohat, Oqibat, Hamkor, Sportchi, Suyunchi, Obod, Iftixor, Chegarachi, Guliston, Yoshlik, Do‘stlik, Iqbol, Ahil, Sardor, Rohat, Mevazor, Yoshlar, Lochin, Jarayon, Gulxan, Navbahor, Bunyodkor, Kamolot, Ma‘rifatgoh, Tabobat, Farog‘at, Ehtiom,*

Vatanparvar, Gulzor, Havaskor, Chorvador, Sihatgoh, Javonon, Jasurlar, Shifokor, Deputat, Yangiobod, Binokor, Sohibkor kabi ko‘cha va mahalla nomlarini lisoniy dalil sifatida keltirish mumkin.

Ishning ikkinchi bobi «**So‘x tumani toponimiyasining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tahlili**» deb nomlanib, besh faslni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bobning birinchi faslida So‘x tumani hududidagi toponimlar struktural jihatdan o‘rganilib, bu fasl «Sodda va qo‘shma tarkibli toponimlar» deb nomlangan.

Toponimlarning morfologik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilgan tilshunoslikka oid tadqiqotlarda soha mutaxassislarining ayni masala bo‘yicha turli yondashuvlarini ko‘rish mumkin.

So‘x tumanining tarixiy-etnik xususiyatlari bu hududda qo‘llaniluvchi toponimlarda aks etadi. Bu belgilar toponimlarning struktural-semantik xususiyatlarida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. So‘x tumani toponimlarida tabiiy landshaft bilan aloqador tarzda *soy, suv (ob), tog‘, adir* so‘zlari ishtirokidagi toponimlar boshqa hududlarga nisbatan ko‘p uchraydi.

Nominativ funktsiya bajaruvchi til birliklari struktural jihatdan, asosan, sodda, qo‘shma, juft va takror holida uchraydi. So‘x tumani hududidagi toponimlarning struktural belgilariga ko‘ra tasniflaganimizda esa sodda tarkibli, qo‘shma tarkibli va birikma holatidagi toponimlarga ajratishni lozim topdik. Juft va takror so‘z holatidagi toponimlar, deyarli, uchramadi.

Tasniflar ichki bo‘linishlarga ajratilgan bo‘lib, ko‘p hollarda, bu ularning semantik tabiati bilan bog‘liq. Masalan, leksik yo‘l bilan yasalgan sodda oykonimlarning o‘zi ham bir necha turlarga bo‘linadi: 1) jo‘g‘rofik va ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlardan iborat oykonimlar; 2) o‘zbek urug‘-aymoqlarining va O‘zbekistonda yashagan boshqa el va elatlarning nomlaridan kelib chiqqan oykonimlar; 3) kishi ism-familiyalaridan kelib chiqqan oykonimlar; 4) o‘simlik va hayvon nomlaridan yasalgan oykonimlar²³. Tasnifdan ko‘rinadiki, bu jihatlar nomlarning semantik tabiati yoki kelib chiqish manbasi bilan bog‘liq.

So‘x tumani hududidagi sodda tarkibli toponimlar morfologik asosiga ko‘ra tasnif qilinib, ot turkumiga xos sodda toponimlar, sifat turkumiga xos sodda toponimlar tarzida tasniflangan.

Bu o‘rinda tasnif o‘zbek tili semantikasi va so‘z yasalishi qoidalari asosida berildi. Agar so‘zlarning etimologik xususiyati va fors-tojik tilida anglatgan ma‘nosi hisobga olinadigan bo‘lsa, chalkashliklar va turfa xilliklar yuzaga kelishi tabiiy hol. Shu sababdan ham *Obambor* (*suv* va *ombor* so‘zlari qo‘shilishi) yoki *Navobod* (*nav* – fors-tojik tilida «*yangi*» degan ma‘noni anglatishiga ko‘ra) so‘z-shakllari sodda so‘z sifatida tasniflandi.

Yasama asosli sodda toponimlarni yasovchi qo‘shimchani xarakteriga ko‘ra tahlil qilamiz. Bunda So‘x tumani yasama asosli toponimlari kesimida tahlillarni olib bormoqchimiz. Tabiiy ravishda joy oti yasovchi *-lik* qo‘shimchasi yordamida yasalgan: *Adirlik, Soylik, Jarlik, Mustaqillik, Shodlik, Yoshlik, Do‘stlik, Saxiylik, Obodlik*; *-zor* qo‘shimchasi yordamida shakllangan: *Olmazor, Sebzor, Gulzor*,

²³ Қораев С. Кўрсатилган мақола. – Б. 41-42.

Mevazor, Terakzor; -iston qo‘shimchasi yordamida yasalgan: *Bog‘iston, Guliston*; -goh qo‘shimchasi yordamida yasalgan: *Sihatgoh, Ma‘rifatgoh*; -obod qo‘shimchasi yordamida yasalgan: *Gulobod, Navobod*; -kor qo‘shimchasi yordamida hosil bo‘lgan: *Hamkor, Havaskor, Shifokor, Sholikor*; -chi qo‘shimchasi yordamida yuzaga kelgan: *Sarhadchi, Suyunchi, Chegarachi, Temirchi*; -dor qo‘shimchasi yordamida reallashgan: *Chorvador, Zarbdor*; bundan tashqari -parvar (*Vatanparvar*), -bon (*Bog‘bon*), ham- old qo‘shimchasi yordamida yasalgan (*Hamroh*) shakllar uchradi.

So‘x tumani hududida mavjud qo‘shma toponimlar ikki qismdan tarkib topgan. Ular orasida uch yoki to‘rt qismdan iborat shakllar uchramaydi. Bu hududda qo‘shma so‘z holatidagi toponimlarning asosan quyidagi shakllari mavjud:

1. Ot + ot qolipli toponimlar. Mazkur qolipli qo‘shma so‘zlar toponimlar tarkibida ko‘p uchraydi: *Tutqator, Sug‘ment, Anorbog‘, Buloqboshi, Xirmontepa, Gulbog‘, Soybo‘yi, Seldaha, Selxona, Mavji daryo, Objuvoz* kabi toponimlarni mazkur guruhga kiritish mumkin.

2. Sifat + ot qolipida yasalgan toponimlar. So‘x tumanidagi *Qo‘tirqishloq, Chaltoqon, Balchiqi, Zarmiyon, Navobod, Navqiron, Buzurgon, Safedkon* toponimlari sifat+ot qolipida shakllangan.

3. Son + ot qolipida shakllangan toponimlar. Ushbu modelda yasalgan toponimlar ham aniqlovchi + aniqlanmish munosabatida bo‘lib, ular tarkibida asosan *uch, to‘rt, besh, olti, yetti, ming* kabi sonlar qatnashadi. Xususan, So‘x tumani toponimlarida fors-tojik tilidan olingan *yak, du, se* hamda *chor* miqdor sonlari ishtirokidagi toponimlarni uchratish mumkin. Masalan, *Sebeda, Chorbog‘, Zardoliyak, Yakkazardoli, Chordara, Chorko‘cha* kabi.

4. Ot + sifat qolipida reallashgan toponimlar. O‘zbekiston, jumladan, Farg‘ona vodiysi, xususan So‘x tumani toponimiyasida ot + sifat, ya‘ni ot + obod formanti modelidagi toponimlar ko‘p tarqalgan: *Sharqobod, Gulobod, Sufiobod, Mulloobod, Haydarobod*.

5. Ot + fe‘l qolipidagi toponimlar. Mazkur qolipda yasalgan toponimlar oz bo‘lsa-da, uchraydi. So‘x tumani hududidan *Ishbilarmon, Omuzgor, Shifokor, Xokkanak, Sholikor, Binokor, Mehnatkash* toponimlarini bunga dalil qilish mumkin.

2.2. So‘z birikmasi va izofiy birikma modelidagi toponimlar

Toponimlar sifatida qo‘llaniluvchi izofiy birliklarning quyidagi turlari farqlanadi:

a) **-i, -yi** ko‘rsatkichlari mavjud va izofali modelda yasalganligi aniq ko‘rinib turadigan *Adiri Bolo, Mavji daryo, Xoki oshton, Shaxi kurula, Sari kanda, Sari dasht, Sari baroz, Sari bozorcha, Mahallai bolo, Mahallai poyon, Gulirayhon, Tagimazor, Tagi shuxcha, Tagi nav, Hoyiti nav, Havzi nav, Oinai sangin, Hoyiti sangin* kabi oykonimlar tadqiq etilayotgan hudud toponimiyasi tarkibida mavjud.

Biroq «**Tagob**» < *Tagi-ob*, «**Obg‘ul**» < *Obi-gul*, «**Kalidon**» < *Koni-don*, «**Mohtobon**» < *Mohi-tobon*, «**Shohmardon**» < *Shohi-mardon*, «**Obshir**» < *Obi-*

shir, «*Gulbog'*» < *Guli-bog'*, «*Qarichtob*» < *qa'ri*-(cht)-*ob* kabi toponimlar ham dastlabki davrlarda *-i*, *-yi* ko'rsatkichlari bilan shakllangan izofa modelidagi toponimlar, keyinchalik talaffuz qulayligiga erishish maqsadida tarkibidagi ko'rsatkichlar tushirib qoldirilgan;

b) *-i*, *-yi* ko'rsatkichlari tushirib qoldirilgan va izofali modelda yasalganligi deyarli sezilmaydigan toponimlar. Ularning tarkibi shunday o'zgarishlarga uchraganligi bois ham hozirda aksariyatiga sodda tarkibli toponim sifatida qaraladi: *Devayron* < *Dehai vayron*, *Demursad* < *Dehai Mirsaid* kabilar.

So'x tumani toponimiyasida birikma holatidagi toponimlar ham kattagina qismni tashkil etadi. Bunda fors-tojik tiliga xos birikmalar ahamiyatli bo'lib, ular doirasida izofiy birikmalar alohida o'rinni egallaydi. So'x tumani hududida so'z birikmasi holatida qo'llaniluvchi toponimlarga *Zarmiyon*, *Bo'ston*, *Kunjok*, *Bujay*, *Sarbast*, *Kasminon*, *Gurvonon* kabilarni misol qilish mumkin.

Bobning 2.3-fasli «So'x tumani toponimiyasining semantik guruhlari» deb nomlanadi.

Toponimlar paydo bo'lish asosiga ko'ra dastlab ikkita katta guruhga ajratiladi:

1) geografik obyektlarning tabiiy xususiyatlariga bog'liq holda paydo bo'lgan nomlar;

2) jamiyat rivojining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy-g'oyaviy holatlari, xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan nomlar.

I. Antropotoponimlarning vujudga kelishi ham jamiyatdagi ma'lum o'zgarish va qonuniyatlar bilan aloqador sanalib, har bir davrning o'ziga xos bu guruhga oid nomlar qatlami mavjud. So'x tumani antropotoponimlarini quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin: Shaxs otlari bilan bog'liq *Xo'jai Kalon*, *Xo'jai Kobo'dpo'sh*, *Xo'jai Tush*, *Xo'jai Murodbaxsh*, *Xo'jai Ro'shnoi*, *Xo'jai Xor*, *Xo'jai Abulqosim*, *Xo'jai Orifi Mohi Tobon* kabi toponimlar diniy ulamolar, asosan, islom dini peshvolari nomlari, shu bilan birga xalq qahramonlari nomlaridan vujudga kelgan *Tumaris*, mumtoz adabiyot va ma'naviyat namoyandalari *Bobur*, *Sheroziy*, *G'aznaviy*, chegara hududi xarakteridan kelib chiqib *Chegarachi*, *Sarhadchi*, *Qahramon*, *Jasurlar*, *Vatanparvar* kabi toponimlar, aholining mehnat va faoliyatini nazarda tutgan *Usto*, *Temirchi*, *Havaskor*, *Chorvador*, *Shifokor*, *Sholikor*, *Bog'bon* toponimlari uchraydi.

II. O'simlik nomlari bilan atalgan fitotoponimlar. Qo'qon xonligi davrida vujudga kelgan fitotoponimlarning aksariyati *yulg'un*, *yantoq*, *g'umay*, *jingil*, *qamish*, *turang'i*, *tol*, *chinor*, *tut*, *terak* singari yovvoyi o'simliklar va daraxt nomlarini anglatuvchi birliklar bilan yasalgan. Mustaqillik davrida yaratilgan fitotoponimlar tarkibini xalqning dehqonchilik va bog'dorchilik faoliyati bilan bog'liq holdagi *anjir*, *anor*, *uzum*, *olma*, *o'rik*, *shaftoli*, *bodom* kabi madaniy o'simlik nomlari hamda *gul*, *lola*, *rayhon*, *boychechak* singari *gul* bilan bog'liq nomlar tashkil qiladi: *Anorbog'*, *Olmazor*, *Sebzor*, *Gulbog'*, *Guliston*, *Gulirayhon*, *Gulobod*, *Gulzor*, *Tariq*, *Binafsha*, *Mevazor* kabilar.

III. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar bilan atalgan toponimlar. Ayrim mutaxassislar tomonidan «sotstoponimlar»²⁴ termini ostida yuritiladigan bu turdagi toponimlar muayyan davrning ijtimoiy hayoti va mafkurasi bilan bogʻliq holda yuzaga keladi. Ushbu paradigмага birlashuvchi joy nomlarini ham 3 ta tarixiy davr toponimiyasi misolida tahlil etish mumkin:

1. Qoʻqon xonligi davriga xos ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar. Ular quyidagicha tasniflanadi:

a) ijtimoiy terminning oʻzi bilan shakllangan toponimlar: *Sardor, Shitobon, Qogʻazgar, Bogʻbon, Omuzgor, Ustoz, Temirchi, Chorvador, Sholikor;*

b) ijtimoiy termin + toponimik indikator asosida shakllangan toponimlar: *Haydarobod, Soʻfiobod, Xidirmon, Pidirgon, Buzurgon, Gurvonon* va boshqalar.

2. Shoʻrolar davriga xos ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar. Bu turdagi toponimlar sobiq shoʻrolar davri uchun ham xos boʻlib, ular tarkibiga davrning siyosiy-mafkuraviy qarashlari, tuzumning shaxsiy-milliy manfaatlariga mos holda tanlanganligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

3. Mustaqillik davriga xos ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlar asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar. Mazkur davrda yaratilgan bu turdagi toponimlarni *Istiqlol, Mustaqillik, Tinchlik, Yuksalish, Ozod, Istiqbol, Birlik, Hurriyat, Birdamlik, Hamdoʻstlik, Obod turmush, Mustaqillikning 15 yilligi, Erkin, Ozodlik* kabi milliy qadriyatlar va milliy gʻoyaga, madaniyatimiz va qarashlarimizga aloqador holda yaratilgan neotoponimlar tashkil qiladi.

Kasb-hunar nomlari bilan atalgan toponimlar. Joy nomlarining bunday turi 2 katta guruhni tashkil etadi:

1. Nisbatan qadimiy boʻlgan kasb-hunar leksemalari asosida shakllangan toponimlar nominatsiyasi: *Oʻtikchi, Yamoqchi, Uqchi.*

2. Paydo boʻlishi yaqin oʻtmishimiz bilan, yaʼni zamonning taraqqiy etishi, ilm-fan, texnika va turli sohalarning rivojlanishi bilan bogʻlanadigan toponimlar.

Bobning 2.4-faslida Soʻx tumanidagi diniy motivli toponimlar tadqiq etilgan. Soʻx tumani toponimiyasi diniy maʼno bildiruvchi toponimlarga boy boʻlib, zardoʻshiylik dini, islom dini va butparastlik davriga oid toponimlar uchrashi bilan xarakterlidir. Xususan, Soʻx (f-t. *suxtan* – سوختن («yonmoq», «kuymoq»)²⁵ toponimining kelib chiqishi va etimologik talqini ham zardushtiylik taʼlimotida muqaddas deb qaralgan «*olov*» tushunchasi bilan bogʻliq, degan qarashlar bor.

Islom dini qabul qilinganidan soʻng muqaddas qadamjo va ziyoratgohlarni, shuningdek, ayrim qishloq, tepalik nomlarini paygʻambar va avliyolar, mashhur shayx va imomlar, pirlar ismi bilan atash koʻp kuzatiladi. Soʻx tumanida choryorlarning toʻrtinchi vakili Hazrati Ali nomi bilan bogʻlanadigan *Hazrati Ali, Imomota*, Hazrat Alining mashhur *Duldul* oti bilan aloqador holda yuzaga kelgan *Dul ota* nomli ziyoratgoh hamda qishloq nomlarining barchasi islom dini taʼsirida vujudga kelgan toponimlardir.

²⁴ Эназаров Т. Шахрисабз худуди жой номларининг тарихий-қийсий тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1993. – Б. 16.

²⁵ www.google.com // ru.m.wikipedia.org > wiki > soxskiy rayon.

So‘x toponimiyasida but so‘zi ifodalanishi ham xarakterlidir. Bu so‘z but, sanam, ikonalar bilan bog‘liq tarzda ajdodlarimizning diniy qarashlari, e‘tiqod va tasavvurlarini ifoda etadi. *Malbut* yoki *Mulbut* qadimda So‘x vohasining eng obod va rivojlangan manzillaridan biri bo‘lgan. *Malbut* so‘zi aslida *Mulbut* bo‘lib, «*mul*» - *ko‘p* va «*but*» - *haykal* degan ma‘noni anglatadi.

Shuningdek, So‘x toponimiyasi So‘x daryosi va buloq Pirlari bilan bog‘liq ziyoratgohlar, Hazrati Ali va uning avlodlari bilan bog‘liq ziyoratgohlar, Yetti Xo‘jalar nomi bilan bog‘liq ziyoratgohlar hamda ayollar va qizlar nomi bilan bog‘liq ziyoratgohlarga ajratadi. Hozirgi kunda So‘x tumanida oykonim sifatida qo‘llanib kelayotgan toponimlar orasida ham *G‘oz* (*G‘az*), *Kunjok*, *So‘x*, *Xonaqoh*, *Xokkanak*, *Obishir*, *O‘rda*, *Simodon*, *Buzurgon* nomlari o‘zida diniy-falsafiy belgini saqlaydi. Jumaladan, *Xonaqoh* toponimi aziz avliyolar, diniy tomondan alohida xislatlarga ega bo‘lgan kishilar maskan tutgan hudud ma‘nosini anglatadi.

2.5-faslda tahlilga tortilgan nomlar tabiiy landshaft bilan bog‘liq toponimlar bo‘lib, ular shakllanishida tabiiy relef va hududning iqlim sharoitlari, tog‘, daryo, o‘simlik va hayvonot olami ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. So‘x tumani toponimiyasida ham bu jihat o‘z ahamiyatini saqlab qolgan. Mazkur hudud tog‘, daryo va daralardan iborat tabiiy landshaftga ega bo‘lgani sababli nomlarda ham *tog‘*, *qoya*, *suv*, *daryo*, *adir*, *qir* so‘zlari ishtirokini ko‘rish mumkin. Toponimlar orasida aynan *tog‘*, *bog‘*, *tosh*, *buloq*, *soy*, *sel*, *tut* indikatorli so‘zlar ko‘p uchraydi. Ularning aksariyati hozirgi kunda bu belgili hududlarni topishdan ko‘ra ko‘proq nominativ funktsiya bajarish holatiga o‘tib bo‘lgan. Bunga *Tutqator*, *Sug‘ment*, *Kishtut*, *Obg‘ul*, *Toyon*, *Anorbog‘*, *Toshqo‘ra*, *Marmartosh*, *Buloqboshi*, *Xirmontepa*, *Gulbog‘*, *Soybo‘yi*, *Seldaha*, *Selxona* kabi toponimlarni lisoniy dalil qilishimiz mumkin. *Chordara*, *Hoyiti Sangin* qishloqlarining nomlanishi ham aynan tabiiy tuzilish va uning elementlari nomi bilan bog‘lanadi. Bu nomlar tog‘ bilan aloqador bo‘lsa, *Obishir* toponimi suv havzasi nomi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, So‘xda shu nomdagi qishloq hamda daryo bor. «*Obishir*» – tojik tilidan «*suv*» va «*sut*» so‘zlari birikishini ifodalaydi.

Ishning uchinchi bobi «So‘x tumani toponimiyasining etimologik, leksik-semantik va struktural xususiyatlari» deb nomlanib, ikki fasldan tarkib topgan. Birinchi faslda So‘x tumani toponimlarining etimologik xususiyatlari haqida so‘z boradi. Bunda tuman nomi sifatida qo‘llaniluvchi So‘x xoronimi etimologik tahlil qilingan. Hududni *So‘x* emas, balki «*Sux*» deb nomlanishi to‘g‘ri bo‘lishi haqida ma‘lumotlar berilgan. Ayrim manbalarda «*Sux*» so‘zining ma‘nosi «*Duraxshidan*» so‘zi bilan bog‘liqligi aytiladi. Bu ushbu toponim haqidagi ilk taxminlardan biridir.

So‘x tumani toponimlarida tarix, tabiat va siyosat bilan aloqador nomlar uchrashi ta‘kidlanib, batafsil o‘rganilgan. Xususan, *Rohbon*, *Buloq*, *Demursad*, *Devayron*, *Hushyor*, Tul qishlog‘idagi *Mug‘* tog‘i toponimlari, *Lenbur* (*Lingchabur*, *Juvolbur*), *Malbut* yoki *Mulbut*, *Bujo‘y/Bo‘jayning* asl shakli ham *Butjoy*, ya‘ni *butlar joyi*, *Rovut* so‘zining to‘liq ifodasi esa *Rohbut*, *Mulgon* aslida *Mulkon* *Safedkon*, *Bujvodkon*, *Pidirgon* toponimlarining etimologik tahlili berilgan.

Geografik obyektlarga nom qo'yishning beshta asosiy qonuniyati: *toponimik pozitivlik, nisbiy negativlik, o'zlashma nomlar (tarjima nomlar) qonuniyati, geografik nomlarning qatorlar qonuni, xalqona etimologiya yoki soxta etimologiya* So'x toponimlari misolida tadqiq qilingan. So'x toponimi talqinidagi juda ko'p variantlar ham aynan xalqona etimologiyaga asoslanganligi aniqlangan.

Toponimlar tasnifi 5 ta asosiy mezon 1) toponimlarni geografik obyektlar hajmiga ko'ra; 2) toponimlarni etimologik tahliliga ko'ra; 3) tarixiy tasnifda toponimning qaysi lug'aviy-geografik qatlamga mansubligiga ko'ra; 4) lingvistik hamda 5) semantik tasnifi berilgan.

Dastlab, ikkita katta guruh ajratiladi: a) geografik obyektlarning tabiiy xususiyatlariga bog'liq holda paydo bo'lgan nomlar; b) jamiyat rivojining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy-g'oyaviy holatlari, xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan nomlar.

I. Geografik obyektlarning tabiiy xususiyatlariga bog'liq holda paydo bo'lgan nomlar o'z navbatida 7 ta kichik guruhga bo'linadi: 1. Joyning tabiiy xususiyatlar va geografik o'rni bilan bog'liq toponimlar (*Qaqir, Zangat, Toshmazor, Chashma, Qayroq, Chaltoqon, Dasht, Kuhiston* kabi). 2. Joyning reliefi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan geografik nomlar – oronimlar (*Baland, Tagi shuxcha, Adiri bolo, Xirmontepa, Qali bolo, Qali poyon, Tagob, Dungi, Pasti, Chuquri, Jarri* va boshqalar). 3. Joyning iqlimi, meteorologik xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan toponimlar (*Oftobro', Kunjok, Bujay, Yalangcha, Mavji daryo* va boshqalar). 4. Suv bilan bog'liq nomlar – gidronimlar (*Yangiariq, Jo'yidam, Tagob, Siyob, Chashma, Obambor, Kulizardak* va boshqalar). 5. O'simlik va ularning turlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan – fitotoponimlar (*Chumoqcha, Sarqamish, Niholako, Sholikor, Sebzor, Chinor, Tutqator, Sebeda, Kundi chuloq, Javpaya* va boshqalar). 6. Hayvonlar nomi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan – zootoponimlar (*Aspraha, Chumchuqxona, Kaptarxona, Xukxona* va boshqalar). 7. Foydali qazilmalar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan geografik nomlar (*Zangat, Xokkanak, Safedkon, Marmartosh* va boshqalar).

Jamiyat rivojining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy-g'oyaviy holatlari, xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan nomlar yetti tarkibiy guruhga ajratib tahlil qilingan: 1. Kasb-hunar va ma'muriyatni ifodalovchi so'zlar bilan yuritilgan geografik nomlar. 2. Tarixiy nomlarga mamlakat tarixida yuz bergan tarixiy voqea va hodisalar bilan bog'langan toponimlar. 3. Toponimlarning vujudga kelishida aholining etnik tarkibi muhim rol o'ynagan – etnotoponimlar. 4. Kishilarning ismlari, laqablari, taxalluslari va familiyalaridan yasalgan – antropooykonimlar. 5. Diniy motivli nomlar – ularga diniy bayramlar, avliyolar, muqaddas diniy marosim va odatlarga bog'liq holda paydo bo'lgan nomlar. 6. Zamonaviy nomlar. 7. Afsonaviy va g'aroyib nomlarga joyning tabiiy va iqtisodiy geografik xususiyatlari, tarixi bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan toponimlar.

Bundan tashqari diniy motivatsion toponimlar tadqiq etilgan. So'x tumani aholisi ijtimoiy tafakkurida diniy qarashlar ustuvorlik qiladi. Nekronimlar tarkibida erkaklar nomlari bilan bog'liq mozar, qabriston va muqaddas qadamjolar nomlari ko'p uchraydi: *Dul ota, Hazrati Ali, Hazrati Bobo, Hazrati Xuro'son (Boboi Xurosoni), Imom ota, Mazori Er-hubbi, Mazori Hazrati Ali, Mazori Kenja vali,*

Sarg'ato (Sariq Ota), Shayx Ota, Shohimardon, Sulton Mahmud, Xo'ja Abulqosim (Mazori surx), Xo'ja Murodbobo, Xo'ja Orif, Xo'ja Orifi Mohi Tobon, Xo'jai Kabo'dpo'sh, Xo'jai Kalon, Xo'jai Murodbaxsh, Shaxi kurula (Shayxi kulolon), Xo'jai Ro'shnoi, Havzi Sufiobod, Xo'jai Tush, Xo'jai Xor, Yigit Pirim kabi. Ayol va qizlar nomlari bilan bog'liq nekronimlarga *Havzi kelinchak, Sangi arus, Hurbibi, Mazori Childuxtaron, Tulbibi* kabilarni lisoniy dalil qilish mumkin.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli «So'x tumani toponimiyasining semantik-struktural jihatdan shakllanishida indikatorlarning o'rni» deb nomlanadi. Nominativ funksiya bajaruvchi til birliklari struktural jihatdan, asosan, sodda, qo'shma, juft va takror holida uchraydi. So'x tumani hududidagi toponimlarning struktural belgilariga ko'ra tasniflaganimizda esa sodda tarkibli toponimlar, qo'shma tarkibli toponimlar va birikma holatidagi toponimlarga ajratishni lozim topdik. Juft va takror so'z holatidagi toponimlar, deyarli, uchramadi.

Ayrim nomlarni esa o'zbek va fors-tojik tillari o'rtasidagi struktural-grammatik tafovut tufayli baholash mushkul. *Kishtut, Toyon, Nushtang* kabi toponimlarni bunga misol qilish mumkin.

Tasniflar ichki bo'linishlarga ajratilgan bo'lib, ko'p hollarda, bu ularning semantik tabiati bilan bog'liq. Leksik yo'l bilan yasalgan sodda oykonimlarning o'zi ham bir necha turlarga bo'linadi: 1) jo'g'rofik va ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlardan iborat oykonimlar; 2) o'zbek urug'-aymoqlarining va O'zbekistonda yashagan boshqa el va elatlarning nomlaridan kelib chiqqan oykonimlar; 3) kishi ism-familiyalaridan kelib chiqqan oykonimlar; 4) o'simlik va hayvon nomlaridan yasalgan oykonimlar²⁶. Tasnifdan ko'rinadiki, bu jihatlar nomlarning semantik tabiati yoki kelib chiqish manbasi bilan bog'liq.

Toponimlarning struktur tuzilishida quyidagi asosiy qoliplar shakllanadi:

I. Sodda toponimlar: a) sodda tub toponimlar; b) sodda yasama toponimlar.

II. Qo'shma toponimlar: a) ikki asosli toponimlar; b) murakkab toponimlar.

Tarkibi faqat bitta asosdan tashkil topgan, sinxronik nuqtai nazardan tub, deb qaraladigan va hech qanday morfematik bo'laklarga ajratilmaydigan nomlar sodda tub toponimdir. Masalan, «*Xidirmon*», ya'ni fors-tojikchadan *parda, chodir, niqob tikuvchilar*²⁷, «*Bog'oshim*» – *bog'i Hoshim*, ya'ni *Hoshim bog'i*, «*Boqranboy*» – *bog'i Quronboy, Quronboy bog'i* degan tushunchani ifodalagan so'z birikma holatidagi birliklardir. Shuningdek, *Shitobon, Kunjok, Omuzgor, Xonaqoh, Xokkanak, Navqiron, Obishir, Sarbast, Niholako, Kasminon, Bujvotkon, Gurvonon, Zangat, Kuhsor, Javonon, Lenbur, Konidon, Qarichtob, Umbara, Obambor, Ganjiravon, Og'utak* kabi nomlar etimologiyasi yasama so'zdan iborat bo'lishi tabiiy hol. Ammo hozirgi kunda bularni sodda tub toponimlar qatorida sanash maqsadga muvofiq, deb o'ylaymiz.

Formantlar yoki formantli nomlar deb yuritiluvchi shakllar ham sodda toponimlar tarkibiga kiradi. Masalan, So'x tumani toponimlaridan *Omuzgor, Bog'iston, Simodon, Niholako, Bujvotkon, Gurvonon, Zangat, Sebzor, Javonon,*

²⁶ Қораев С. Кўрсатилган мақола. – Б. 41-42.

²⁷ Фарҳанги забони тоҷикӣ. II жилд. – Москва: “Советская энциклопедия” нашриёти, 1969, - Б. 476.

Navobod, Lenbur, Kalidon kabi toponimlarni kiritish mumkin. Ular tarkibidagi -*iston, -gor, -zor, -kon, -don, -on, -gar, -obod, -bur (-burg)* formantlarini toponim yasovchilar qatoriga kiritib bo'lmaydi, ular butunligicha ajralmas holatda ma'noli qism bo'lib keladi.

Sodda yasama toponimlar tarkibida so'z yasovchi affiks mavjud bo'lgan shakllar bo'lib, ular affiksatsiya usulida hosil qilinadi. Ishda toponimik konversiya *tashqi* va *ichki* turlarga ajratgan holda farqlangan.

Tashqi toponimik konversiya toponimlarni atashda onomastik sathga mansub bo'lmagan lug'aviy birliklar, ya'ni apellyativ so'zlardan toponimlar yasaladi: *Qahramon, Sportchi, Suyunchi, Chegarachi, Shaxmat, Iqbol, Ahil, Sardor, Rohat, Jarlik, Lochin, Jarayon, Gulxan, Bunyodkor, Kamolot* kabilarni lisoniy dalil sifatida keltirish mumkin. Tashqi konversiyadan farqli ravishda ichki konversiya til lug'at tarkibining onomastik birliklar tizimi sirasiga kiruvchi birliklardan toponim sifatida foydalanishni anglatadi. So'x tumani toponimiyasida ichki toponimik konversiya yoki transonomizatsiya asosida paydo bo'lgan sodda tarkibli nomlar qatoriga *So'x, Ibrat, Sabohat, Obod, Sarbast, O'rda, Hamal, Xumo, Zangat, Bobur, Tumaris, Sheroziy, G'aznaviy* kabilarni kiritish mumkin.

So'nggi yillarda So'x tumani toponimiyasida fors-tojikcha va arabcha nomlarga nisbatan o'zbek tilidagi nomlar salmog'i ortib borayotganini ko'rish mumkin.

XULOSALAR

1. O'zbekiston uchun eksklav hisoblangan So'x tumani o'ziga xos tabiiy-geografik, shu bilan birga, ijtimoiy, siyosiy va etnik xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi bilan alohida ajralib turadi. Ushbu jihatlar, xususan, milliy o'ziga xosliklar So'x tumani toponimlarida ham yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. So'x tumani toponimlari tojik tilida so'zlashuvchi, aholisi sakson mingdan ortiq bo'lgan xalqning tafakkur tarzini o'zida namoyon etadi. Bu esa toponimlar yuzasidan sotsiolingvistik, etnolingvistik, lingvokulturologik jihatdan muayyan bir xulosalar qilish imkonini beradi.

2. Onomastik birliklarni o'rganish masalasi tilshunoslikdan tashqari tarix, geografiya, manbashunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik kabi fanlarning ham muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan sohasi hisoblanadi. Ular tadqiqot predmetiga ko'ra o'zaro farqlanadi, umumiy ma'noda tadqiqotlar toponimlar tahliliga qaratilganligi bois, bir-birini to'ldiradi, xususan, So'x tumani hududida qo'llaniluvchi toponimlar etimologiyasi, semantikasi va pragmatik belgilari tilshunoslik, xususan, toponimika sohasi uchun kerakli ma'lumot va dalillar beradi.

3. So'x tumani toponimlarining kelib chiqishi, shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti nuqtai nazaridan uchta katta davrni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin. Bular: 1) qadimgi nomlar – bunga qadimgi so'g'diy, arabcha va fors-tojikcha nomlar kiradi; 2) sho'rolar davri siyosati bilan bog'liq toponimlar – bunga sho'rolar davri va siyosati bilan aloqador nomlar misol bo'ladi; 3) mustaqillik bilan bog'liq toponimlar – bunga Vatanimiz mustaqilligi bilan aloqador toponimlarni kiritish mumkin.

4. So‘x tumani toponimlari bilan bog‘liq ma‘lumotlar, xususan, ilm-fan tomonidan e‘tirof etilgan Fergantrop (*So‘x tumanidan topilgan qadimiy odamlar*), Selengur, Obishir (*qadimiy odamlarning suyak qoldiqlari topilgan joy nomi*) kabi tarixiy va qadimiy yodgorliklar boshqa soha vakillari uchun ham Farg‘ona viloyati hududi, tarixi va uning tabiiy iqlim sharoitlarini o‘rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

5. Nominativ vazifa bajaruvchi So‘x tumani toponimlari struktural belgilariga ko‘ra sodda tarkibli, qo‘shma tarkibli hamda birikma holatidagi toponimlarga ajratiladi. Juft va takroriy so‘z shaklidagi toponimlar, deyarli, uchramaydi.

6. So‘x tumanida joriy qo‘llanishda bo‘lgan toponimlar o‘zbek tilida nomlanishi bilan birga, fors-tojik yoki arab tillaridan o‘zlashgan belgilardan ham xoli emas. Bu holat So‘x tumani hududida sotsial-etnik belgilarni ham ifoda etadi.

7. So‘x toponimiyasida irrigatsiya bilan bog‘liq nomlar alohida o‘rin tutadi. So‘x irrigatsiya tizimida o‘rganib chiqilgan 42 ta ariqning 20 tasi (47,6 foizi) aholi maskanlari nomi bilan aloqador. Ba‘zi nomlar faqat ariqlarning o‘ziga qo‘yilgan bo‘lib, ular 5 foizini tashkil etadi.

8. So‘x toponimiyasida but va sanamlarga e‘tiqod shaklini ko‘rsatuvchi *Malbut/Mulbut*, *Bo‘jay/Butjoy*, *Rovut/Rohbut* kabi bir nechta lisoniy birliklar va uning izlari saqlangan toponimlar mavjud.

9. So‘x tumani toponimlarining shakllanishida tabiiy relyef va hududning iqlim sharoiti, tog‘, daryo, o‘simlik va hayvonot olami ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu bois: *tog‘*, *qoya*, *suv*, *daryo*, *adir*, *qir*, *bog‘*, *tosh*, *buloq*, *soy*, *sel*, *tut* indikatorli so‘zlar ko‘p uchraydi.

10. Toponimlar dunyoning barcha tillarida kuzatilgani kabi, shu tilda so‘zlashuvchi xalqlarning tarixi, madaniyati, siyosiy, diniy qarashlari va boshqa turli omillar bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘ladi. So‘x tumanidagi toponimlarning aksariyati fors-tojik tilidan olingan bo‘lib, ular ushbu hududda yashovchi tojik millatiga mansub kishilarning tarixi, ijtimoiy turmush tarzi, siyosiy madaniyati ifodasi sanaladi. Ularning lingvistik tahlili xalq madaniyati va tarixidan bevosita ma‘lumot berish bilan birga, uning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, undagi o‘zgarishlar va yangilanishlarni ham o‘rganish imkonini beradi.

11. Tashqi toponimik konversiya toponimlarni atashda onomastik sathga mansub bo‘lmagan lug‘aviy birliklar, ya‘ni apellyativ so‘zlardan ham toponimlar yasalgan. Masalan: *Qahramon*, *Sportchi*, *Suyunchi*, *Chegarachi* kabi. Ichki konversiya til lug‘at tarkibining onomastik birliklar tizimi sirasiga kiruvchi birliklardan toponim sifatida foydalanishni anglatadi. So‘x tumani toponimiyasida ichki toponimik konversiya yoki transonomizatsiya asosida paydo bo‘lgan sodda tarkibli nomlar qatoriga *So‘x*, *Ibrat*, *Sabohat*, *Obod*, *Sarbast*, *O‘rda*, *Hamal*, *Xumo*, *Zangat*, *Bobur*, *Tumaris*, *Sheroziy*, *G‘aznaviy* kabilarni kiritish mumkin.

**FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY CURRENT DEGREE GRANDER
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Phil.05.02 DIGITAL SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL**

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

ABBOZOV OKHUNJON QAYUMJANOVICH

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC STUDY OF TOPONYMS OF SOKH DISTRICT

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

**ABSTRACT OF THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD)
DISSERTATION ON PHILOLOGY**

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD))

The actuality and significance of the dissertation work. Onomastic: particular, linguistic research of toponyms, is becoming one of the important issues in world linguistics. The most famous European linguists have emphasized that one of them is not less important than the other in the study of language levels. That is why V.Humboldt, the founder of the theory of language, said, "Language forms do not live separately, but live as a part of the whole". In his opinion, each unit of the language is like a huge fabric tightly connected with different fibers²⁸.

In world linguistics, it is becoming popular to conduct research into the language taking into account its user, creator, that is, the human factor. General theoretical issues of linguistics, research aspects, methods, formation and development of Uzbek vocabulary, changes and enriching features, in particular, the issues of describing onomastic units as a specific system and revealing their cognitive features have not been sufficiently researched.

One of the urgent problems of the lexicology of the Uzbek language that needs to be researched is the study of the lexical-semantic, etymological characteristics of toponyms, the factors and reasons for their occurrence in speech, as well as the lexical-semantic, methodological characteristics and thematic classification is to do.

In Uzbek linguistics, scientists such as Professor E.Begmatov²⁹, A.Hojiyev³⁰ have provided basic information in this field. Subsequent research has been limited to researching specific aspects of this field, but there are several issues that need to be explored in this field. In particular, new approaches to our language, major monographic studies showing the most advanced achievements of science in the formation of national consciousness and thinking have not been created. All this shows the relevance of the topic. Therefore, "...the task of development of scientific research and innovative activities, comprehensive support of creative ideas and developments³¹" proves that our goal is correct.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4958 dated February 16, 2017 "On improving the post-secondary education system³²", PQ-2789 dated February 17, 2017 "Sciences "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy, organization, management and financing of scientific and research activities³³", PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "Measures for the further

²⁸ Березин Ф.М. История лингвистических учений. М., Высшая школа, 1986, стр.47.

²⁹ Бегматов Э. Антропонимияни тадқиқ қилишнинг социолінгвистик аспекти // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2011. № 4. – Б.43-49.

³⁰ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 2002. –164 б.

³¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. 2017 йил, 22 декабрдаги нутқи. / “Халқ сўзи”. – 2017йил, 23декабрь. №258

³² <https://lex.uz/docs/3213410>

³³ <https://lex.uz/docs/3117025?ONDATE=18.02.2017%2000>

development of the higher education system³⁴" on" decision No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language³⁵", PQ- dated August 8, 2020 No. 4798 "On measures for comprehensive socio-economic development of Sokh district of Fergana region in 2020-2021³⁶", No. PF-6884 of October 20, 2020 "Uzbek language in our country³⁷" PF-60 of January 28, 2022 on measures for further development and improvement of language policy "2022 - 2026 Decrees on the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan³⁸" for 2020-2030, "The Concept of Uzbek Language Development and Language Policy Improvement in 2020-2030³⁹", Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Order No. 78-F⁴⁰ dated March 2, 2021, Order No. 122 of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁴¹ dated March 6, 2021 and other regulatory and legal documents related to this activity This research work serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the specified tasks.

Dependence of the research on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic. Dissertation No. I of republican science and technology development. It was carried out in accordance with the priority direction "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state".

Level of study of the problem. A.Vambery, Jules Tonnele⁴² conducted preliminary research on the study of toponyms in Central Asia in world linguistics.

This field was formed as an independent direction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The researches of scientists such as A.Kh.Vostokov, N.I.Nadezhdin, V.V.Bartold, I.A.Shegren, M.A.Kastren, A.P.Dulzon, E.M.Murzayev, A.I.Popov, V.A.Nikonov, V.N.Toporov, A.K.Matveyev, Y.A.Karpenko, Y.M.Pospelov, A.V.Superanskaya⁴³ were the basis for the creation of theoretical foundations of the field.

³⁴ <https://lex.uz/docs/3171590>

³⁵ <https://lex.uz/docs/4561730>

³⁶ <https://lex.uz/docs/-4938395?ONDATE=10.06.2022>

³⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

³⁸ <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5841063#-5844800>

³⁹ https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=637139_2020-

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⁴⁰ <https://lex.uz/docs/350336415432426/posts/1099836867149040>

⁴¹ <https://lex.uz/docs/5319768>

⁴² Вамбери А. Путешествие по Средней Азии. – Москва, 1874. – 383 с.; Чабров Г. Из истории изучения Средней Азии (Описание Кокандского ханства Жюль Тоннелье, изданное в Париже в 1869 г.) // Известия Узбекистанского филиала географического общества. Т. IV. – Ташкент: Наука, 1962. – 190 с.

⁴³ Надеждин Н.И. Опыт исторической географии русского мира. Библиотека для чтения. – 1837. – т.22, от.3. – 28 с.; Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – Москва: Мысль. 1974. – 382 с.; Словарь народных географических терминов. – Москва: Мысль, 1984. – 653 с.; Топоров В.Н. Из области теоретической топонимии // Вопросы языкознания. – 1962. № 6. – С. 9-12; Дульзон А.П. Этнолингвистическая дифференциация тюрков Сибири // Структура и ист. Тюркских языков – Москва, 1971. – С. 198-208; Матвеев А.К. Ареальные исследования и этимологизация субстратных топонимов // Пробл. Картограф. В языкозн. И этнографии. – Ленинград, 1971. – С. 69-70; Никонов В.А. Введение в топонимику. – Москва,

Some studies on this topic have been conducted in the linguistics of sister nations - Kazakhs and Azerbaijanis. In particular, it is possible to mention the works of R.D.Sunchugashev «История изучения топонимики Хакасии», А.Е.Yartibayev's «Состав и структура топонимов Карагандинской области», Kh.G.Aliyev's «Тюркские по происхождению этнонимы Юго-Восточных районов Грузии».

Efforts to scientifically research toponyms in Uzbek linguistics began in the 60s of the 20th century. It is noteworthy that along with linguists, ethnographers, historians, archaeologists conducted research as a general team. The scientists who carried out the largest research works in this field are H. Hasanov, T. Nafasov, S. Qorayev, Z.Dosimov, B.Orinboyev, T.Rahmatov, L.Karimova, T.Enazarov, N.Okhunov, N.Ulukov, S.Nayimov, A.Turobov, A.Otajonova, O.Begimov⁴⁴ etc., it is worth mentioning. As a result of their research, toponyms in the territory of our country were collected, classified, and their origin and meaning explained to a certain extent.

However, the toponyms of the Sokh district of the Fergana Valley, located in Eastern Uzbekistan, have been neglected and have not been specially studied as an object of independent research until now. This requires a monographic study of this research topic.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the research plan of Fergana State University as part of the topic "Actual issues of Uzbek language lexicology".

The purpose of the study. It consists of a monographic special study of the lexical-semantic features of the toponyms of the Sokh district.

Tasks of the research:

Collection, classification and scientific analysis and description of toponyms of Sokh district;

to determine the lexical-semantic features of toponyms in the region;

by analyzing the lexical-semantic features of toponyms, to shed light on the signs of the culture and cognitology of the peoples living in this area;

2011. – 184 с.; Карпенко Ю.А. Топонимика Буковины. – Киев: Изд-во КГУ, 1973. – 242 с.; Поспелов Е.М. Топонимика в школьной географии. – Москва: Просвещение, 1981. – 144 с.; Суперанская А.В. Что такой топонимика? – Москва: Наука, 1985. – 182 с.

⁴⁴ Хасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – 80 б.; Нафасов Т. Топонимы Кашкадарьинской области: Автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1968. – 24 с.; Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – 320 b.; Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 104 б.; Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 31 с.; Каримова Л. Ўзбек тилида топонимларнинг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982. – 96 б.; Эназаров Т. Шахрисабз худуди жой номларининг тарихий-қиссий тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1993. – 163 б.; Бегимов О.Т. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2006. – 216 б.; Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008 – 192 б.; Туробов А.М. Самарқанд вилояти этноним ва этноойконимларининг таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 21 б.; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнотопонимлари ва уларнинг луғавий асослари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997. – 6 б.; Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашма катлами: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

to reveal the specific mental nature and sociolinguistic features of toponyms; determining the basics related to the etymology, structure and naming of the toponyms of the region;

in addition, it consists in creating a toponymic map of the Sokh district.

The object of the study. The toponyms of Sokh district of Fergana region were analyzed.

The subject of research. The lexical-semantic and cognitive features of toponyms of Sokh district of Fergana region.

Research methods. Linguistic description and classification, statistical and etymological analysis, as well as comparative-historical research and cognitive analysis methods were used in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

The historical sources of the toponymy of the Sokh district and the lexical-semantic features, origin and etymology of the toponyms of the area were studied based on scientific and traditional views;

The stages of formation and development of toponyms of Sokh district are based on period. It has been determined and scientifically proven that there is a meeting of Persian-Tajik, Uzbek, Arabic and Sugdian toponyms in this area, and that there was a strong influence of the Russian language and politics during the Soviet period.

Anthropotoponyms, historical events and toponyms with a religious motive are proven taking into account social, political, linguistic, cultural, ideological views and situations;

a lexical-semantic classification of toponyms in the area was developed; types are classified according to the structure of toponyms.

Practical results of the study:

The conclusions made by researching the toponyms of the Sokh district serve to provide important scientific and theoretical information on Uzbek toponymy, to improve the existing educational literature, to create training manuals, collections, and to compile dictionaries.

It is the basis for the formation of important theoretical views for the fields of language history, lexicology, etymology, dialectology, source studies.

The principles and motives of the naming of the objects are analyzed, and the aspects taken as the basis of the nomination process are revealed from the socio-political and national-cultural point of view. It is based on clarifying such issues as the mental nature of toponyms, the role of socio-political factors in their occurrence, which have not yet been fully resolved in the fields of linguistics and cultural studies, sociolinguistics.

Since Sokh District is considered an exclave of Fergana Region, it is proven that this research work on the toponyms of this region has deep political and cultural-historical value along with linguistic significance.

Principles and methods of onomastic research were developed based on the materials collected during field practice.

The reliability of the research results is based on the precise setting of the problem, the strictness of the conclusions, the diachronic and synchronic approach to the analysis of toponyms, and the fact that their comparative-historical research is based on historical sources, documents, and statistical references.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the toponymy of the Uzbek language is further enriched with certain scientific views, and serves as a theoretical source for conducting scientific research in the fields of etymology, dialectology, language history, sociolinguistics, and source studies.

The practical significance of the research results is that, from the materials of the dissertation, teaching methodology of philology and languages (Uzbek language), history and geography teaching methods are selected for undergraduate education and linguistics (Uzbek language), history and geography master's majors. It is taught as a chosen subject.

In addition, from the obtained results and conclusions, in the creation of textbooks and manuals on Uzbek toponymy, "Annotated dictionary of toponyms of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Etymological dictionary of toponyms of Fergana valley", "Encyclopedic of toponyms of Fergana region" can be used to compile works such as the dictionary, "toponymic map of Sokh district".

Implementation of research results.

Based on the scientific results and conclusions of the study of the lexical-semantic features of toponyms in Sokh district of Fergana region:

Historical sources of the toponymy of the Sokh district and the study of the origin and etymology of the lexical-semantic features of the toponyms of the region scientific and traditional ideas were used in the preparation of scripts for the broadcasts of "Bedorlik", "Ijod Zavqi", "Education and Development", "Nation and Spirituality" of the "Uzbekistan" television and radio channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan. (Reference No. 02-04-1600 dated September 28, 2022 of the state institution of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan "Uzbekistan" TV and Radio Channel). In particular, script materials prepared for these shows were enriched with examples recommended by the researcher. As a result, it is ensured that these broadcasts will be more impressive, more colorful, better in terms of content, and richer in scientific evidence for radio listeners;

Also, anthroponyms, historical events and toponyms with a religious motive are proven taking into account social, political, linguistic, cultural, ideological views and situations. A lexical-semantic classification of toponyms in the region will be developed. The conclusions about the classification of toponyms of Sokh district according to their structure were used in the preparation of the textbook "Text Linguistics". (Permit No. 237-317 based on Order No. 237 dated May 31, 2021 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education)

The scientific information given on toponyms serves as a source for the scientific and theoretical improvement of the textbook.

The stages of formation and development of toponyms of Sokh district are based on period.

Toponyms related to Persian-Tajik, Uzbek, Arabic and Sugdian languages are found in this area. During the time of the Soviets, the strong influence of the Russian language and politics was scientifically based.

The obtained conclusions were usefully used in the preparation of the educational dictionary entitled "Persian-Tajik acquisitions". (Permit No. 500/t-005 based on Order No. 500 of November 23, 2021 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education).

As a result, the educational vocabulary has been enriched from a scientific and practical point of view.

Approval of research results.

The results of the research were presented in the form of lectures at 2 international and 3 republic conferences.

Publication of research results.

A total of 10 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation.

In particular, 5 articles were published in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, 3 of them were published in republican and 2 foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a summary, a list of used literature and appendices. The total volume of the work is 139 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction is based on the relevance and necessity of the topic. The goals and objectives, object and subject of the research are described. The relevance of the research to the priority directions of the republican science and technology development is shown, its scientific novelty and practical results are described.

The scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is disclosed, information on the implementation of the results in practice and the published works and the structure of the dissertation are presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled "Lexico-semantic classification of toponyms, its scientific-theoretical and practical issues" includes two chapters.

The first part of the chapter is entitled "Lexico-semantic study of the issue of toponyms". Onomastics is a very broad branch of linguistics, and toponyms are one of its components. This area includes many internal networks.

For example, in toponymy, toponyms and the laws of their occurrence are studied. The word "*toponym*" is derived from the Greek words *topos* - "*place*" and

onoma - "famous name", and it is explained that it is the name of all natural-geographical and man-made objects located on the dry part of the earth's surface⁴⁵.

The issue of toponyms has been at the center of scientific research since time immemorial, and these units reveal the history, culture and thinking of peoples, as well as their identity.

Due to their great social importance, these issues have provided a content of interesting topics in science not only for linguists, but also for literary critics, ethnographers, historians, archaeologists, political scientists, cultural scientists, military and even treasure hunters with very narrow specializations.

In particular, in the field of linguistics, toponyms are mentioned in the oldest written sources. In these sources, the onomastic character of toponyms is important, and their lexical-grammatical research began in the later periods of linguistics.

Linguistic study of toponyms dates back to the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. In particular, Russian linguists V.A.Serebrennikov, A.P.Dulzon, E.M.Murzaev, A.I.Popov, V.A.Nikonov, V.N.Toporov, A.K.Matveev, Y.A.Karpenko. The first theoretical foundations of the field were formed in the research conducted by V.A.Zhuchkevich, E.M.Pospelov, A.V.Superanskaya⁴⁶.

The beginning of the study of toponyms in Uzbek linguistics literally dates back to the 60s of the 20th century. By this time, large-scale monographic studies began to appear in Uzbek linguistics, in which, along with the rich history of our nation, the linguistic features of toponyms were revealed to a certain extent.

Among the scientific community of this period:

H.Hasanov, T.Nafasov, S.Karaev, Z.Dosimov, B.Orinboev, T.Rakhmatov, L.Karimova, T.Enazarov, N.Okhunov, S.Nayimov, A.Turobov, A.Otajonova, O.Begimov⁴⁷ etc. researchers can be mentioned.

In their research, the above-mentioned scientists conducted scientific research on the names of various historical places in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Onomastic units, toponyms included in their series, are not simple names, they "*speak*" about history. Since this situation has been repeated and recognized

⁴⁵ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 76-77.

⁴⁶ Серебренников Т.А. О методах изучения топонимических названий // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1959. – №6; Мурзаев Э.М. Словарь народных географических терминов. – Москва: Мысль, 1984; Топоров В.Н. Из области теоретической топономастики // Вопросы языкознания. – 1962. №6; Дульзон А.П. Этнолингвистическая дифференциация тюрков Сибири // Структура и ист. тюркских языков – Москва, 1971; Матвеев А.К. Ареальные исследования и этимологизация субстратных топонимов // Проблемы картографирования в языкознании и этнографии. – Ленинград, 1971; Никонов В.А. Введение в топонимику. – Москва, 2011; Пospelov Е.М. Топонимика в школьной географии. – Москва: Просвещение, 1981; Суперанская А.В. Что такое топонимика? – Москва: Наука, 1985; Общая теория имени собственного. – Москва, 1973.

⁴⁷ Туробов А.М. Самарқанд вилояти этноним ва этноойконимларининг таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 21 б.; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнотопонимлари ва уларнинг луғавий асослари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1997. – 26 б.; Бегимов О.Т. Жанубий Ўзбекистон топонимларининг ўзлашма қатлами: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 27 б.

many times in science, scientists have conducted more research on the toponyms of the regions of our country with a relatively long past and rich historical information. In particular, one of the Uzbek scientists, T.Rahmatov, toponyms of the Samarkand region, which has an ancient history of our country; Microtoponymy of Boysun district by H.Kholmo'minov; Macro and micro toponyms of Nurota district with extremely rich and beautiful natural landscapes of O.Oripov; A.Aslanov microtoponymy of Shafirkon district; on the historical toponymy of the city of Tashkent by H.Borieva; It is possible to mention S.Boriev's research on microtoponyms of Urgut district⁴⁸.

The following groups related to toponyms are:

a) Khoronim - administrative territory: names of the country, state and regions;

b) oikonims - residential area: names of settlements, places of residence;

c) astionims - city names;

d) common names - names of villages, hamlets;

e) mountains - names of mountains, hills, ravines and hills;

f) agronyms - names of fields and land areas;

g) nicknames - names of holy places, mausoleums and cemeteries;

h) dromonyms - road names;

i) dryonyms - names of groves, forests, etc.

It is known that the formation of these terms is dominated by Western terminology.

Ethnotoponymic toponyms occupy an important place in Uzbek toponymy. The reason for this is related to the periods of historical development, and the presence of tribal and clan names in ancient times and the transfer of these directly populated areas to toponyms caused their increase in our language.

The work is devoted to the linguistic study of toponyms of Sokh district of Fergana region.

The work is devoted to the linguistic study of the toponyms of the Sokh district of the Fergana region. It can be said that in this area, which has certain complexity and interesting aspects, due to its unique natural climatic conditions, long history and representatives of the population living in this area, as well as political and territorial boundaries, there are 27 community groups and 205 'cha names; 27 names of mountains, ridges, hills, peaks, ridges, and passes (mountains) in accordance with the natural structure; 45 names of graves, cemeteries and holy places (necronyms); 15 joules (agionims), considered sacred and known by the

⁴⁸ Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 31 с.; Холмунинов Х. Микротопонимия Байсунского района и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1993. – 24 с.; Оripов Ў. Нурота тумани макро ва микротопонимларининг лисоний таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2003. – 22 б.; Асланов А.С. Шофиркон тумани микротопонимиясининг лингвистик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 26 б.; Бўриева Х.А. Тошкент шаҳрининг тарихий топонимияси (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари): Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. – 25 б.; Бўриев С.Н. Ургут тумани микротопонимларининг лексик-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – 22 б.

famous names of famous persons; there are also the names daruo, sahil, sou, anhor and arik.

Toponyms are directly related to history. The science of history scientifically substantiates historical events on the basis of language materials, in turn, the stages of language evolve in close connection with historical events.

The second part of the chapter is called "Linguogeographical description, formation and development of toponyms of Sokh district". Sokh District is an administrative region of the Fergana Valley with its own characteristics.

In the researches of N.Okhunov, J.Latipov, S.Gubaeva, Y.Ahmadaliev, A.Ergashev, Y.Ne'matova, G.Jo'raboeva⁴⁹ and a number of other scientists, various complementary aspects of the toponymy of the Fergana Valley were studied.

Such studies are important, and this importance also covers issues of history, culture, state and society.

In particular, the linguistic and cultural analysis of the toponymy of the Fergana Valley, especially the Sokh district, with a long history, can provide information of great practical importance to science.

From the point of view of the origin, formation and development of the toponyms of the Sokh district, three major periods can be distinguished.

These are: 1) ancient names;

2) names that arose in connection with the politics of the Soviet period;

3) names that arose in connection with independence.

If we study the existing toponyms in Sokh district based on this classification, the following groups can be observed. The first group includes *Zirak, Quvvi, Kunjok, Sokh, Khanaqoh, Hokkanak, Obishir, Surati, Sarbast, Orda, Hamal, Simodon, Khidirmon, Kasminon, Nushtang, Buzurgon, Bujvotkon, Gurvonon, Zangat, Bogoshim, Kuhsar, Kamar, Tariq, Gavjum, Lenbur, Ghaznav, Oghutak, Kalidon, Kharichtob, Umbara, Ganjiravon* etc. can be included. The active influence of the Persian-Tajik language can be felt in toponyms belonging to this group. In addition, ancient Sogdian, Arabic and mixed names are included in this period. For example, the formation of an adjective with the help of the word-former "-i" and its use as a place name are characteristic of this group of lexemes. For example, Balchiqi, Chukuri. At the same time, noun lexemes formed with the help of the affix "-i" are also characteristic of this group. For example, *Quvvi,*

⁴⁹ Охунов Н. Топонимлар ва уларнинг номланиш хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – 56 б.; Топонимия Кокандской группы районов: Автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978. – 23 с.; Ўзбекистон топонимияси. – Қўқон, 2005. – 90 б.; Охунов Н., Аҳмадалиев Ю. Фарғона вилояти ойконимларининг номланиш хусусиятлари. – Фарғона: Фарғона, 2010. –128 б.; Аҳмадалиев Ю. Фарғона вилояти топонимлари. – Фарғона, 2009. – 140 б.; Латипов Дж. Топонимия города Маргилана и его окрестностей (лингвистический анализ): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1975. – 26 с.; Губаева С. Этнический состав населения Ферганы в конце XIX – начале XX в. – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 104 с.; Этнонимы в топонимии Ферганской долины: Автореф. дис. канд. истор. наук (Ин-т этнографии АН СССР). – Москва: 1973. – 20 с.; Эргашев А. Андижон вилояти этнотопонимларининг ареал-ономастик тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2012. – 135 б.; Неъматова Ю. Наманган вилояти ойконимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2018. – 147 б.; Жўрабоева Г. Фарғона водийси топонимларининг қиёсий-тарихий ва антропоцентриқ тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2021. – 206 б.

Surati. This affix shows the wide possibilities of the "-i" word-former, which is extremely active in Persian-Tajik language, and also points to the fact that the local population was composed of Tajik speakers in the creation of toponyms.

The composition of the second group is *Engels (Chorkocha), Zhdanov (Gaznavi), Karl Marx (Qal'a), Kuybyshev (Qalacha), Leningrad (Entrepreneur), Lenin (Gulistan), Kalinin (Lenbur), Druzhba (Friendship), Iskra (Gulkhan), Kakhramon, consisting of Sportchi, Suyunchi, Abad, Iftikhar, Gulistan, Yoshlik, Iqbal, Mevazor, Yoshlar, Lochin, Navbahor* etc., and they were mainly built during the Shura period.

Some of these toponyms are still used today. The collective farms established during this period and their later functioning as state farms, as well as the names given to them, expressed the politics and views of the time. Sometimes it can be seen that these names also contain political deceptions and lies.

For example, the name of the collective farm "Ozod" established in the territory of Sokh district can be used as an example. Such names are often found in the politics of the Shura government, which promised freedom and liberty to people in its time, and behind empty promises wrapped people in a shell of silence. This name was preserved even after the disintegration of the Soviet state, but its social content and inner meaning changed radically. The name chosen as a toponym has literally just come into its own. Due to the independence, some toponyms in Sokh district have changed, and some have been preserved.

The toponyms of the third group are directly related to the movements of the independence of our country, and the political influence of the ideology of independence is felt in their formation and use. Such names include *Istiqlool, Mustaqillik, Xumo, Qahramon, Navobod, Sarhadchi, Ziyo, Buston, Matonat, Namuna, Anorbog', Gulirayhon, Haqiqat, Sebzor, Shitobon, Obida, Bog'bon, Zamin, Zakovat, Shodlik, Sohil, Ishbilarmon, Mardlar, Omuzgor, Baxt, Baxtli, Mehr, Adolat, Ustoz, Ma'naviyat, Ibrat, Mehribon, Sabohat, Oqibat, Hamkor, Sportchi, Suyunchi, Obod, Iftixor, Chegarachi, Guliston, Yoshlik, Do'stlik, Iqbol, Ahil, Sardor, Rohat, Mevazor, Yoshlar, Lochin, Jarayon, Gulxan, Navbahor, Bunyodkor, Kamolot, Ma'rifatgoh, Tabobat, Farog'at, Ehtirom, Vatanparvar, Gulzor, Havaskor, Chorvador, Sihatgoh, Javonon, Jasurlar, Shifokor, Deputat, Yangiobod, Binokor, Sohikbor* can be an example.

The second chapter of the work is called "Lexical-semantic analysis of toponyms of Sokh district" and includes two chapters.

In the first part of the chapter, the toponyms in the area of Sokh district are structurally studied, and this part is called "Toponyms with simple and compound content".

In linguistics studies where the morphological features of toponyms are studied, it is possible to see different approaches of experts in the field to the same issue.

The historical and ethnic features of the Sokh district are reflected in the toponyms used in this area. These signs are evident in the structural-semantic features of toponyms.

In the toponyms of the Sokh district, there are more toponyms with the words stream, water (water), mountain, hill related to the natural landscape than in other regions.

Structurally, language units performing the nominative function are found mainly in simple, compound, double and repeated forms. When we classified toponyms in the territory of Sokh district according to their structural features, we found it necessary to divide them into simple word-form toponyms, compound word-form toponyms, and compound toponyms. Toponyms in double and repeated word positions are almost never found.

Classifications are divided into internal divisions, in most cases, this is due to their semantic nature. For example, simple lexicons are divided into several types:

- 1) synonyms consisting of geographical and socio-political terms;
- 2) nicknames derived from the names of Uzbek clans and other peoples and peoples who lived in Uzbekistan;
- 3) nicknames derived from personal names and surnames;
- 4) nicknames made from the names of plants and animals⁵⁰.

It is clear from the classification that these aspects are related to the semantic nature of the names or the source of origin.

Toponyms with simple composition in the territory of Sokh district were classified according to their morphological basis, and classified as simple toponyms specific to nouns and simple toponyms specific to adjectives.

In this place, the classification was given based on the semantics of the Uzbek language and the rules of word formation. If we take into account the etymological nature of the words and their meanings in the Persian-Tajik language, it is natural that confusions and differences arise. For this reason, the word forms *Obambor* (combination of *water* and *storage*) or *Navabad* (*nav* - meaning "new" in the Persian-Tajik language) were classified as simple words.

We will analyze simple toponyms with artificial basis according to the character of the constituent suffix. In this case, we want to conduct analyzes in the area of artificially based toponyms of Sokh district.

In this case, the place noun is naturally formed using the suffix *-lik*: *Adirlik, Soylik, Jarlik, Mustaqillik, Shodlik, Yoshlik, Do'stlik, Saxiylik, Obodlik*; Formed with the suffix *-zor*: *Almazor, Sebzor, Gulzor, Mevazor, Terakzor*; Made with the suffix *-istan*: *Bogistan, Gulistan*; Made with the suffix *-goh*: *Sihatgoh, Ma'rifatgoh*; Made with the suffix *-abad*: *Gulabad*; Formed using the suffix *-kor*: *Hamkor, Havaskor, Shifokor, Sholikor*; Formed with the suffix *-chi*: *Sarhadchi, Suyunchi, Chegarachi, Temirchi*; Realized using the suffix *-dor*: *Chorvador*,

⁵⁰ Қораев С. Кўрсатилган мақола. – Б. 41-42.

Zarbdor; in addition, there are forms *-parvar* (*Vatanparvar*), *-bon* (*Bog 'bon*), and *ham-* (*Hamroh*) formed using the prefix.

Joint toponyms existing in the territory of Sokh district consist of two parts. Forms consisting of three or four parts are not found among them. In this area, the toponyms in compound word form mainly have the following forms:

1. Toponyms with the form "Noun + Noun". Compound words of this form are often found in toponyms. For example, toponyms such as *Tutqator*, *Sugment*, *Anorbog*, *Buloqboshi*, *Khirmontepa*, *Gulbog*, *Soyboyi*, *Seldaha*, *Selkhona*, *Mavji Daryo*, *Objuvoz* can be included in this group.

2. Toponyms made in the "adjective + noun" pattern. From the toponyms of the Sokh district *Kotirqishlaq*, *Chaltokan*, *Balchiqi*, *Zarmiyan*, *Navabad*, *Navqiron*, *Buzurgon*, *Safedkon* were formed in the form of "adjective + noun".

3. Toponyms formed in the form of "numeral + noun". The toponyms made in this model are also in the relationship "determiner + defined", and they mainly include numbers such as three, four, five, six, seven, thousand. In particular, in the toponyms of the Sokh district, one can find toponyms with the quantitative numbers "yak", "du", "se" and "chor" taken from Persian-Tajik. For example, *Sebeda*, *Chorbog*, *Zardoliyak*, *Yakkazardoli*, *Chordara*, *Chorkocha*.

4. Toponyms realized in the form "noun + adjective". Uzbekistan, including "Noun + Adjective" in the toponymy of the Fergana Valley, that is, toponyms in the "Noun + OBOD" formant model are the most common.

5. Toponyms in the form of noun + verb. Although there are few toponyms made in this pattern, they are found. An example of this is the toponyms of *Ishbilarman*, *Omuzgor*, *Shifokor*, *Khokkanak*, *Shalikor*, *Binokor*, *Mekhnatkash* from the area of Sokh district.

2.2 Toponyms in the word combination and isophical combination model.

The following types of isophical units used as toponyms are distinguished:

a) Toponyms that have *-i*, *-yi* and are clearly made in isofal model: *Adiri Bolo*, *Mavji daryo*, *Khoki ashton*, *Shakhi kurula*, *Sari kanda*, *Sari dasht*, *Sari baroz*, *Sari bozorcha*, *Mahallai bolo*, *Mahallai poyon*, *Gulirayhan*, Place names such as *Tagimazor*, *Tagi Shukhcha*, *Tagi Nav*, *Hoyiti Nav*, *Havzi Nav*, *Oinai Sangin*, *Hoyiti Sangin* are part of the toponymy of the researched area.

However, "*Tagob*" < *Tagi-ob*, "*Abgul*" < *Obi-gul*, "*Kalidon*" < *Koni-don*, "*Mohtobon*" < *Mohi-tobon*, "*Shahmardon*" < *Shahi-mardon*, "*Obshir*" < *Obi-shir*, "Toponyms such as *Gulbog'* < *Guli-bog'*, "*Karyichtob*" < *qari-(cht)-ob* are toponyms of the isofa model formed with *-i*, *-yi* indicators in the early periods, and later the indicators were dropped in order to achieve ease of pronunciation;

b) toponyms in which the indicators *-i*, *-yi* have been dropped and are made in the isofal model are hardly noticeable. Due to such changes in their composition, most of them are now considered as toponyms with a simple composition: *Devayron* < *Dehai vayron*, *Demursad* < *Dehai Mirsaid*, etc.

In the toponymy of Sokh district, compound toponyms also make up a large part. In this case, the combinations specific to the Persian-Tajik language are

important, and within them, isofic combinations occupy a special place. *Zarmiyan, Bo'ston, Kunjok, Bujay, Sarbast, Kasminon, Gurvonon* are examples of toponyms that are used as a word combination in the territory of Sokh district.

Section 2.3 of the chapter is called "Semantic groups of toponyms in Sokh district".

Toponyms are initially divided into two large groups based on their appearance:

- 1) names that appear due to the natural features of geographical objects;
- 2) names related to socio-economic, political-ideological conditions, characteristics of the development of society.

I. The emergence of anthrotoponyms is also considered to be related to certain changes and laws in society, and each period has its own layer of names related to this group. Toponyms belonging to these groups are analyzed in detail.

II. Phytotonyms named after plants. Most of the phytotonyms created during the Kokan Khanate period were made with units representing the names of wild plants and trees, such as *yulgun, yantoq, gumay, jingil, reed, turangi, willow, maple, mulberry, and poplar*. Phytotonyms created during the period of independence include names of cultural plants, such as *figs, pomegranates, grapes, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, and flower-related names, such as flowers, tulips, basil, daisies, related to the people's farming and horticultural activities: Anorbog, Almazor, Sebzor, Gulbog, Guliston, Gulirayhan, Gulabad, Gulzor, Tariq, Binafsha, Mevazor, etc.*

III. Toponyms with socio-political terms.

Toponyms of this type, referred to by some specialists under the term "sototonyms"⁵¹, arise in connection with the social life and ideology of a certain period. The names of the places joining this paradigm can also be analyzed on the example of toponymy of 3 historical periods:

1. Toponyms created on the basis of socio-political terms specific to the period of the Kokan Khanate. They are classified as follows:

a) toponyms formed by the social term itself: *Sardar, Shitobon, Kaghazgar, Bog'bon, Omuzgor, Ustoz, Temirchi, Gurvonon, Chorvador, Shalikor*;

b) toponyms formed on the basis of social term + toponymic indicator: *Hyderabad, Havzi Sufiabad, Khidirman, Pidirgon, Buzurgon, Gurvanon* and others.

2. **Toponyms created on the basis of socio-political terms** specific to the era of the Soviets. Toponyms of this type are typical for the era of former Soviets, and they are characterized by the fact that they were chosen in accordance with the political-ideological views of the time, personal and national interests of the regime.

3. **Toponyms created on the basis of socio-political terms** specific to the period of independence. These types of toponyms created in this period are related

⁵¹ Эназаров Т. Шаҳрисабз ҳудуди жой номларининг тарихий-қиёсий тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1993. – Б. 16.

to our national values and national idea, culture and views such as *Independence, Independence, Peace, United, Rise, Freedom, Future, Unity, Freedom, Unity, Commonwealth, Free, Prosperous Life, 15th Anniversary of Independence, Freedom* formed neotonyms.

Toponyms named after the names of professions.

This type of place names consists of 2 large groups:

1. Nomination of toponyms formed on the basis of relatively ancient occupational lexemes.
2. Toponyms, the appearance of which is connected with our very recent past, that is, with the progress of time, the development of science, technology and various fields.

Dedicated to the study of personal names and toponyms associated with historical events. The anthrotoponyms of Sokh district can be classified as follows: Khojai Kalon, Khojai Kabodposh, Khojai Tush, Khojai Muradbakhsh, Khojai Roshnoi, Khojai Khor, Khojai Abulqasim, Khojai Orifi Mohi Tobon. Tumaris, who were born from the names of the heroes, Babur, Shirozi, Ghaznavi, the figures of classic literature and spirituality, toponyms such as Borderer, Borderer, Hero, Brave, Patriot based on the character of the border region, Ustosh, Blacksmith, Hobbyist, Herdsman, Doctor, referring to the work and activities of the population. The toponyms Shalikor, Boggbon are found.

In chapter 2.4, toponyms related to religious concepts existing in Sokh district are studied. The toponymy of the Sokh district is rich in toponyms with religious meaning, and is characterized by the meeting of toponyms related to Zoroastrianism, Islam and pagan times. In particular, there are views that the origin and etymological interpretation of the toponym Sokh (f-t. *sukhtan* - سوختن ("burn")⁵² is related to the concept of "fire", which is considered sacred in Zoroastrianism).

After the adoption of Islam, it is often observed that holy places and shrines, as well as some villages and hills are named after prophets and saints, famous sheikhs and imams, and pirs. The names of Hazrat Ali, *Imamota, Hazrat Ali*, the famous horse of Hazrat Ali, *Dul Ota* shrine and village names in Sokh district, which are connected with the name of Hazrat Ali, the fourth representative of Choryars in Sokh district, are all toponyms created under the influence of Islam.

The expression of the word idol in Sokh toponymy is also characteristic. This word expresses the religious views, beliefs and imaginations of ancient people in connection with idols, dates, and icons. Malbut or Mulbut was one of the most prosperous and developed destinations of the Sokh oasis in ancient times. The word *Malbut* is actually *Mulbut*, meaning "mul" - many and "but" - statue.

The Sokh river is divided into shrines associated with Pirs and spring Pirs, shrines associated with Hazrat Ali and his descendants, shrines associated with the names of the Seven Khojas, and shrines associated with the names of women and girls.

⁵² www.google.com // ru.m.wikipedia.org > wiki > soxskiy rayon.

Among the names that are used as neighborhood names in Sokh district today, the names *Goz (Gaz), Kunjok, Sokh, Khanaqoh, Khokkanak, Obishir, Orda, Simodon, Buzurgon* have a religious-philosophical meaning. From, the toponym of *Khanaqah* means the area inhabited by holy saints and people with special religious qualities.

The names analyzed in chapter 2.5 are toponyms related to the natural landscape, and the natural relief and climatic conditions of the area, mountains, rivers, flora and fauna also play an important role in their formation.

This aspect has retained its importance in the toponymy of the Sokh district. Since this area has a natural landscape consisting of mountains, rivers and gorges, the words mountain, *rock, water, river, hill, hill* can be seen in their names.

Among the toponyms, there are many words indicating mountain, garden, rock, spring, stream, flood, and mulberry. Most of them have now become more of a nominative function than finding these marked areas.

For example, we can take toponyms such as *Tutqator, Sug'ment, Kishtut, Obgul, Toyon, Anorbog, Tashkora, Marmartash, Bulogboshi, Khirmontepa, Gulbog, Soyboyi, Seldaha, Selkhona. Chordara, Hoyiti Sangin* villages are also named after the name of the natural structure and its elements. If these names are related to the mountain, the toponym of *Obishir* is related to the name of the *water body*, and there is a village and a river of the same name in Sokh.

"*Obishir*" is a combination of the words "*water*" and "*milk*" from the Tajik language.

The third chapter of the work is called "Etymological, lexical-semantic and structural features of the toponymy of the Sokh district" and consists of two chapters.

The first chapter deals with the etymology of toponyms of the Sokh district. Here, the toponym of Sokh, which is used as the name of the district, is etymologically analyzed. Information is given that it would be correct to call the area "*Sukh*", not *Sokh*. Some sources say that the meaning of the word "*Sukh*" is related to the word "*Durakhshidan*". This is one of the first assumptions about this toponym.

The meeting of names related to history, nature and politics in Sokh toponyms is emphasized and studied in detail. In particular, *Rohbon, Buloq, Demursad, Dehvayron*, the toponyms of *Mugh Mountain* in *Hushyor, Tul* village, *Lingchabur (Juvolbur)*, *Malbut* or *Mulbut*, the original form of *Bujoi/Bojai* is *Butjoy*, i.e. the place of idols, and the full expression of the word *Rovut* is *Rohbut*, *Mulgon* is actually *Mulkon Safedkon*, An etymological analysis of the toponyms of *Bujvodkon* and *Pidirgon* is given.

The five main laws of naming geographical objects are toponymic positivity, relative negativity, the law of proper names (translated names), the law of series of geographical names, folk etymology or pseudo-etymology on the example of Sokh toponyms.

Many variants in the interpretation of the Sokh toponym have been found to be based on folk etymology.

Classification of toponyms 5 main criteria:

- 1) toponyms according to the size of geographical objects;
- 2) according to etymological analysis of toponyms;
- 3) according to which lexical-geographic layer the toponym belongs to in the historical classification;
- 4) linguistic and
- 5) semantic classification is given.

Initially, two large groups are distinguished:

- a) names that appeared due to the natural features of geographical objects;
- b) names related to socio-economic, political-ideological conditions and features of the development of society.

I. In turn, the names that appeared in connection with the natural features of geographical objects

It is divided into 7 subgroups:

1. Toponyms related to the natural features and geographical location of the place (such as *Qaqir, Zangat, Tashmazor, Chashma, Qairaq, Chaltokan, Dasht, Kuhiston*).

2. Geographical names related to the topography of the place (*Baland, Tagi Shukhcha, Adiri Bolo, Khirmontepa, Kali Bolo, Kali Poyon, Tagob, Dungi, Pasti, Chukuri, Jarlik, Soy* etc.).

3. Toponyms related to the climate and meteorological characteristics of the place (*Oftobro, Kunjok, Bujay, Yalangcha, Mavji Daryo* etc.).

4. Names related to water - hydronyms (*Yangiariq, Joyidam, Tagob, Siyob, Chashma, Obambor, Kulizardak* etc.).

5. Names-phytotoponyms related to plants and their species (*Chumoqcha, Sarqamish, Niholako, Sholikor, Sebzor, Chinor, Tutqator, Sebeda, Kundi chulok, Javpaya* etc.).

6. Toponyms related to animals - zootoponyms (*Aspraha, Chumchukkhana, Pigeon Khana, Khukkhana* etc.).

7. Geographical names associated with minerals (*Zangat, Hokkanak, Safedkon, Marmartosh* etc.).

Names related to the socio-economic, political-ideological conditions and characteristics of the development of the society were divided into seven structural groups and analyzed:

1. Geographical names with words representing profession and administration.

2. Historical names are toponyms associated with historical events and events that occurred in the history of the country.

3. Ethnotoponyms in which the ethnic composition of the population played an important role in the creation of toponyms.

4. Toponyms made from people's names, nicknames, nicknames and surnames - anthroponyms.

5. Names with a religious motive - names that appear in connection with religious holidays, saints, holy religious ceremonies and customs.

6. Modern names.

7. Toponyms that are not related to the natural and economic geographical features and history of the place.

In addition, religious motivational toponyms have been studied. In the social thinking of the inhabitants of Sokh district, religious views are the priority.

Among the cemetery names, there are many cemetery names related to men's names: *Dul ata, Hazrat Ali, Hazrat Baba, Hazrat Khorasan (Babai Khurasani), Imam ata, Mazori Er-hubbi, Mazori Hazrat Ali, Mazori Kenja Vali, Sargato (Sariq ota), Sheikh Father, Shahimardan, Sultan Mahmud, Khoja Abulqasim (Mazari surkh), Khoja Muradbabo, Khoja Arif, Khoja Arif Mohi Toban, Khojai Kabodposh, Khojai Kalon, Khojai Muradbakhsh, Shakhi Kurula (Shaykh Kulonan), Khojai Roshnoi, Havzi Sufiabad, Khojai Tush, Khojai Khor, Yigit Pirim.*

Examples of cemeteries named after women and girls include *Havzi Kelinchak, Hurbibi, Mazori Childukhtaran* and *Tulbibi*.

The second part of the third chapter is called "**The role of indicators in the semantic-structural formation of the toponymy of Sokh District**". Structurally, language units performing the nominative function are found mainly in simple, compound, double and repeated forms. When we classified toponyms in the territory of Sokh district according to their structural characteristics, we found it necessary to divide them into toponyms in the form of simple words, toponyms in the form of compound words, and toponyms in compound state. Toponyms in double and repeated word position were almost never found.

Some names are difficult to evaluate due to structural and grammatical differences between Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages. For example, toponyms such as *Kishtut, Toyon, Nushtang* can be cited as examples.

Classifications are divided into internal divisions, in most cases, this is due to their semantic nature. For example, simple lexicons are divided into several types:

1) synonyms consisting of geographical and socio-political terms;

2) nicknames derived from the names of Uzbek clans and other peoples and peoples who lived in Uzbekistan;

3) nicknames derived from personal names and surnames;

4) nicknames made from the names of plants and animals⁵³. It is clear from the classification that these aspects are related to the semantic nature of the names or the source of origin.

The following main patterns are formed in the structural structure of toponyms:

I. Simple toponyms:

a) simple basic toponyms;

⁵³ Қораев С. Қўрсатилган мақола. – Б. 41-42.

b) simple artificial toponyms.

II. Combined toponyms:

a) two-base toponyms;

b) complex toponyms.

Names whose composition consists of only one base, which are considered basic from the synchronic point of view and are not divided into any morphematic parts, are simple basic toponyms.

For example, "*Khidirman*⁵⁴" that is, from the Persian-Tajik word for *curtain, tent, mask makers*, "*Bog'oshim*" - the *garden of Hashim*, that is, the *garden of Hashim*, "*Boqranboy*" - the *garden of Quronboy, Quronboy garden*. The word representing the concept *i* is a unit in the compound state. Also, the etymology of names such as *Shitobon, Kunjok, Omuzgor, Khanaqoh, Hokkanak, Navqiron, Obishir, Sarbast, Niholako, Kasminon, Bujvotkon, Gurvonon, Zangat, Kuhsor, Javanon, Lenbur, Konidon, Qarychtob, Umbara, Obambor, Ganjiravon, Ogutak* it is natural that it consists of artificial words. But at present, we think that it is appropriate to count them among simple toponyms.

Formants or forms called formant names are also part of simple toponyms. For example, among the toponyms of the Sokh district, you can include such toponyms as *Omuzgor, Bogistan, Simodon, Niholako, Buzhvotkon, Gurvonon, Zangat, Sebzor, Javanon, Navabad, Lenbur, Kalidon*.

The formants *-istan, -gor, -zor, -kon, -don, -on, -gar, -abad, -bur (-burg)* in them cannot be included among toponym makers. They are a meaningful part of the whole.

Simple fictitious toponyms are forms that contain a word-forming affix and are formed by the affixation method. In the work, toponymic conversion is divided into *external* and *internal* types.

External toponymic conversion in the naming of toponyms, toponyms are created from lexical units that do not belong to the onomastic level, that is, from appellative words. For example: *Qahramon, Sportchi, Suyunchi, Chegarachi, Shaxmat, Iqbol, Ahil, Sardor, Rohat, Jarlik, Lochin, Jarayon, Gulxan, Bunyodkor, Kamolot* can be cited as linguistic evidence. In contrast to external conversion, internal conversion means the use of units included in the system of onomastic units of the language dictionary as toponyms.

The toponymy of the Sokh district includes names with a simple composition that appeared on the basis of internal toponymic conversion or transonomization. They include: *Sokh, Ibrat, Sabohat, Abad, Sarbast, Orda, Hamal, Khuma, Zangat, Babur, Tumaris, Shirozi, Ghaznavi*.

In the toponymy of the Sokh district, it can be seen that the weight of names in the Uzbek language is increasing in comparison to Persian-Tajik and Arabic names.

⁵⁴ Фарҳанги забони тоҷикӣ. II ҷилд. – Москва: “Советская энциклопедия” нашриёти, 1969, - Б. 476.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Sokh district, which is considered an exclave for Uzbekistan, is distinguished by its unique natural-geographical, at the same time, social, political and ethnic characteristics. These aspects, in particular, national specificities, are also evident in the toponyms of the Sokh district. The toponyms of the Sokh district reflect the way of thinking of the Tajik-speaking people, whose population is more than eighty thousand. This makes it possible to make certain sociolinguistic, ethnolinguistic, and linguocultural conclusions about toponyms.

2. In addition to linguistics, the study of onomastic units is also an important field of such sciences as history, geography, source studies, cultural studies. They differ according to the subject of research. In a general sense, the researches are focused on the analysis of toponyms, so they complement each other, in particular, the etymology, semantics and pragmatic signs of toponyms used in the territory of Sokh district provide the necessary information and evidence for linguistics, in particular, the field of toponymy.

3. From the point of view of the origin, formation and development of the toponyms of the Sokh district, three major periods can be distinguished. These are: 1) ancient names - this includes ancient Sogdian, Arabic and Persian-Tajik names; 2) toponyms related to the politics of the Shura era - an example of this is names related to the Shura era and politics; 3) toponyms related to independence - it can include toponyms related to the independence of our country.

4. Information related to the toponyms of the Sokh district, in particular *Fergantrop*, recognized by science (*ancient people found in the Sokh district*). Historical and ancient monuments such as *Selengur*, *Obishir* (*the name of the place where bones of ancient people were found*) are also important for representatives of other fields in studying the territory, history and natural climatic conditions of Fergana region.

5. The toponyms of the Sokh district performing nominative function are divided into toponyms with simple composition, compound composition, and compound toponyms according to their structural features. Toponyms in the form of double and repeated words are almost never found.

6. The toponyms currently in use in the Sokh district are named in Uzbek, but they are also not free of signs borrowed from the Persian-Tajik or Arabic languages. This situation also expresses socio-ethnic characteristics in Sokh district.

7. Names related to irrigation occupy a special place in Sokh toponymy. 20 (47.6 percent) of the 42 canals studied in the Sokh irrigation system are related to the names of settlements. Some names are given only to the ditches themselves, which make up 5 percent.

8. In the Sokh toponymy, there are several linguistic units, such as *Malbut/Mulbut*, *Bo'jay/Butjoy*, *Rovut/Rohbut* which show the form of belief in idols and dates, and toponyms with preserved traces of it.

9. The natural relief and climatic conditions of the region, mountains, rivers, flora and fauna also play an important role in the formation of toponyms of the Sokh district. Therefore, there are many indicator words: *mountain, rock, water, river, hill, hill, garden, stone, spring, stream, flood, mulberry.*

10. Toponyms, as observed in all languages of the world, are directly related to the history, culture, political, religious views and various other factors of the peoples who speak this language. Most of the toponyms in the Sokh district are taken from the Persian-Tajik language, and they are an expression of the history, social lifestyle, and political culture of the Tajik people living in this area. Their linguistic analysis provides direct information on the culture and history of the people, as well as its historical development, changes and updates.

11. External toponymic conversion toponyms are made from lexical units that do not belong to the onomastic level, that is, appellative words. For example: Hero, Sportsman, Suyunchi, Frontiersman. Internal conversion means the use of units included in the system of onomastic units of the language dictionary as toponyms. In the toponymy of the Sokh district, there are many names with a simple composition that appeared on the basis of internal toponymic conversion or transonomization. They include Sokh, Ibrat, Sabohat, Abad, Sarbast, Orda, Hamal, Khuma, Zangat, Babur, Tumaris, Shirozi, Ghaznavi.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АББОЗОВ ОХУНЖОН КАЮМЖОНОВИЧ

**ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТОПОНИМОВ
СОХСКОГО РАЙОНА**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Фергана – 2022

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за № В2022.2.PhD/Fil.2364

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.
Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета по адресу: www.fdu.uz и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyouct» www.ziyouct.uz

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Термезский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится « 23 » 05 2023 года в 9:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc. 03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете по адресу: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Б.Мартиноний, 105. Тел.: (+99873) 244-66-02; факс: (+99873) 244-44-01; e-mail: info@fdu.uz

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под № 254). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, 19. Тел.: (+99873) 244-71-28.

Автореферат диссертации разослан « 03 » 05 2023 года
(протокол рассылки № 12 от « 03 » 05 2023 года)



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования - изучение лексико-семантических особенностей топонимов Сохского района в монографическом плане.

Объект исследования является анализ топонимов Сохского района Ферганской области.

Предметом исследования являются лексико-семантические и когнитивные особенности топонимов Сохского района Ферганской области.

Научная новизна исследования:

На основе научных и традиционных взглядов изучены история и источники топонимии Сохского района, а также лексико-семантические особенности, происхождение и этимология топонимов региона;

На периодической основе определены этапы формирования и развития топонимов Сохского района Ферганской области, определено и научно обосновано, что встреча арабских, персидско-таджикских, узбекских топонимов, а в советский период было сильное влияние русского языка и политики;

обосновывается именование топонимов, связанных с антропотопонимы, с историческими событиями, с религиозными мотивами, с учетом социальных, политических, языковых, культурных, мировоззренческих взглядов и ситуаций;

разработана лексико-семантическая классификация топонимов местности;

типы классифицируются по структуре топонимов.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов лексико-семантического изучения топонимов Сохского района Ферганской области:

Исторические источники топонимии Сохского района и научные взгляды на лексико-семантические характеристики топонимов региона использовались при подготовке сценариев передач Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана телерадиоканалы «O‘zbekiston» «Бедорлик», «Ижод завки», «Таълим ва тараккиёт», «Миллат ва маънавият» (справка № 02-04-1600 от 28 сентября 2022 года государственного учреждения национального вещания). В частности, подготовленные к этим передачам сценарные материалы были обогащены примерами, рекомендованными исследователем. В результате эти передачи стали более эффектными, красочными, улучшенными по содержанию и основанными на научных данных для радиослушателей;

также с учетом социокультурных, мировоззренческих взглядов и ситуаций обоснованы антропотопонимы, исторические события и топонимы с религиозными мотивами, разработана лексико-семантическая классификация топонимов региона, классифицированы типы и структуры топонимов Сохского района, которая использован при подготовке учебника «Matn tilshunosligi» (Разрешение № 237-317 на основании приказа

Министерства среднего и специального образования № 237 от 31.05.2021). В результате при анализе особенностей функционального словообразования в узбекском языке было достигнуто представление о форме и семантических отношениях различных лексических единиц в топонимах, а представленная научная информация о топонимах послужила источником для научно-теоретического обоснования усовершенствование учебника;

этапы формирования и развития топонимов Сохского района основаны на периоде и аспектах, встрече в этой местности топонимов, родственных персидско-таджикскому, узбекскому, арабскому и согдийскому языкам, сильном влиянии русского язык и политика в эпоху шуры научно обоснованы. Из представленных им выводов эффективно использован при подготовке учебного словаря под названием «Форс-тожикча ўзлашмалар» («Персидско-таджикские приобретения») (Разрешение № 500/Т-005 на основании приказа № 500 от 23 ноября 2021 года Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования). В результате было достигнуто научно-практическое развитие словарного запаса.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка литературы и приложения. Общий объем работы составляет 143 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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