

**JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
PhD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.113.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**NAVOIY DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**BERDIMURATOVA LAZZAT DUYSENOVNA**

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI QIZILQUM HUDUDI  
TOPONIMLARINING TARIXIY-LINGVISTIK TADQIQI**

**10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili**

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

**Jizzax – 2025**

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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon ilm-fanida toponimlar masalasi tilshunoslik, geografiya, tarix, etnografiya, sotsiologiya hamda lingvokulturologiya kabi fanlar kesishgan nuqtada joylashgan, noyob va ko‘p qatlamli lisoniy birlik sifatida o‘rganilmoqda. Toponimlar o‘zida boy tarixiy, milliy-madaniy hamda ijtimoiy axborotlarni mujassam etgani bois, ularni tizimli o‘rganish onomastika fanining ustuvor yo‘nalishiga aylangan. Bugungi kunda polisonim, komonim, gidronim, agronim kabi toponimik birliklarning leksik-semantik, nominativ, derivatsion va struktur xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilishga doir keng ko‘lamli amaliy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Ayni paytda globallashuv va fanlararo integratsiya sharoitida toponimlar tizimini nominatsion-motivatsion, etimologik, struktur, areal, qiyosiy-tarixiy, tipologik va sotsiolingvistik hamda lingvokulturologik aspektlarda kompleks tahlil qilish masalasi dolzarb ilmiy masalalardan biriga aylanmoqda.

Dunyo onomastikasida mikro va makro ko‘lamdagi toponimik birliklarni tarixiy-lingvistik, shuningdek, yangi nazariy paradigmalarda o‘rganishga alohida e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan, oykonim, gidronim, oronim singari toponimlarning ichki tarkibiy tuzilishini lingvistik model va yondashuvlar asosida tahlil etish xalqning ijtimoiy hayoti, etnik tarkibi, madaniy taraqqiyoti va tarixiy xotirasini yoritishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Bu turdagi tadqiqotlar oronimlar tizimi hamda uning boshqa toponimik birliklar bilan o‘zaro munosabati, shuningdek, ular joylashgan hududlarning dialektologik, geografik, tarixiy, etnografik va ekologik xususiyatlarini chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Shu ma’noda, oronimlar orqali tog‘ turizmi va geodeziya, flora va fauna resurslari bilan bog‘liq qator jihatlarni ham tadqiq etish imkoniyati tug‘iladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida so‘nggi yillarda toponimik siyosat barqarorlik va izchillik bilan amalga oshirilayotgani, zamonaviy ilmiy paradigmalarga asoslangan holda olib borilayotgani milliy tilshunoslik taraqqiyotida muhim burilish yasamoqda. Xususan, toponimik nomlarning tizimli ravishda o‘rganilishi va ularning tarixiy-lingvistik asoslarini aniqlash bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan izlanishlar zamonaviy til siyosatining tarkibiy qismi sifatida milliy o‘zlikni anglash, madaniy merosni asrab-avaylash va milliy g‘ururni mustahkamlashga xizmat qilmoqda. “Vatanimizning qadimiy va boy tarixini o‘rganish, bu borada ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini kuchaytirish, gumanitar soha olimlari faoliyatini har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlashimiz lozim”<sup>1</sup>. Bu borada Navoiy viloyati Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining tarixiy-lingvistik, nominatsion-motivatsion, etimologik, derivatsion xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish, shu asosida o‘zbek toponimikasini ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar va amaliy talqinlar bilan boyitish zarurat hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ–2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 28-iyuldagi PQ–3160-son “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirish va sohani rivojlantirishni yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, 2019-yil

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<sup>1</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. –Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2018. – B. 22.

21-oktabrdagi PF–5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF–6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF–6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2023-yil 12-sentabrdagi PF–158-son “O‘zbekiston–2030 strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalari ma‘lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Ushbu tadqiqot 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 H.A.Smit, A.L.Dauzat, G.J.Kopley, G.V.Lemon, V.Pizani kabi olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlari toponimikaning mustaqil fan sifatida shakllanishida muhim nazariy asos va metodologik yo‘nalishlarni belgilab berdi. Ularning tadqiqotlari toponimik tadqiqotlar tamoyillarini shakllantirishga katta hissa qo‘shib, sohaning ilmiy rivojlanishiga yo‘l ochdi.

Toponimik tadqiqotlarga qiziqish rus ilm-fanida XIX asrda paydo bo‘ldi va V.A.Vostokov, N.N.Nadejdina, V.V.Radlov, N.Y.Danilevskiy, Y.K.Grot va boshqalarning ishlarida namoyon etildi. Sobiq sovet hukumatining dastlabki yillarida bu qiziqish A.I.Sobolevskiy, V.P.Semyonov, Tyan-Shanskiy, V.B.Shostakovich, P.L.Mashtakova, N.Y.Marr, A.M.Selisev ishlarining dunyoga kelishiga sababchi bo‘ldi. Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin tarixiy va toponimik tavsifdagi yirik asarlar nashr etildi. Bu davrda toponimika fan sifatida shakllandi, uni tadqiq qilish usullari belgilandi, nazariy muammolar ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu olimlar asarlari turkiy toponimiyasi bo‘yicha ham bir qator tadqiqotlarning asosiga, jumladan, Sh.K.Qonkashbayev, A.A.Abduraxmanov, S.Ataniyazov, Sh.I.Yuzbashev, S.M.Molla-zade, S.Umurzakov asarlari diqqatga sazovor.

O‘zbekistonda onomastik birliklarni tarixiy-lisoniy, leksik-semantik, etnogeografik, sotsiopragmatik va lingvokulturologik mezonlar asosida tahlil qilish dolzarb ilmiy yo‘nalishga aylandi. Paradigmatik va sintagmatik yondashuvlar asosida toponimlarning shakllanishi, funksional-semantik taraqqiyoti va qo‘llanishi chuqur o‘rganilmoqda. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmi va mustaqillik davrida tilshunoslik, tarix va geografiya fanlari kesishmasida toponimika sohasida muhim tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. Bu esa milliy toponimika ilmiy maktabining shakllanishiga hamda izchil izlanishlarning davom etishiga asos bo‘ldi. Jumladan, o‘zbek toponimikasi ilmiy nazariy asoslarining ishlab chiqilishida E.Begmatov, T.Nafasov, Sh.Qodirova, Y.Xujamberdiyev, O.S.Gubayeva, T.Rahmatov, J.Latipov, N.Oxunov, Q.Xurramov, L.Karimova, S.N.Nayimov, Z.Do‘simov, X.Xolmo‘minov, B.O‘rinboyev, A.Muhammadjonov, A.Otajonova, T.D.Enazarov, S.N.Ahmedov, Sh.A.Temirov, I.Xolmuratov, N.Ganiyev, U.Turdimurodov va

boshqa yetuk olimlarning hissasi beqiyosdir. Toponimika sohasida nazariy asoslarni shakllantirish, tarixiy-lingvistik va lingvonomastik tahlillarni chuqurlashtirish, lingvokulturologik va etimologik izlanishlarni rivojlantirish borasidagi ilmiy ishlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Xususan, bu yo'nalishda yaratilgan ilmiy maqolalar, monografiyalar va dissertatsiyalar sohaning nazariy-metodologik asoslarini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi<sup>2</sup>.

**Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Ushbu dissertatsiya Navoiy davlat universitetining "O'zbek tili birliklarining funksional-pragmatik hamda semantik-uslubiy tahlili (sinxron va diaxron aspektda)" ilmiy yo'nalishiga muvofiq holda amalga oshirilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** Qizilqum hududi onomastik birliklari tizimini kompleks tarzda tadqiq etish hamda umumturkiy toponimlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

#### **Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

Qizilqum hududi toponimlarini fonetik, morfologik, sintaktik va leksik-semantik mezonlar asosida tasniflash, ularning grammatik tuzilmasini struktur-modellash orqali tahlil qilish;

toponimlar shakllanishiga ta'sir etuvchi nominatsion va derivatsion, ichki (lisoniy) va tashqi (ekstralingvistik) omillarni aniqlab, ularni tarixiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy kontekstda izohlash;

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<sup>2</sup>Бегматов Э. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси: фил. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1965. – 26 б.; Нафасов Т. Қашқадарё область топонимлари: фил. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1968. – 301 б.; Кадырова Ш. М. Микропонимы Ташкента: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1970. – 28 с.; Хужамбердиев Я. Историко-этимологическое исследование топонимики Сурхандарьинской области Узбекской ССР: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1973. – 23 с.; Губаева О.С. Этнонимы в топонимии Ферганской долины: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 20 с.; Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 26 с.; Латипов Ж. Марғилон шаҳри ва унинг атрофи топонимияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1975. – 219 б.; Охунов Н. Топонимия Кокандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978 – 23 с.; Хуррамов К. Узбекские географические термины, обозначающие рельеф Южного Узбекистана: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981. – 17 с.; Каримова Л. Ўзбек тилида топонимларнинг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982. – 96 б.; Найимов С.Н. Ойконимы Бухарской области: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 20 с.; Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 104 б.; Холмўминов Х. Бойсун район микропонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Ўзбек тилининг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 1988. – 73-75 б.; Ўринбоев Б. Самарқанд вилояти топонимларининг изохи. – Самарқанд, 1997. – 202 б.; Муҳаммаджонов А. Жой номлари – тарихий манбадир. Илмий-амалий конференция докладлари тезислари. – Тошкент, 1994. – 15-17 б.; Отажонов А. Хоразм этнопонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997. – 94-111 б.; Эназаров Т.Д. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 8-13 б.; Ахмедов С.Н. Жиззах вилояти топонимларининг семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – 20 б.; Темиров Ш.А. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019 – 35 б.; Холмуратов И.О. Жанубий Қорақалпоғистон ойконимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун тақдим этилган диссертацияси. – Бухоро, 2020. – 42 б.; Адизова Н. Бухоро тумани микропонимларининг лексик-семантик тадқиқи. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2021. – 21 б.; Ганиев Н.У. Навоий вилояти Қизилтепа тумани топонимларининг этимологик ва когнитив тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Жиззах, 2022. – 54 б.; Turdimurodov U.S. Xatirchi tumani toponimlarining leksik-grammatik va etimologik tadqiqi. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. ... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2023. – 21 b.

hudud toponimlarini qiyosiy o'rganish orqali ularning o'zaro o'xshash va farqlanuvchi xususiyatlarini aniqlash, toponimik aniqlagichlarning funksional-semantik roli va yuklamasini o'rganish;

Qizilqum toponimlarini boshqa hududlar bilan qiyoslab, ularning umumiylik va farqlarini, tarkibiy birliklarning kelib chiqishini tahlil qilish;

toponimlarning xalq og'zaki ijodi va tarixiy voqealar bilan bog'liqligini aniqlash, ularning madaniy xotiradagi o'rnini baholash.

**Tadqiqot obyekti** sifatida tarixiy va geografik manbalar, toponimik lug'atlar hamda ekspeditsion kuzatuvlar asosida aniqlangan Qizilqum hududiga oid 1136 ta toponimik birlik tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining nominatsion, motivatsion, semantik, strukturaviy va derivatsion xususiyatlarini qamrab oluvchi lisoniy hodisalar tizimi tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini tadqiq etishda lingvistik tavsiflash, nominatsion-motivatsion, leksik-semantik, qiyosiy-tarixiy, etimologik, struktural, areal, tipologik-tasnifiy hamda sotsiolingvistik tahlil usullaridan keng foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

Qizilqum hududiga oid toponimlar semantik tasnifga ko'ra oykonim, gidronim, oronim, nekronim, agroonim va dromonim guruhlariga ajratilib, ularning nomlanishida urug' nomlari (Oyko'nek, Teleu, Keneges), antroponimlar (Xolmurodqazg'on, Utamurod, Eltoy), fitotoponimlar (Jing'ildi, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli) va zoonimlar (Qulanqoq, Ot quduq, Oqbo'ta) asosiy nominatsion omillar sifatida ishtirok etganligi asoslangan;

toponimlarning hosil bo'lishida kompozitsiya (Yassikechuv, Kampirsoy, Mingbuloq) va onomastik konversiya (Tepa, Koriz) usullari yetakchilik qilganligi, affiksatsiya (Ajiriqli, Qog'ali, Tuyachi) usulining nisbatan kam qo'llanilganligi aniqlangan;

“qishloq”, “ovul”, “rabot”, “quduq”, “buloq”, “soy”, “tog'”, “tepa”, “jar”, “bel” kabi aniqlagichlar semantik markaz sifatida toponimlarning shakllanishida faol ishtirok etganligi Xo'jaovul, Qumrabot, Qoraquduq, Oydinbuloq, Oqsoy, Bo'kantov, Uchtepa, Oqjar, Saribel toponimlari misolida dalillangan;

toponimlar tub, affiksli, qo'shma, aniqlagichli va murakkab tarkibli modellar asosida tasniflanib, ularning strukturaviy va etimologik xususiyatlari tahlili orqali Konimex, Ko'kcha, Kengsoy, Qumrabot, Chordara kabi joy nomlarining asosini tarixiy-lingvistik motivatsiya tashkil etishi asoslangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

hudud etnonimlarining semantik tabiati va tarixiy-lingvistik tahlili etnonimlarning til va milliy ma'naviy birlik sifatida o'rganilishi uchun ilmiy-nazariy asos vazifasini bajarishi, etnolingvistika, onomastika, dialektologiya, toponimika kabi fanlar bo'yicha darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalarining yaratilishiga muhim manba bo'lishi asoslangan;

tadqiqot davomida olib borilgan toponimik ekspeditsiyalar natijasida to'plangan materiallar asosida “Qizilqum hududidagi joy nomlari”ning lingvistik bazasi yaratilgan;

toponimlar tadqiqi asosida chiqarilgan xulosalar o'zbek tilining hududiy lug'aviy birliklari tahlili asosidagi yangi tadqiqotlarning yaratilishi uchun xizmat qilishi dalillangan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat'iyiligi, ularni dalillovchi ma'lumotlarning rasmiy manbalardan olinganligi, to'plangan materiallar tahlilining ilmiy va metodologik jihatdan asoslanganligi, nazariy xulosa va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, tadqiqot natijalarining miqdor va sifat jihatidan ta'minlanganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiyada o'zbek tili onomastikasini mikrotoponimiya haqidagi ilmiy qarashlar bilan boyitib, toponomik arealdagi ijtimoiy, lisoniy, tarixiy, geografik o'zgarishlarni kuzatish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, tadqiqot materiallari, natija va xulosalari onomastika, geografiya fanlarini o'qitishda, o'zbek tili onomastikasi, leksikologiyasi bo'yicha darsliklar, metodik qo'llanmalar yozishda, o'zbek tilining milliy va geografik ensiklopedik lug'atlarini boyitishda, bakalavriat va magistratura ta'lim yo'nalishlarida maxsus kurs, maxsus seminarlar o'tishda manba vazifasini bajarishi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriylanishi.** O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining tarixiy-lingvistik tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

Qizilqum hududiga oid toponimlar semantik tasnifga ko'ra oykonim, gidronim, oronim, nekronim, agroonim va dromonim guruhlariga ajratilib, ularning nomlanishida urug' nomlari (Oyko'nek, Teleu, Keneges), antroponimlar (Xolmurodqazg'on, Utamurod, Eltoy), fitotoponimlar (Jing'ildi, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli) va zoonimlar (Qulanqoq, Ot quduq, Oqbo'ta) asosiy nominatsion omillar sifatida ishtirok etganligi asoslangan xulosalardan 2017–2020-yillardagi 2016-09081165532 raqamli "Qoraqolpoq tilining yangi alfaviti va imlo qoidalariga muvofiq ona tili va adabiyotini rivojlantirish metodikasi" mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston pedagogika Fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpogiston filialining 2024-yil 8-maydagi 181-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, loyiha doirasidagi nazariy ishlanmalarining toponimik jihatdan yangi ilmiy g'oyalar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

toponimlarning hosil bo'lishida kompozitsiya (Yassikechuv, Kampirsoy, Mingbuloq) va onomastik konversiya (Tepa, Koriz) usullari yetakchilik qilganligi, affiksatsiya (Ajiriqli, Qog'ali, Tuyachi) usulining nisbatan kam qo'llanilganligi aniqlangan xulosalardan 2022–2024-yillarda bajarilgan IL–402104209. "Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o'zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 1-maydagi 04/1-1142-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, amaliy loyiha lingvistik shakllanish mexanizmlari bo'yicha puxta ilmiy asoslar bilan mustahkamlangan;

“qishloq”, “ovul”, “rabot”, “quduq”, “buloq”, “soy”, “tog’”, “tepa”, “jar”, “bel” kabi aniqlagichlar semantik markaz sifatida toponimlarning shakllanishida faol ishtirok etganligi Xo‘jaovul, Qumrabot, Qoraquduq, Oydinbuloq, Oqsoy, Bo‘kantov, Uchtepa, Oqjar, Saribel toponimlari misolida dalillangan xulosalardan 2017–2020-yillardagi 2016-09081165532 raqamli “Qoraqolpoq tilining yangi alfaviti va imlo qoidalariga muvofiq ona tili va adabiyotini rivojlantirish metodikasi” mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston pedagogika fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpogiston filialining 2024-yil 8-maydagi 181-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada, loyiha konsepsiyasida toponimik semantikaning hududiy o‘ziga xosliklarini aks ettirish imkoniyati kengaytirilgan;

toponimlar tub, affiksli, qo‘shma, aniqlagichli va murakkab tarkibli modellar asosida tasniflanib, ularning strukturaviy va etimologik xususiyatlari tahlili orqali Konimex, Ko‘kcha, Kengsoy, Qumrabot, Chordara kabi joy nomlarining asosini tarixiy-lingvistik motivatsiya tashkil etishi asoslangan xulosalardan 2022–2024-yillarda bajarilgan IL–402104209. “Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o‘zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 1-maydagi 04/1-1142-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada, dasturiy modellashtirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan grammatik va leksik birliklar asosida toponimlarning lingvistik strukturasi boyitilishiga erishilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokama qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinishi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 15 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarning asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 9 ta, jumladan, 5 ta respublika hamda 4 ta xorijiy jurnallarda maqola nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya tarkibi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 150 betni tashkil etdi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi, tadqiqot maqsadi, vazifalari, obykti va predmeti, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi hamda amaliy natijalari, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan, ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, olingan natijalarning amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va e‘lon qilingan ishlar bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining leksik-semantik guruhlari**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, Qizilqum hududi mikrotoponimiyasi

etnomuloqot hududi hisoblanib, bu hududda etnoslar orasidagi aloqalar birmuncha qizg'in kechganligi, etnik xilma-xillikni tashkil etgan "etnomuloqot maydoni" haqida fikr bildirilgan. Mazkur bobning "*Oykonimlarning yaralishida tabiiy-geografik belgi-xususiyatlar*" deb nomlangan birinchi faslida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qizilqum hududining umumturkiy toponimlari lingvistik tasnif jihatidan leksik-semantik tahlili turli xildagi geografik nomlarning o'zaro bog'liqligi, toponim yaratish usullarining birligi, barcha turlar uchun ma'lum toponim yaratuvchi elementlarning o'ziga xosligi to'g'risidagi fikrni to'liq tasdiqlaydi. Tadqiq etilgan hududning fizik-geografik sharoitlaridan kelib chiqib, aholi punktlarining paydo bo'lishi, asosan, qadim davrlardan suv havzalarining mavjudligi bilan bog'liq hisoblanadi.

Qizilqum hududidagi zamonaviy toponimlarning aksariyati etimologik jihatdan shaffof bo'lib, tahlil jarayoni murakkablik tug'dirmaydi. Biroq bu hududda kelib chiqishi noaniq, semantikasi yo'qolgan qadimiy toponimlar ham mavjud bo'lib, ular alohida ilmiy e'tiborni talab qiladi (masalan: Bo'kantov, Quljuqtov, Yassikeshu//Yassikechuv, Konimex//Kenimex). Struktur jihatdan toponimlar, asosan, etnonim va antroponimlarga tayanadi; turkiy toponimikada etnotoponimlar ustunlik qiladi, antropotoponimlar esa qadimgi davrlarga borib taqaladi. Shuningdek, bu hudud oykonimlari orasida apellyativ leksikaga asoslangan va rus tilidan yoki xalqaro leksik qatlamdan olingan nomlar asosida shakllangan. Masalan, Rudniy, Kommunizm, Avangard kabi nomlar shular jumlasidandir. V.A.Juchkevichning ta'rifiga ko'ra, ushbu jarayon geografik atamalarning umumlashuvi, individuallashuvi va abstraksiyalashuvi natijasida yuzaga keladi<sup>3</sup>.

Ba'zi joy nomlarida hududga nisbatan elatlarning egalik qilishi o'z ifodasini topgan. Demak, etnik nomlar muayyan joy, aholi punktining geografik-fizik obyektining ifodasi sifatida qaralishi kerak. Toponimist olim E.M.Pospelov fikricha, ko'chmanchi chorvachilikda qishki va yozgi yaylovlar ma'lum bir urug' nomiga berilgan, keyinchalik o'sha urug'ning nomi o'sha joylar nomiga aylangan. Masalan, Qizilqumdagi Sarbastepa, Qorasaqal qudug'i, Shobanqazg'an qudug'i, Qoratoqa qudug'i, Ko'nek qudug'i, Ayuteren, Navoiy shahri atrofida Nayman, Jalayir, Uyrot, Do'rman, Arg'in, Muyten qishloqlari va b.

Elatlarning yashash joylari haqida geografik nomlar orqali ma'lumot olish mumkin. Shuning uchun etnik nomlarni ayrim geografik va tabiiy obyektlarning joy nomi sifatida qarash lozim. Toponimist E.M. Pospelov fikricha, elat nomlari ko'chmanchi xalqlarning yozgi va qishki chorvachilik faoliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lib, keyinchalik qishloq va ovullarga ham shu nomlar berilgan. Jumladan, *Oyko'nek ovuli*. Pastlikda qazilgan quduq, Ko'nek urug'ining nomi bilan atalib, shu urug' nomiga qo'yilgan. Bu quduq Uzunquduq ovuliga boradigan tosh yo'l bilan yurganda, Navoiy temiryo'lini kesib o'tadigan 8 km narida joylashgan qishloq nomi.

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<sup>3</sup>Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика. – Минск: Высшая школа, 1968. – 432 с.

*Oyko'nek ovuli* – qaratqich-qaralmish, aniqlovchili birikma, tobelanish moslashuv: to'liq moslashuv, ot+ot, vositasi – formal-grammatik vosita: belgisiz kelishik va belgili egalik, o'tli birikma, sodda birikma.

*Teleu ovuli*. Konimexdan Sho'rko'lga boradigan yo'lning o'ng tarafida joylashgan ovul. Bu qishloqda Teleu urug'ining avlodlari yashaydi.

*Teleu ovuli* – qaratqich-qaralmish, aniqlovchili birikma, tobelanish moslashuv: to'liq moslashuv, ot+ot, vositasi – formal-grammatik vosita: belgisiz kelishik va belgili egalik, o'tli birikma, sodda birikma.

*Sho'rko'l ovuli*. Sho'rko'l avval Qatag'on ovuli deb atalgan. Qatag'onlar O'rta Osiyoda makon etgan qadimgi elatlarning biri. Rashididdinning "Jome at-tavorix" kitobida Qatag'onlar "Xatakin" deb atalgan.

*Sho'rko'l* – mazkur toponim *sho'r* (sifat)+*ko'l* (ot) so'zlarining birikishi natijasida bitishuvli sintaktik qurilma hosil bo'lgan, bunda *sho'r* – tobe bo'lak, *ko'l* – hokim bo'lak bo'lib, atributiv munosabat hosil bo'lgan: aniqlovchi+aniqlanmish; sifatlovchi+sifatlanmish, tobelanish, o'tli birikma, pozitsion vosita.

Qizilqum hududi toponimik tizimining bo'laklaridan biri fitotoponim bo'lib hisoblanadi. Bu nomlar hududning florasini bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Biologik jihatdan bu yerda o'sadigan o'simliklar efemerlar va efemeroitlar deb nomlanadi.

Qizilqum hududida vaqti-vaqti bilan tabiat o'zgarib turgan. Masalan, Qizilqumda suvli joylar ko'p bo'lgan. Shu sababli hudud kengliklarida katta to'qaylar bo'lgan bo'lib, bu to'g'risida joy nomlari dalolat beradi. Masalan, *Jing'ildi* nomi cho'l joylarda o'sadigan *Jing'il* o'simligiga bog'liq holda paydo bo'lgan joy nomi. *Jing'ildi*, ya'ni *jing'il* + *li* – o'simlik nomini bildiruvchi so'zga –li sifat yasovchi qo'shimcha birikishi natijasida joyga nisbatan xususiyatni ifodalovchi toponim hosil qilingan, hudud dialektidan kelib chiqib –li yasovchi qo'shimcha –di tarzida talaffuz etilgan, natijada *jing'il* + *li* >+di // *Jing'ildi* nomi hosil bo'lgan hamda *Jing'ildi* toponimi vujudga kelgan.

*Gujimditov* Zarafshondan Besapanga qarab tushgan yo'ldan 20 chaqirim chap tomonda joylashgan tog'. *Gujimditov* nomi *Gujim* degan qora yog'och (qayrag'och)ning nomi bilan bog'liq, ya'ni *gujum* + *li* – o'simlik nomini bildiruvchi so'zga –li sifat yasovchi qo'shimcha birikishi natijasida joyga nisbatan xususiyatni ifodalovchi toponim hosil qilingan, hudud dialektidan kelib chiqib –li yasovchi qo'shimcha –di tarzida talaffuz etilgan, natijada *gujum* + *li* >+di // *gujumdi* nomi hosil bo'lgan, joyga nisbatan tog'>tov (bunda ham fonetik o'zgarish yuz bergan: g'>v) aniqlagichi asosida *Gujimditov* toponimi vujudga kelgan.

Bobning ikkinchi "*Gidronimlar va antropogidronimlarning etimologik tadqiqi va lingvistik tahlili*" faslida toponimlarning bir turi bo'lgan gidronimlar xalq tarixi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, milliy tilning, xalq ijtimoiy hayoti, madaniyati va ma'naviyatining o'ziga xos qirralarini ifoda etuvchi lisoniy qatlam ekanligiga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Qizilqum hududida aholi punktlari va sug'orish tizimlari (daryo, ko'l, soy, koriz, quduq, qoq) bilan bog'liq toponimlarning shakllanishi hududning fizik-geografik xususiyatlari bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu yerda gidronimlar, asosan, antroponimik kelib chiqishga ega bo'lib, fitogidronimlar va zoogidronimlar ham uchraydi. Ayniqsa, cho'l

hududlarida suvsiz joylarni o'zlashtirish inson faoliyatiga bog'liq bo'lganligi sababli, quduq kabi suv manbalarining nomlari ko'pincha antropogidronimlar sifatida shakllangan. Ko'p hollarda bu nomlar quduq atrofida vujudga kelgan aholi punktlariga ham ko'chgan, natijada gidronim-oykonim transonimizatsiyasi yuzaga kelgan.

Antropogidronimlar shaxs nomlari asosida vujudga kelgan suv obyektlari: soy, ariq, buloq, quduq, hovuz, ko'l va boshqalarning atoqli otlaridir<sup>4</sup>. Bunday nomlar kishilarning suv obyekti bilan munosabatini – unga egalik, barpo etganlik kabi dalillar asosida motivlanganligi, atalganligini ifoda qiladi<sup>5</sup>. Masalan, Kenbay quduq, Xolmurodqazg'on, Sarbay qazdirg'on quduq, Sarbay qazg'on munara, Muxammedjon quduq, Buzaubay quduq, Musirep quduq va shu kabilar.

Qizilqum gidronimlari ushbu hudud toponimiyasida muhim o'rin egallaydi.

*Daryo.* Bu eron tilidan olingan bo'lib, “dengiz, katta daryo” ma'nosini bildiradi. E.M.Murzayev ushbu atamani Osiyo va Indoneziyaning ko'pgina gidronimlari tarkibida qayd etgan. Turkiy tillarda “daryo, katta daryo” ma'nosida qo'llaniladi. Qizilqum hududi toponimiyasida ikkita gidronim – Sirdaryo va Qizildaryo komponenti mavjud.

*Sirdaryo.* U o'rganilayotgan hududning va butun O'rta Osiyoning asosiy suv arteriyasi hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki, Sirdaryo haqidagi ma'lumotlar ko'plab sayyoh va mahalliy tarixchi mualliflarning asarida uchraydi. Sirdaryo gidronimi, milodning I asrida Rim tarixchisi Pliniy asarida “Silis” shaklida uchraydi<sup>6</sup>. E.Safoyeva va I.Shoyimardonovlarning ta'kidlashicha, “Silis” nomi sarmat, “sar”, “sir” so'zlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu so'zlarning hammasi shu daryo atrofi hududida yashagan sart qabilasiga aloqador<sup>7</sup> ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek, V.V.Bartold, S.G.Klyashtorniy va H.Hasanov kabi olimlar ham, “Silis” va “Sir” nomlarini bitta so'zning turli fonetik shakllari deb hisoblaydilar. Shu asosda, “Silis” va “Sir” nomlari bir-birining fonetik variantlari sifatida qaraladi.

Qizildaryo – bu Sirdaryoning qurib qolgan tarmoqlardan birining o'zani. Hozirgi vaqtda Arnasoy ko'llarining suvlari bilan to'lgan. V.Sh.Karabayev fikriga ko'ra, “Qizilqum qumlari Sirdaryodan suv olgan Qarg'ali darasi yaqinida joylashgan yirik qurigan o'zanga to'g'ri keldi, u janubga qarab qariyb 20 chaqirim masofaga cho'zilgan. Ayrim hududlarda torayib, keyin esa yana kengayib Nurota tog' tizmasiga qarab janubiy g'arbga burilgan”<sup>8</sup>.

*Ko'l.* Ko'l – kelib chiqishi turkiy so'z. Yozma manbalarining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, turkiy tillarda u qadim zamonlardan qo'llaniladi. Gidronimik atama sifatida mo'g'ul, hind-eron va kavkaz tillarida ham qo'llaniladi. Jumladan, Sho'rko'l.

*Soy.* Soy atamasi – O'rta Osiyo gidronimlarining tarkibidagi eng unumdorlardan biri. Soylar, ko'pincha, tog'tagi hududlarida joylashadi. Tadqiq

<sup>4</sup> Охунов Н. Антропотопонимлар ва уларнинг ясалиши. //Тил ва адабиёт таълими. 2005. – №1. – Б.92

<sup>5</sup> Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лосоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. –Тошкент, 2010. – 162 б.

<sup>6</sup> Плиний Старший Естественная история Книга II Вып.3. Сборник статей. Москва: Наука, 2007. – 287-366 с.

<sup>7</sup> Сафаева Э., Шойимордонов И. Ўзбекистон халқлари тарихини ўқитишда ўлкашунослик материалларидан фойдаланиш. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1993. – 24 б.

<sup>8</sup> Древнетюркский словарь / ред. В.М. Надеяев, Д.М. Насилов, Э.Р. Тенишев, А.М. Щербак. Ленинград: Наука, 1969. – 313 с.

etilgan hududda soy atamali gidronimlar ancha kamroq. Bu, asosan, tekislik hududi ulkanligi bilan tushuntiriladi. Jumladan, Sarmishsoy, Kampirsoy, Oqsoy, Yelsoy, Qayroqlisoy.

*Arnasoy*. Jizzax viloyati hududida joylashgan. Arnasoy gidronimidan yangi nomlar hosil bo'lgan: Arnasoy ko'llari, Arnasoy tumani, Arnasoy qishlog'i, Arnasoy qo'rg'oni va boshqalar.

Arnasoy – Qizilqum cho'llariga tutashgan Murzacho'lining shimoli-g'arbiy qismidagi pastliklar, hozirda suv bilan to'ldirilgan. *Arna* – “jarlik”, “kanal”, “soylik”, “jar”, “*arna*” so'zi juda qadimgi. *Arna* – daryodan hosil bo'lgan kanal<sup>9</sup>. Shuningdek, “arna” atamasining etimologiyasi to'g'risida E.V.Sevortyan quyidagilarni yozgan: 1. ariq – (ko'plab turkiy tillarda) sug'orish kanali. ariq – umumiy ma'nosi oqib chiqmoq, singmoq (suv to'g'risida)... arna- (/-(aftidan, -ardan – iga medial shakldan, ya'ni arin+a). “Kanal”, “daryo irmog'i”<sup>10</sup>.

*Oqsoy* – Qizilqum hududidagi Nurmaxan qishlog'ining sharqida joylashgan, Oqsoyda bir metr balandlikda o'suvchi Aqbas nomli o'simlik ko'p o'sganligi sababli bu soyning nomi “Oqsoy” deb nomlangan.

*Yelsoy* – Uchquduq shahrining shimoliy sharqida joylashgan, bu soyda doimiy kuchli shamol bo'lib turgani uchun mahalliy aholi bu soy nomini “Jelsoy” deb atashgan.

*Quduq* – xalq geografik atamasi sifatida butun Markaziy Osiyo gidronimlari tarkibida keng tarqalgan. Gidronimlarning aksariyat qatori mazkur gidronimik atamalar yordamida yaratilgan. E.Murzayev bu haqida shunday deb yozadi: “...atama Ukraina janubidan Sharqiy Sibirgacha bo'lgan kengliklarga yoyiladi. Povolje, Qrim, Shimoliy Kavkazning rus lahjalarida ma'lum”. “Quduq” atamasining kelib chiqishi turkiy qatlamga mansub. Kuzatishlarimizga ko'ra, quduq atamasi Qizilqum hududi gidronimlari tarkibida eng ko'p ifodalangan bo'lib, hozirgi vaqtda sun'iy 316 ta suv havzalarini va ushbu obyektlarning 316 ta til belgilarini aniqladik.

*Oyko'nek quduq* Ko'nek urug'ining nomi bilan atalgan. Quduq Zarafshon shahridan Uzunquduq ovuliga boradigan yo'l bilan harakatlanayotgan Navoiy-Uchquduq temiryo'lini kesib o'tishda joylashgan. Hozirgi paytda u yerda aholi yashamaydi.

*Oq murt quduq* – Alim urug'ining Izbosar degan oq mo'ylovli odami qazdirgani uchun “Oq murt quduq” deb nomlangan.

Qizilqum hududining gidronimlari ushbu hudud toponimiyasida ahamiyatli o'rinni egallaydi. Bu bir qator sabablar bilan asoslangan.

Birinchidan, odamlar qadimdan suvsiz dashtning bepoyon bo'm-bo'sh yerlarini o'zlashtirishga intilganlar. Qadimgi sug'orish inshootlari qoldiqlari dashtning ba'zi qismlarida, ya'ni korizli sug'orish tizimi mavjudligi to'g'risida Qizilqumda koriz toponim-gidronim saqlanganligidan dalolat beradi.

Ikkinchidan, suvsiz cho'l hududida hattoki kichik suv havzasi ham hayot uchun muhim qiymatga ega. Chunki Qizilqumda (har bir cho'lda) suv

<sup>9</sup> В.В.Радлов, Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. Т.І. – Санкт-Петербург: Императорской Академии Наук, 1893. – 303 с.

<sup>10</sup> Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. – Москва: Наука, 1974. – 188 с.

havzalarining mavjudligi juda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Cho'l hududida ko'chma chorvachilik uchun ichimlik suv manbalarisiz mumkin emas. Suv havzalarining xususiyatlari to'g'risida mahalliy aholi avloddan avlodga ma'lumotlarni yetkazgan. Masalan: *qoq yoki achchiq (sho'r)*.

*Qoq* qozoq tilining izohli lug'atida: *Qoq* – kuchli yog'ingarchilikdan keyin paydo bo'ladigan suv<sup>11</sup>.

*Asauqoq* Qaraqota aholi punktiga qarashli joy nomi. *Asovqoq* “jilovlanmagan suvli joy” ma'nosida keladi. Ushbu toponim *asov+qoq* shaklida sifat+ot so'zlarining birikmasidan yasalgan bo'lib, *asov* – tobe so'z, *qoq* – hokim so'z, atributiv munosabat: aniqlovchi+aniqlanmish–sifatlovchi+sifatlanmish, aniqlovchili birikma, tobelanish, bitishuv, sifat+ot, pozitsion vosita, o'tli birikma. Ushbu yasama toponim mavjud oykonimik asosga (*asov-asau*, hudud dialektidan kelib chiqib –*asov* so'zi *asau* tarzida talaffuz etilgan) oykonimik aniqlagich (*qoq*)ning qo'shilish jarayonidan oykonim yasalishi ro'y bergan.

Milliy geografik atama tarkibida *qoq* komponentli gidronimlar cho'l hududining og'ir sharoitlarida hayotiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lganligi sababli Qizilqum hududi toponimik tizimida muhim ma'noga ega.

Bobning uchinchi “*Oronimlar tadqiqi va oronimiyadagi anatomik atamalar*” deb nomlangan faslida toponimika sohasiga oid ilmiy manbalarda oronimlarning qayd etilishi, ushbu sohaning onomastikada alohida yo'nalish sifatida shakllanish jarayonlari, xorijda va mamlakatimizda ushbu sohaning o'rganilishi masalasi qayd etilgan.

Onomastikada oronimika toponimikaning alohida sohasi sifatida 1960–1970-yillarda ilmiy yo'nalish bo'lib shakllandi. Tojikiston oronimiyasi B.A.Alborov, A.Z.Rozenfeldlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Rossiyada oronimlarning monografik tadqiqini ilk bor O.T.Molchanova boshlab berdi. 1969-yilda esa oronimikaga doir ilk ilmiy maqolalar to'plami nashr etildi. To'plamga Yoqutiston, Tojikiston, Eron va Qrim oronimiyasiga doir ilmiy maqolalar kiritilgan<sup>12</sup>. Turkologiyada oronimlar hamda gidronimlar bo'yicha monografik tadqiqotlat yuzaga keldi. XX asrning 80-yillarida Y.Kerambayevning Qozog'iston oronimlarining leksik-semantik tadqiqi<sup>13</sup>, R.D.Sunchugashevning Xakasiya oronimiyasiga doir dissertatsiyalari<sup>14</sup> yuzaga keldi. N.A.Lasynova Janubi-Sharqiy Boshqirdiston oronimiyasi bo'yicha ilk lingvistik tadqiqot yaratdi<sup>15</sup>, biroq uning oronimlarga har qanday yerosti obyektlari nomlari – speleonimlarni kiritishiga qo'shib bo'lmaydi. Speleonim (yun. cnleo – g'or + onoma – atoqli ot) – yer ostida joylashgan, yer ustiga chiqish yo'liga ega bo'lgan har qanday obyektlar (g'orlar, yer osti daryolari, buloqlar, sharsharalar, ko'llar, quduqlar va shu kabilar)ning atoqli oti<sup>16</sup>. Demak,

<sup>11</sup> Қазақ сөздігі (*Қазақ тілінің біртөмдік үлкен түсіндірме сөздігі*) – Алматы: “Дәуір”, 2013. – 737 б.

<sup>12</sup> Оронимика. Сб. Статей / Ред. В.Д. Беленькая и др. – Москва, 1969. – 71 с.

<sup>13</sup> Керамбаев Е.А. Лексико-семантическая типология оронимов Казахстана: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1988. – 195 с.

<sup>14</sup> Сунчугашев Р.Д. Оронимия Хакасии: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1999. – 23 с.

<sup>15</sup> Ласынова Н. А. Оронимия Юго-Восточного Башкортостана (Лингвистический анализ): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2004. – 174 с.

<sup>16</sup> Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – 70 б.

speleonimlar gidronimik ko‘lam sirasiga kiradi. Bu tadqiqotlar oronimikaning mustaqil ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida shakllanishiga asos bo‘ldi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida toponimik tadqiqotlarda oronimikaning qamrov doirasi yetarlicha aniqlashtirilmagan bo‘lib, ilmiy manbalarda bu sohaga oid faqat ayrim izohlarga duch kelinadi: “Oronimika – toponimikaning ma’lum bir til yo hudud oronimlari majmuyini o‘rganadigan bo‘limi”<sup>17</sup>. S.Qorayev bu terminga quyidagicha izoh beradi: “Oronimika – toponimikaning oronimlarni vujudga kelishi, taraqqiyot qonunlarini va amal qilishini o‘rganadigan kichik bo‘limi”<sup>18</sup>. Sh.Temirov “Obyektning tabiiy belgi-xususiyatlarini tavsiflovchi oronimlar mavzuiy guruhiga obyektning rang-tusi, hajmi, shakli, o‘rni, tuproq qatlami, tarkibi kabi belgi-xususiyatlarni ifodalovchi leksemalar lug‘aviy asos bo‘ladi. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oronimlar aholining xo‘jalik faoliyati, yashash tarzi, mashg‘uloti, kasb-kori, etnik tarkibi bilan bog‘liqdir”<sup>19</sup> degan ta’rif beradi.

Oronimlar muayyan turdagi oroobyektlarni ajratib nomlash orqali ularni o‘xshash obyektlardan farqlash funksiyasini bajaradi.

O‘rta Osiyoning umumturkiy toponimiyasida anatomik atamalar keng qo‘llanilishi Qizilqum hududida ham yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu hududdagi toponimlarda oyoq, bosh, ko‘z, burun, o‘rkach, bo‘yin kabi anatomik atamalar uchraydi. Masalan, Ayaqquduq, Boshog‘itma, Oyoqog‘itma, Kichiko‘z, Ulkenko‘z, Muruntov, Moyinqum, O‘rkeshov, Quljuqov kabi nomlarda bu elementlar aks etgan.

*Oyoqog‘itma* ikki komponentli toponim bo‘lib, Qizilqum hududidagi suv geografik obyektining nomi. Oyoq – anatomik atama toponim tuzilishida anatomik juftlikka ega.

*Oyoqog‘itma* toponimining tarkibida *oyoq* komponenti toponim yaratuvchi unsur sifatida namoyon bo‘lib, bu jarayonda ko‘chma ma’noda qo‘llangan. Ushbu holat toponimik tizimda semantik o‘zgarishlarning kuzatilishini ko‘rsatadi: “oxiri, nimaningdir oxirgi qismi, bu yerda fizik-geografik obyektning aniq oxirgi qismi, ya’ni Oyoqog‘itma bulog‘ining bir qismi”<sup>20</sup>. Bu holda suv havzasining ko‘rib chiqilayotgan nomi antonimik juftlikka ega: anatomik atama bosh/bas. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Qizilqum hududida Ayaqquduq gidronimi tarkibida ham bu anatomik termini kuzatamiz.

Biz tadqiqotimiz davomida Qizilqum hududida milliy geografik atama tog‘ nomi tarkibida ishtirok etgan holda ifodalangan 60 ta oronimni aniqladik: *Keregetov, O‘kiztov, Qasqirtov, Tulkitov, Aristantov, Tomditov, Nuratatov, Kelinchaktov, Tobabergentov, Besapantov, Bo‘kantov, Altintov, Murintov, Pistelitov, Boztov, Balpantov, Qorator, Aytimtov, Baqalitov, Boshog‘itmatov, Jalpaqov, Tumshiqov, Alimtov, Sulton Uvays tog‘i, Shoqitov, Dauqiztov, Keregetov, Gujimdov, Burkittov, Beltov, Amantaytov* va boshqalar. Masalan, *Qorator* (Qora tov belidan yuqoridagi dovon), *Qasqirtov* (Uchquduq shahrining

<sup>17</sup> Дўсимов З., Тиллаева М. Топонимика асослари. – Тошкент, 2002. – 82 б.

<sup>18</sup> Қораев С. Ўзбекистон вилоятлари топонимлари. – Тошкент: О‘zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. – 217 б.

<sup>19</sup> Темиров Ш.А. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Фил.фан.фал.док.(PhD) дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – 23 б

<sup>20</sup> Қазақ сөздігі (*Қазақ тілінің біртөмдік үлкен түсіндірме сөздігі*) – Алматы: Дәуір, 2013. – 145 б

shimoli-sharqidagi tog‘), *Tulkitov* (Qaqqatoshning janubiy-sharqidagi tog‘), *Jeltumshiq* (Keregetovning davomi), *Toqtili tov* (Jeltumshiq tog‘i davomi), *Oqsaritov*, *O‘rkeshtov*, *O‘kiztov*, *Ushtov*, *Ko‘ktov*, *Toqtitov* (bu yerdagi tog‘larning cho‘qqilari), *Oqjar* (Qizilquduq ovulidan 3 kilometr g‘arbda joylashgan qoya). Bir qarashda, Qizilqum hududidagi oronimlar kam sonli bo‘lishi kerakdek tuyuladi, chunki u, asosan, tekisliklardan iborat. Mavjud bo‘lgan chuqurliklar va pasayishlar esa asta-sekin suvosti suvlari bilan to‘ldirilgan va ko‘llarga, soylarga aylanib gidronimlarning tarkibini to‘ldiradi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Toponimlar shakllanishining tarkibiy va grammatik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan. Bobning *“Qizilqum hududi onomastik birliklarining transonimizatsiyasi”* nomli birinchi faslida onomastik birliklarning transonimizatsiyasi lingvistik jarayon bo‘lib, u boshqa tilga moslashish jarayonida yuzaga keladi. Bu hodisa fonetik va grafik tizimlar farqlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, xalqaro kommunikatsiya va an‘anaviy yozuv uslublariga ta’sir qiladi. Atoqli otlarning o‘zgarishsiz berilishi esa kommunikatsiya jarayonlarida aniqlikni ta’minlaydi. Ba’zi hollarda esa fonetik qulaylik yoki an‘anaga ko‘ra o‘zlashtirish amalga oshiriladi.

B.Kilichevning ta’rificha, “Atoqli otlar o‘z tabiatiga ko‘ra tilning g‘oyatda turg‘in, kam o‘zgaruvchan, o‘zga tillarga tarjimasiz beriladigan materialidir. Shu xususiyatiga ko‘ra atoqli otlar tarixiy, lisoniy va nutqiy jihatdan ilmiy tadqiqot uchun eng ishonchli daliliy vosita bo‘ladi.

Ayniqsa, atoqli otlarning bir ko‘rinishi toponimlarning paydo bo‘lishi tarixi, ularning tuzilish va yasaliş xususiyatlarini o‘rganish lingvistik nuqtayi nazaridan ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbek tilshunosligida atoqli otlarning yasaliş bo‘yicha E.Begmatov, T.Nafasov, Z.Do‘simov, T.Rahmatov, N.Oxunov kabi tadqiqotchilarning qator ilmiy ishlari nashr qilingan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tilda toponimlarning hosil bo‘lishi turli yo‘l va usullar bilan amalga oshiriladi: affiksatsiya, kompozitsiya, konversiya va h.k.”<sup>21</sup>.

Qizilqum hududida shakllangan toponimlarning qiyosiy tahlili ularning kelib chiqishi va taraqqiyotini chuqur o‘rganish imkonini beradi. Bu, ayniqsa, Navoiy viloyatidagi tarixiy toponimlarning rivojlanish tendensiyalari va lingvistik asoslarini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Transonimizatsiya jarayonida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar qatoriga Zarafshon (daryo → shahar), Uchquduq (quduq → shahar), Tomdibuloq (tomdi → tuman) kabi misollar kiradi. Bu kabi holatlar toponimik tizimning izchilligi va uning tarixiy-madaniy omillar bilan bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatadi.

Ayrim ishlarda yuqorida aytilgan hosilalarga nisbatan toponimlar atamasi qo‘llaniladi. Ammo mazkur hodisani olimlar onomastikada kontaktli o‘tish, toponimik transonimizatsiya degan atamalar bilan belgilagan. N.V.Podolskaya transonimizatsiya atamasini taklif etdi. N.Uluqovning fikricha, “turdoş otlardan hech qanday o‘zgarishsiz atoqli otlar: toponimlar, jumladan, gidronimlar, antroponimlar, zoonimlar, fitonimlar hosil bo‘lishiga nisbatan konversiya, bir atoqli otdan boshqa atoqli ot hosil bo‘lishiga nisbatan transonimizatsiya terminini

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<sup>21</sup> Kilichev B. Onomastika. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Buxoro, 2023. – 21 b.

qo‘llash maqsadga muvofiq”<sup>22</sup>. Demak, transeminimizatsiya – biror tip atoqli otlarning boshqa tip atoqli otlarga o‘tishi. Atoqli otlarning transeminimizatsiyasi keng ko‘lamli bo‘lib, uning barcha tiplarida - antroponim, toponim, zoonim va kosmonimlarda uchraydi. Etnotoponimiyadagi kontaktli nom ko‘chish jarayonlarini o‘rganish esa turkiy xalqlarning tarixiy joylashuvi, migratsiyasi va madaniy aloqalari haqida muhim ilmiy ma‘lumotlar beradi. Bu lingvistik onomastika bilan tarixiy-etnografik tadqiqotlar kesishmasida yangi ilmiy yondashuvlarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Qizilqum hududida aniqlangan minglab qozoq etnotoponimlari maxsus leksik qatlamni tashkil etib, qadimiy substrat leksemalar va morfemalarni saqlagan. Etnotoponimiyadagi bu qatlamni tahlil qilish nafaqat lingvistik, balki tarixiy, etnografik va turkiy xalqlarning etnogenezi va glottogeneziga oid muammolarni yoritishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbekiston hududida qadimdan umumturkiy etnonimik tizim shakllangan bo‘lib, u keyinchalik etnotoponimlar (etnooykonimlar) shaklida saqlanib qolgan. Ushbu tarixiy-madaniy jarayonlarning tahlili quyidagi muhim ilmiy xulosalarni chiqarishga asos bo‘la oladi:

1. Etnotoponimlarning shakllanishi lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar bilan uzviy bog‘liq. Ushbu jarayon uzoq vaqt davom etadigan transeminimizatsiya hodisasi bilan bevosita aloqador. Biroq, transeminimizatsiya hali to‘liq ilmiy tahlil qilinmagan fenomenlardan biri bo‘lib, tadqiqot natijalarimiz shuni ko‘rsatadiki, etnonimlarning toponimlarga (etnonim → toponim) va gidronimlarga (etnonim → gidronim) o‘tishi kontaktli nom ko‘chish jarayonlari orqali amalga oshadi.

2. Atoqli otlarning kontaktli o‘tish hodisasini belgilovchi, ya‘ni bir obyekt nomlarining ikkinchisiga o‘tishini, qator atamalarning noaniqligini inobatga olib, ilmiy muomalada N.V.Podolskaya taklif etgan faqat transeminimizatsiya hodisasi ta‘rifida ko‘rib chiqishni taklif etamiz.

Shunday qilib, Qizilqum hududining toponimiyasida ham toponimlarning boshqa atoqli otlar guruhlaridan kelib chiqishi kuzatiladi. Bu jarayon transeminimizatsiya hodisasi doirasida sodir bo‘lib, unda oronim → oykonim, antroponim → oykonim, etnonim → oykonim, gidronim → oykonim kabi nomlanish sxemalari shakllanadi. Ushbu jarayon natijasida turli hududiy birliklarning nomlanishi ijtimoiy, etnik va tarixiy omillar bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda o‘zgarib boradi. Mazkur hodisani konkret misollar asosida tahlil qilish uning shakllanish mexanizmlarini chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi:

1) oronimning oykonimga o‘tishi: Uchtepa (oronim) – Uchtepa (oykonim); Qoratepa (oronim) – Qoratepa (oykonim); Julaytepa (oronim) – Julaytepa (oykonim).

2) antroponimning oykonimga o‘tishi: Utemurod (antroponim) – Utemurod (oykonim); Baymurat (antroponim) – Baymurat (oykonim).

3) etnonimning oykonimga o‘tishi: Qatog‘on (etnonim) – Qatog‘on (oykonim); Teleu (etnonim) – Teleu (oykonim); Qiyat (etnonim) – Qiyat

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<sup>22</sup> Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – 28 б.

(oykonim); Keneges (etnonim) – Keneges (oykonim); Oyko‘nek (etnonim) – Oyko‘nek (oykonim); Qorasaqal (etnonim) – Qorasaqal (oykonim).

4) gidronimning oykonimga o‘tishi: Uchquduq (gidronim) – Uchquduq (Qizilqum hududidagi polisonim), Zarafshon (gidronim) – Zarafshon (Qizilqum hududidagi polisonim), Tomdibuloq (gidronim) – Tomdi (Qizilqum hududidagi oykonim).

Shunday qilib, har bir toponimik tizimda toponimik atamalardan yoki o‘rnatilgan toponimlardan paydo bo‘lgan geografik nomlar ma’lum bir o‘rinni egallaydi. Ayrim ishlarda yuqorida aytilgan hosilalarga nisbatan toponimlar atamasi qo‘llaniladi.

Bobning “*Qizilqum hududi toponimlarining shakllanishining morfologik usullari*” nomli ikkinchi faslida har bir hudud toponimiyasida qadimiy substrat leksika unsurlari saqlanib qolishi ta’kidlanadi. Bu qatlamni grammatik tahlil qilish til tarixini o‘rganishda muhim bo‘lib, toponimlarning uzoq muddatli funkcionalligini yoritishga xizmat qiladi. Bunday nomlar tarixiy grammatika uchun muhim manba hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, toponimlarning zamonaviy shakllanish holatini o‘rganish ham lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan katta ahamiyatga ega. V.A.Juchkevich o‘zining “Umumiy toponimika” kitobida: “Geografik nomlar tilning lug‘aviy tarkibining bir qismi bo‘lib, muayyan til qonuniyatlariga bo‘ysunadi, shu sababli toponimika tilshunoslikning bir bo‘lagi hisoblanadi”<sup>23</sup>, degan fikrni keltiradi.

Toponimlarning tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu hududdagi turkiy kelib chiqishga ega joy nomlari, asosan, ikkita grammatik usul – morfologik va sintaktik yo‘l bilan shakllangan.

So‘z yaratilishining morfologik usuli o‘zbek<sup>24</sup> va barcha turkiy tillarda leksik birliklarni yasashning eng samarali usuli deb hisoblanadi. Ushbu usul toponimik birliklarni yaratishda ham samaralidir. Morfologik toponim yaratilishining shakllanishi bo‘yicha olib borilgan kuzatishlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, bu jarayonda asl o‘zbek tilidagi so‘z yasovchi elementlar bilan bir qatorda o‘zlashtirilgan tojikcha so‘z yasovchi elementlar ham faol ishtirok etgan.

Ta’kidlanganidek, o‘zbek tilida affiksatsiya so‘z yasashning eng sermahsul usulidir. Ammo toponim yaratilishida barcha so‘z yasovchi affikslar ham ishtirok etmaydi. O‘zbek tilida toponim yaratuvchi affikslarga oid: -chi, -li, -lik, -ma, -loq, -sh/-ish, -ik/-uk, -lar. Ular otlar, sifatlar, sonlar va fe’llar bilan geografik nomlar hosil qiladi.

-li o‘rganilayotgan hududdagi bir qator toponimlar o‘zbek tilidagi -li affiksi va uning etnonim yasashida mahsuldor bo‘lgan -li, -ti fonetik variantlari yordamida shakllangan. S.Gubayeva etnotoponimlar tarkibidagi bu affikslarni alohida ajratib bo‘lmaydi, deb hisoblaydi. “Haqiqatdan ham, -li, -lik (variantlari bilan) toponimlarning atributiv tarkibida uchraydi. Lekin har doimgidan ham biz ularni maxsus toponim yasovchi qo‘shimchalar sifatida ajratib ko‘rsatishga, haqlimiz. Agar toponim ma’lum bir hududda biror narsaning, xususan,

<sup>23</sup> Жучкевич В.А. Ko‘rsatilgan asar. – 7-8 с

<sup>24</sup> Гуломов А. Ўзбек тилида сўз яшаш йўллари ҳақида // Тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари. – Тошкент, 1949. – 65 б.

o‘simlikning mavjudligini bildirsa, uning affiksial shakllanishi haqida gapirish mumkin.

Quyida o‘rganilgan hududning toponimlari tarkibida -li/-ti/-di affiksi mavjudligini kuzatamiz:

a) u yoki bu joyda ma’lum bir o‘simliklarning mavjudligi, masalan, Ulken isqali, Kichik isqali, Qog‘ali, Qamishli, Ajiriqli, Paxtali, Gujundi, Jing‘ildi, Shengeldi;

b) turli hayvonlarning mavjudligi: Jilandi, Qasqirli;

v) aholi punktida yashaydigan u yoki bu elat vakillarining mavjudligi: Sirg‘ali (bu aholi punktida, asosan, Sirg‘ali urug‘ining vakillari yashagan), Qo‘shnamg‘ali, Oshamayli haqida ham shunday deyish mumkin.

-chi S.S.Gubayevaning -chi affiksi turkiy toponimiya uchun “xos” emasligi fikriga nisbatan jiddiy qarajak, unda Qo‘qon guruhi toponimiyasi ma’lumotlari aksini ko‘rsatadi. N.Oxunov, masalan, ushbu affiks bilan yaratilgan 30 dan ortiq nomlarni aniqlaydi<sup>25</sup>. Shu qatorida, dissertatsiya matnida -lik, -sh//ish, obod, kor, dor, -paz, -kash, -iston, -xona kabi formantlarga ham to‘liq izoh berilgan bo‘lib, ularning kishilarning ma’lum guruhini, xo‘jalik faoliyatining asosiy turini, aholi manzilgohlarini, kasbni, mashg‘ulotlar turini ifodalovchi toponimlar yasashida o‘rni belgilab berilgan.

Bobning uchinchi fasli “*Hudud onomastik birliklari shakllanishining sintaktik usuli*” deb nomlanadi. Tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan hududning toponimik tahlillari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, joy nomlarining katta qismi sintaktik usul yordamida hosil qilingan. Bunday nomlash jarayoni til tizimidagi mavjud birliklarning o‘zaro grammatik bog‘lanishi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Xususan, so‘z birikmalari va gaplar asosida tarkib topgan toponimlar hudud atoqli ot birliklari tizimida yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Bu esa hududiy til xususiyatlari, etnolingvistik omillar va tarixiy jarayonlar bilan uzviy bog‘liq ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Ko‘p hollarda tavsifli belgilanishi bilan tushuntiriladi. Sintaktik usul bilan hosil bo‘lgan toponimlar ma’lum bir joyga bog‘liq holda tavsiflangan.

Sintaktik usul orqali “birdan ortiq asoslarni qo‘shish orqali yangi so‘z hosil qilish mumkin. Ushbu usul tilshunoslikda sintaktik usul, so‘z qo‘shish, analitik usul, morfologik-sintaktik usul, kompozitsiya usuli deb ham yuritiladi. Sintaktik usul til leksikasini boyitishning eng mahsuldor usullaridan biridir. Ushbu hodisa tilning onomastik sathi uchun ham tegishlidir”<sup>26</sup>.

Toponimist olimlar uzoq vaqtdan beri tegishli nomlarni shakllantirishda geografik atamalarni batafsil bayon qilish faoliyatiga e’tibor qaratishgan. E.M.Murzayev qayd etishicha, bu hodisa, ayniqsa, turkiy toponimiyaga xosdir. “Slavyan va ayrim boshqa Hind-Yevropa tillari tarkibida zamonaviy geografik nomlar turkiy, mo‘g‘ul, tung‘us-manjur muhitidagiga qaraganda kamroq ta’sir qiladi, bunda toponimlarning aksariyati mahalliy atamalar ishtirokida yaratilgan”<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> Охунув Н. Топономия Кокандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978. – 15 с.

<sup>26</sup> Во‘taylorova G. Angor tumani onomastikasining sistem-struktur xususiyatlari. Magistrlik diss. Termiz, 2023. -68 b.

<sup>27</sup> Мурзаев Э М. Очерки топонимики. – Москва: Мысль, 1974. – 97 с.

Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, geografik atamalar lingvistik jihatdan bo'shliq makon tushunchasini anglatadi, toponimik jihatdan aniq obyektning belgilanmaydi. Ular faqat kontekstda ma'lum joy nomiga aylanishi mumkin. Masalan, qishloq, ovul, ko'l, soy umumiy tushunchalarni ifodalaydi, lekin ma'lum bir joyga bog'lanmagan. Ularni aniq toponimga aylantirishda sifat yuklamali komponentlar muhim bo'lib, masalan, Qoratepa, Saribel, Sariqiya, Yangibozor, Yangiovul, Yangiyer kabi nomlar hududiy tavsifni beradi. Toponimlar, asosan, ikki komponentli iboralardan shakllanib, tizimning qadimiyligidan dalolat beradi. Yangi toponimlarning bir qismi esa migratsiya natijasida, eski joy nomlarining yangi makonlarga moslashtirilishi orqali vujudga kelgan bo'lib, bu holat geografik nomlarning dinamik tabiatini aks ettiradi.

Murakkab geografik nomlarning shakllanishi ma'lumki, turli sintaktik konstruksiyalarni toponimlashtirish orqali sodir bo'lgan. Hududning qo'shma toponimlarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, bu nomlar atributiv, izafetik va predikativ aloqa asosida paydo bo'lgan. Masalan: *Qorabuloq, Oqsu, Oqtepa, Qoratepa, Qirqkapa (Qirq loy uylar), Qizilqum, Oqqum, Do'ngqishloq; Ilyasning belgisi, Xan Sharbag', Shadmanquduq, Shansharbayquduq, Turdimuratning to'lderi; Aliyarqashg'an, Tuyao'lgan, Mambetqazg'on, Tuyatortar* va b.

Bobning to'rtinchi fasli "*Qizilqum hududi toponimlari tarkibiy tuzilishida rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar*" deb nomlangan. Qizilqum hududi toponimlarida rang-tus belgisini aks ettiruvchi ko'plab geografik nomlar mavjudligi aniqlangan. Turli ranglar va ularning mifologik, falsafiy hamda e'tiqodiy mazmuni mahalliy turkiy aholi hayotida muhim o'rin tutgan. Tarixiy manbalar va etnografik adabiyotlarda ranglarning turkiy xalqlarda ramziy ma'nolari qayd etilgan. Bu haqda K.Shoniyozov shunday yozadi: "Qadimgi davrlarda Oltoy va Janubiy Sibirda yashagan turkiy qabilalar shimol, janub, sharq, g'arbni ranglar nomi bilan ataganlar. Qora rang shimolni, qizil rang janubni, ko'k rang sharqni, oq rang g'arbni, sariq rang markazni bildirgan. Ma'lum bir qabila ittifoqida bo'lgan kishilarning tomonlarga qarab joylashishi odat tusiga kirib, vaqt o'tishi bilan tomonlarning nomlari (rang nomlari) etnonim bo'lib qolgan"<sup>28</sup>. Ushbu fikrdan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, kishilar qadimda o'z makonlarini hamda tomonlarni aniqlash maqsadida ranglardan keng foydalanganlar.

Turkiy tillar, jumladan, o'zbek tilshunosligi tadqiqotlari shuni ko'rsatadiki, tur va rang nomlari faqat nominativ ma'no bilangina cheklanmay, balki xalq dunyoqarashi, an'analari va turmush tarzi bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha semantik xususiyatlarga ham ega. Bu leksik birliklar ramziy va madaniy-hissiy ma'nolarni ham ifodalaydi. Shunga qaramay, turkiy tillarda tur va rang nomlarining shaxs-ma'no xususiyatlarini chuqur yorituvchi tadqiqotlar hali yetarli emas.

B.Kilichevning ta'biricha, "Ushbu qismda toponimlar tarkibida qo'llanadigan oq, qora, qizil kabi lug'aviy birliklar va ularning semantikasi, etimologiyasi"<sup>29</sup> to'g'risida fikr yuritimiz.

<sup>28</sup> Эргашев А. Ўзқаддош этнотопонимлар тадқиқи. /Илмий хабарнома АДУ, №3, 2011. – 94 б.

<sup>29</sup> В.Килчев. Ко'рсатилган манба. – 52 б.

*Oq rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar ishtirokidagi toponimlar.* Tadqiq etilgan hudud toponimiyasida “oq” belgisi bilan ifodalanadigan joy nomlari birqancha ko‘p uchraydi. Jumladan, Oqtov (Tomdi t.), Oqbo‘get (Konimex t.), Oqtoshli (Konimex t.), Oqtaqir (Tomdi t.), Oqsoy (Konimex t.), Oqbaytal (Tomdi t.) Oqtepa (Konimex t., Tomdi t.), Oqbo‘ta (Tomdi t.), Oqquduq (Tomdi t.), va boshqalar.

*Qora so‘zli rang ifodalovchi sifatlar ishtirokidagi toponimlar.* Navoiy viloyatining Qizilqum hududida “qora” komponenti asosida shakllangan turli toponimik birliklar uchraydi. Masalan, *Qoraqiya, Qorabo‘riyoynaq, Qotatov, Qoratepa* (Konimex tum.); *Qoraquduq, Qoratoqa quduq* (Tomdi tum.) kabi toponimlarni keltirishimiz mumkin.

*Qizil rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar ishtirokidagi toponimlar.* Qizileshik (Konimex t.), Qiziltom (Tomdi t.), Qizilcha (Nurota t.), Qizilqoq (Konimex t.), Qizilquduq (Konimex t.), Qiziluy (Tomdi t.), Qizilo‘y qudug‘i (Konimex t.), Qiziljaldi (Konimex t.), Qiziltov (Tomdi t.), Qizilbuloq (Tomdi t.), Qiziljar (Tomdi t.), Qizil ungir (Tomdi t.) va boshqalar.

Qizilqum hududida toponimlarda rang-tus ifodalovchi sifatlar tez-tez uchrashini kuzatamiz. Masalan, “qo‘ng‘ir” – o‘simliklar bilan zich qoplangan qiradirlilikni bildiradi; “Qong‘irtepa” – “jigarrang tepalik”. Rangli sifatlar oronimlarda ham faol: “Bo‘zrov” (bo‘z - kulrang), “Ko‘ktepa”, “Ko‘kcha” (ko‘k - yashil), “Sarjal” (sariq). Shuningdek, “jal” komponenti “yol” ma’nosida tog‘ va tepaliklarni belgilashda ishlatiladi; masalan, Sarjal – Navoiy-Zarafshon avtotrassasi yonidagi tepaliklar.

“Toponimlar tarkibidagi turli so‘zlar doim ham o‘z asl ma’nosida qo‘llana bermaydi. Sifat, rang-tus ifodalovchi birliklar kamdan-kam holatlarda o‘z asl denotativ ma’nosida uchraydi. Oq, qora, qizil, qong‘ir, sariq, ko‘k komponentli toponimlarning katta qismida rang-tus ma’nosi bilan aloqador bo‘lmagan ma’nolar ifodalangan”<sup>30</sup>. Qizilqum hududidagi rang-tus bildiruvchi toponimlar tabiiy-geografik xususiyatlar, geologik tuzilish hamda etno-madaniy omillar asosida shakllangan bo‘lib, ular hududiy o‘ziga xoslikni va ranglarning xalq tilidagi ramziy hamda amaliy ma’nolarini aks ettiradi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Qizilqum hududi toponimik tizimida toponim shakllanishining umumturkiy modeli”** deb nomlangan. Bobning *“Toponim yaratilish umumturkiy modelining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari”* nomli birinchi faslida har bir geografik mintaqaning toponimik tizimi o‘ziga xos tuzilma, shakllanish mexanizmi va funksional xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, topoyaratilish jarayoni umumturkiy model doirasida shakllansa-da, har bir hududning o‘ziga xos etnik-me’moriy namunasini aks ettiradi. O‘zbek tilining etnik modeliga geografik obyektlarni belgilashda til unsurlarining ajoyib bog‘liqligi xos.

E.Begmatovning ta’rificha, “turkiy so‘zlarning aksariyati qarindosh tillar uchun mushtarak ekanligi ma’lum. Shuning uchun bo‘lsa kerak, asl turkiy so‘zlar umumturkiy leksika, umumturkiy qatlam birikmalari nomi ostida tahlil qilinadi”<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>30</sup> B.Kilichev. Ko‘rsatilgan manba. –58 b.

<sup>31</sup> Begmatov Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. –Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 53 б.

Xalq tafakkuri geografik obyektlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ilg'ab, ularga majoziy ma'nodagi nomlar berish orqali ifodalanadi. Bunday semantik nomlar toponimiyada keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ilmiy adabiyotlarda metaforik toponimlar deb yuritiladi. "Metafora" (yunoncha – "siljish, o'xshatish") atamasi obyektlarning tashqi ko'rinishi yoki boshqa belgilari asosidagi o'xshatishni bildiradi. Geografik nomlashda bu usul tabiat va landshaft xususiyatlarini inson idroki orqali talqin etishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'zbek toponimlarida xalq og'zaki ijodidagi geografik terminlar, xususan, inson tanasiga oid atamalar asos bo'lgan. Bu toponimlar tarixiy va etnolingvistik omillarni aks ettirib, tizimning semantik va madaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganishda muhim manba hisoblanadi. Masalan: Masalan: kindik (Kindiktepa, Sirdaryo viloyati), emshek "ko'krak" (Janubiy Qozog'iston viloyati Qizemshek), burun (Navoiy viloyati Muruntov).

Qozoq va o'zbek tillarida shakllangan toponimik tizimning o'ziga xos jihatlari turli tillar ta'sirida rivojlangan bo'lsa-da, ularning umumturkiy toponimiya bilan mushtarak xususiyatlarini quyidagicha umumlashtirish mumkin.

O'zbek va qozoq tillarining umumturkiy toponimik tizimining etnik modeliga xos jihatlari:

1) geografik obyektlarni nomlash jarayonida til birliklarining xilma-xilligidan foydalanish;

2) qishloq va ovullarni urug'-qabila etnonimlari asosida nomlash (ayniqsa, ma'lum hududlarda yashovchi aholi va ularning mavsumiy o'tloqlarga bog'liqligi);

3) o'zbek va qozoq tillarining toponimik tizimlarida etnotoponimlarning keng tarqalganligi;

4) geografik obyektlarni nomlashda rang ifodalovchi sifatlarning faol qo'llanilishi;

5) geografik nomlar shakllanishida ijobiy ma'nodagi unsurlarni ustuvorlashtirish;

6) ayrim geografik obyektlarning nomlanishida salbiy konnotatsiyalarning aks etishi;

7) toponimik tizimda kalkalash hodisasining mavjudligi;

8) geografik obyektlarni nomlash jarayonida metaforalarning keng qo'llanilishi;

9) metaforik nomlashda inson anatomik terminlaridan foydalanish;

10) aholi punktlari nomlarini shakllantirishda antroponimlar kechroq paydo bo'lib, xorijiy va xalqaro nomlarning majburiy o'rnatilishi natijasida shakllanishi;

11) O'rta Osiyoda mustamlaka davrida chor hokimiyati tomonidan geografik obyektlarni o'ziga xizmat qilgan shaxslar yoki ularning qarindoshlari nomi bilan atash amaliyoti joriy etilgan bo'lib, mahalliy aholining ongiga mustamlakachi hukmdorlarning buyukligi singdirilgan. Natijada, mustamlakachilikni aks ettiruvchi antropotoponimlar shakllangan;

12) chor hokimiyati o'rnida sho'ro tuzumining o'rnatilishi davrida toponimiyani mafkuralashtirish yanada katta miqyosni qamrab oladi, antropotoponimlar (kommunistik harakat arboblarning nomlari) ommaviy ravishda paydo bo'lib, chor tuzumi faoliyatini chegaralaydi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Qizilqum hududi toponimlari yaralishi jarayonida xalqona geografik atamaları qo‘llanilishining o‘ziga xos xususiyati*” deb nomlanadi. Qizilqum toponimlari nafaqat geografik obyektlar nomlanish tizimi, balki xalqning tarixiy xotirasi va madaniy merosining lingvistik ifodasidir. Bu hududdagi joy nomlari mintaqaning tabiiy-geografik sharoiti va ko‘chmanchi chorvachilik madaniyati bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda shakllangan. Ularning tarkibida umumturkiy xalq geografik atamaları keng qo‘llanilgan bo‘lib, bu toponimik tizimni chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Qizilqum toponimlari turkiy xalqlarning tarixiy-madaniy taraqqiyotini yoritishda va toponimik tadqiqotlarni boyitishda muhim manba hisoblanadi.

Tadqiq etilayotgan hududning toponimlari tarkibida xalq geografik atamaları mavjudligi: qo‘m (qum), tog‘ (tau), buloq (bulaq), ko‘l (kul), soy (say), ariq (ariq), quduq (qudiq), irmoq (suat), daryo (o‘zen), kechuv (keshu) va boshqalar o‘z ifodasini topgan.

Qizilqum hududining toponimik tizimida umumturkiy xalq geografik atamaları, ayniqsa, “qum” komponenti keng qo‘llanilishi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu holat hududning tabiiy-geografik xususiyatlari va tarixiy nomlash an‘analarining uzviy bog‘liqligini namoyon etadi. Bu atama Qizilqum geonim tarkibida uchraydi, asl ma‘nosi “qizil qumlar”. Ot ikki tarkibli: qizil (sifat) + qum (ot); xalq geografik atamasi. Fonetik variantlarda turkiy toponimlar tarkibida keng namoyon etilgan, qipchoq shevalarda qum, og‘uz shevalarda – gum. Qizilqumdagi Mingbuloq chuqurligida Moyinqum va Yomonqum toponimlari ham uchraydi.

Qizilqum hududida xalq geografik atamalarining shakllanishi jarayonida muhim kuzatuvlardan biri – “achchiq” birliklarining mavjudligidir. *Achchiq, sho‘rxok, sho‘r* kabi xalq geografik atamaları asosida hududning tabiiy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi toponimlar shakllangan. Bu atamalar ishtirokida Beshachchiq, Yomonachchiq kabi yirik toponimik qator vujudga kelib, ularning shakllanishi hududning geokimyoviy xususiyatlari bilan uzviy bog‘liq ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Demak, Qizilqum hududining o‘ttiz to‘rtta gidronimlar tarkibidagi maxsus adabiyotlarda ko‘rib chiqilmagan *achchiq* xalq geografik atamasini (bu yerda ichishga yaramaydigan, sho‘rxok, sho‘r suv manbayi ma‘nosida) aniqladik va birinchi bor tasvirlab berdik.

Bobning “*Qizilqum hududi arealida umumturkiy etnotoponimlari nomlanishi xususiyatlari*” nomli uchinchi faslida hudud etnotoponimlar o‘zining til xususiyati, hozirgi kunga qadar shakllanish davri va ma‘lum urug‘ yoki qabilaga mansubligiga ko‘ra tarqalishi, areal kartalar, areal tahliliy ma‘lumotlar asosida yoritildi.

O‘zbek va qozoq etnonimiyasi umumturkiy xalqlar etnik tizimining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, ushbu xalqlarning urug‘-qabila nomlari turkiy dunyoning turli hududlarida uchrash hollari bilan ajralib turadi. Ma‘lum bir urug‘ va qabila nomlarining geografik taqsimotini areal-lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilish esa o‘zbek etnonimlari va etnotoponimlarini chuqurroq o‘rganish imkonini beradi. Shu jihatdan, etnotoponimlarning tarixiy, tadrijiy va subordinativ asoslari ularning shakllanish qonuniyatlarini belgilaydi.

Qizilqum mintaqasi etnotoponimlari orasida qozoq va o'zbek urug'lariga oid joy nomlari (masalan, Arg'in, Jaloyir, Qangli, Do'rmon, Qipchoq, Qatag'an, Mang'it, Kenagas, Saroy, Nayman, Ayronchi, Uyrot, Urgenji va boshqalar) keng tarqalgan bo'lib, bu toponimlar respublika bo'ylab uchraydi. Ushbu mintaqaning tarixi, madaniyati va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish tilshunoslik, tarix, etnografiya va geografiya fanlari nuqtayi nazaridan dolzarbdir. Qizilqum toponimiyasining tahlili esa hali to'liq o'rganilmagan muammolarni yoritishda muhim vosita bo'lib, geografik nomlar orqali hududning tabiiy, ijtimoiy va etnik xususiyatlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Geografik nomlar hududning tabiiy, madaniy, tarixiy va etnik xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi. Ularning kelib chiqishi va semantik qatlamlarini tahlil qilish esa mintaqaning rivojlanish tarixi va tarkibiy xususiyatlarini aniqlashda muhim ilmiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

## XULOSA

1. Toponimikaning tadqiqi til tizimi rivoji bilan birga hududning tarixi, geografiyasi, etnografiyasi va tabiiy sharoitlarini o'rganish nuqtayi nazaridan ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Toponimik birliklar tilshunoslikda xalq madaniy merosi va tarixiy xotirasining semantik ko'rinishlari sifatida chuqur tahlil qilinadi.

2. Toponimlarni o'rganishda an'anaviy yondashuvlar bilan birga zamonaviy lingvistik metodlar, xususan, semiotik va lingvopsixologik tahlil usullari qo'llanilishi muhimdir. Bu usullar toponimlarning shakllanish jarayonini va ularning tarixiy-madaniy kontekstini chuqurroq anglashga yordam beradi. Shunday qilib, toponimik tadqiqotlar til hodisasi bilan birga ijtimoiy ong va jamoaviy xotiraning lingvistik ifodasi sifatida ham tadqiq etilishi zarur.

3. Qizilqum hududidagi toponimlarning shakllanishida o'zbek etnik guruhining urug' nomlari va antroponimlar muhim rol o'ynagan, bu etnotoponimlarning keng tarqalganligini ko'rsatadi. Antroponimik toponimlar, asosan, ovullar, qabristonlar va avliyo qadamjoylari nomlarida qo'llanilgan. Shunday qilib, Qizilqum toponimik tizimi inson va makon o'rtasidagi tarixiy-madaniy bog'liqlikni aks ettiruvchi lingvistik xotira sifatida namoyon bo'lgan.

4. Qizilqum mikrotoponimiyasida toponimlarning boshqa nom shakliga o'tishi - transonimizatsiya jarayoni - hududga xos hodisa bo'lib, geografik obyektlar o'zaro bog'liqligi va nomlash tizimidagi dinamikani aks ettiradi. Bu jarayon toponimik tizim rivojida uzviylik va tarixiy qatlamlar uzluksizligini ta'minlovchi muhim lingvistik mexanizm sifatida namoyon bo'lgan.

5. Joy nomlarini nomlashda motiv bo'lgan barcha belgi-xususiyatlar atributiv, izafetik va predikativ tavsifga ega bo'lib, o'zi ifodalayotgan obyektini aniqlaydi va boshqalaridan farqlashda toponimik tizimning identifikatsiya va tasniflash jarayonlarida markaziy lingvistik funksiyani bajaradi.

6. Qizilqum toponimlarida onomastik konversiya va kompozitsion usullar ustun, affiksatsiya kamroq, lekin -li, -chi, -kor, -kash, -paz, -obod kabi qo'shimchalar semantik kengayishga xizmat qiladi va affiksatsiya orqali shakllangan toponimlar til tizimida hududiy xususiyatlarni lingvistik kodlash vositasi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

7. Hududiy toponimlarning shakllanish jarayonida toponimik aniqlagichlar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, ular joy nomlarining ma’no doirasini belgilashga xizmat qilgan. Ushbu aniqlagichlarning eng xarakterli turlari orasida oykonimik (ovul, rabot), gidronimik (quduq, buloq, soy) va oronimik (tog‘, tepa, bel) birliklar alohida ajralib turadi. Demak, toponimik aniqlagichlar nafaqat geografik obyektlarning tasniflanishiga, balki ularning mintaqaviy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi lingvistik indikator sifatida hududiy toponimik qatlamni strukturaviy jihatdan tavsiflashga imkon yaratadi.

8. Hududiy toponimlarning etimologik tahlili ularning o‘zbek toponimiyasida etnik tarkib, kasb, tabiiy muhit, flora-fauna va relyef bilan uzviy bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatadi. Toponimlar nafaqat joy nomlari, balki xalqning ijtimoiy-madaniy hayoti va geografik sharoitlarining lingvistik aksidir. Ular toponimik tizimni chuqur o‘rganish va hududiy identifikatsiyani aniqlashda muhim manba hisoblanadi.

9. Qizilqum toponimlari ming yillar davomida bu hududda yashagan xalqning madaniy va ma’naviy merosini ifodalaydi. Ular tarixiy xotira sifatida avloddan-avlodga o‘tib, milliy lingvistik boylikni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Jamlangan toponimik materiallar esa kelgusida O‘zbekiston toponimiyasining izohli va etimologik lug‘atini yaratishda fonetik, semantik va tarixiy qatlamlarni qamrab oluvchi muhim konseptual baza sifatida e’tirof etiladi.

10. Qizilqum hududi mikrotoponimiyasi etnomuloqot zonasi bo‘lib, undagi joy nomlarining aksariyati qozoq tiliga mansubdir. Bu toponimlar, ayniqsa, Qozog‘iston bilan chegaradosh cho‘l hududlarda keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, ko‘chmanchi madaniyatning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi. Shu sababli, hudud toponimiyalari nafaqat geografik hodisa, balki xalq tili, urf-odatlar va tarixiy tajribasini lingvistik ifodalovchi muhim manba sifatida etnolingvistik va transchegaraviy tadqiqotlar uchun ishonchli ilmiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

11. Qizilqum hududi toponimlarini tahlil qilish o‘zbek toponimiyasini yangi dalillar bilan boyitadi va lingvistik-hududiy tadqiqotlar uchun muhim imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Ayniqsa, Navoiy viloyati toponimik xaritasini tuzishda bu ma’lumotlar geotilshunoslik asoslarini chuqur o‘rganishga xizmat qiladi. Qizilqum toponimlari esa tarixiy-madaniy meros bo‘lishi bilan birga, mintaqaviy geolingvistik tadqiqotlar uchun tarixiy-dinamik til manzarasini tiklash va hududiy til o‘zgarishlarini izchil tahlil qilish uchun zarur bo‘lgan konseptual asosni shakllantiradi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES  
PhD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.113.02 AT THE JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL  
UNIVERSITY**

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**THE NAVOI STATE UNIVERSITY**

**BERDIMURATOVA LAZZAT DUISENOVNA**

**HISTORICAL-LINGUISTIC RESEARCH OF TOPONIMS OF THE  
KYZYLKUM REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**10.00.01 – Uzbek language**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT  
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**Jizzakh – 2025**

The theme of the Dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2022.4.PhD/Fil2814.

The dissertation was completed at the Navoi State University  
The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (uzbek, english, russian (resume)) on the website of the Scientific Council (www.jdpu.uz) and and the information and educational portal "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz)

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The defense of the Dissertation will take place on « 29 » noyabr 2025, at 12<sup>00</sup> at the meeting of Scientific Council PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 awarding scientific degrees at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Address: 130100, Jizzakh, str. Sh.Rashidov, 4. Tel: (872) 226-13-57; fax: (872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jspi info@umail.uz, The main building of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Meeting Hall).

The Dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Centre of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Address: 130100, Jizzakh, str. Sh.Rashidov, 4. Tel: (872) 226-13-57; fax: (872) 226-46-56).

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## INTRODUCTION (abstract of the (PhD) dissertation)

**Topicality and necessity of the thesis.** Toponym research in world science is considered a linguistic unit carrying unique, rich historical, national-cultural, and social information from linguistics, geography, history, ethnography, sociology, and linguocultural sciences. Important research has been conducted in the field of toponymy, focusing on the lexical meanings, naming, formation, and structural features of various types of toponyms, including polysonyms, commononyms, hydronyms, and agronyms, along with the collected experiences of onomastics. Today's globalization and integration of sciences, and collecting of all types of toponymic units and considering them in nominative-motivational, etymological, structural, areal, comparative-historical, typological-classification, sociolinguistic, lingua-cultural aspects are becoming an urgent issue of onomastics.

Today's development of toponymy in the world is being researched in historical, linguistic, and modern aspects at both the macro and microtoponymic scales, which are little studied. Linguists repeatedly emphasize that studying the components of toponyms, such as oikonym, hydronym, oronym, based on linguistic paradigms, is important in illuminating the social life, national, ethnic, and cultural historical development of the people. The study of toponyms examines the development and linguistic improvement of the language and its toponymic system, including oronymy, the relationship of toponyms with other toponymic units, dialect, geography, history, ethnography, geodesy, flora, and fauna of the area to which they belong, the nature of mountain tourism and other learning opportunities become relevant.

In recent years, our country has prioritized the creation of new research based on modern linguistic development and scientific paradigms. This aims for the consistent and effective implementation of language, particularly in toponymic policy, which is an important factor in our nation's development. After all, "we must study the ancient and rich history of our country, strengthen scientific research work in this direction, and fully support the work of scientists in the field of humanities."<sup>32</sup> It is essential to conduct research on the historical-linguistic, nominative-motivational, etymological, and derivational features of the toponyms in the Kyzylkum region of Navoi. This research will help enrich Uzbek toponymy with scientific and theoretical perspectives and practical interpretations.

The scientific results of this dissertation serve to a certain extent in the implementation of tasks defined in other regulatory legal documents related to this activity such as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-2909 of April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system", No. PD-3160 of July 28, 2017 "Spiritual decisions on increasing the efficiency of educational work and raising the development of the field to a new level; No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language", No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 "Uzbek in our country on measures to further develop the language and improve the language policy", No. PF-6097 dated

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<sup>32</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. –Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2018. – B. 22.

October 29, 2020 “On approval of the concept of science development until 2030”, October 12, Decree No. PF-158 of September 12, 2023 “On Uzbekistan - 2030 Strategy”.

**The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic.** The dissertation research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republican scientific and technical development “In the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and a democratic state, the formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation.”

**The extent of study of the problem.** In global linguistics, the scholarly investigations of researchers such as H.A. Smith, A.L. Dauzat, G.J. Copley, G.V. Le Men, and V. Pisani have played a foundational role in the establishment of toponymy as an independent discipline. Their research provided significant theoretical and methodological foundations, contributing greatly to the development of the principles of toponymic studies and paving the way for the scientific advancement of the field.

Interest in toponymic research began to emerge in Russian science in the 19th century, as reflected in the works of V.A. Vostokov, N.N. Nadezhdina, V.V. Radlov, N.Y. Danilevsky, Y.K. Grot, and others. In the early years of the former Soviet Union, this interest led to the appearance of influential works by A.I. Sobolevsky, V.P. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky, V.B. Shostakovich, P.L. Mashtakova, N.Ya. Marr, and A.M. Selishev. After World War II, major works were published that provided historical and toponymic descriptions. During this period, toponymy was shaped as a scientific field, with its research methods defined and theoretical issues developed.

The works of these scholars also served as the foundation for a number of studies in Turkic toponymy. Notable among them are the contributions of Sh.K. Konkashbayev, A.A. Abdurakhmanov, S. Ataniyazov, Sh.I. Yuzbashev, S.M. Mollazade, and S. Umurzakov, whose research is particularly noteworthy in this area.

In Uzbekistan, the analysis of onomastic units based on historical-linguistic, lexical-semantic, ethnogeographic, sociopragmatic, and linguocultural criteria has become a relevant scientific direction. The formation, functional-semantic development, and usage of toponyms are being thoroughly studied through paradigmatic and syntagmatic approaches. Significant research in the field of toponymy has been carried out at the intersection of linguistics, history, and geography during the second half of the 20th century and the independence period. This has laid the foundation for the formation of a national school of toponymy and the continuation of systematic research.

In particular, invaluable contributions have been made to the development of the theoretical foundations of Uzbek toponymy by leading scholars such as E. Begmatov, T. Nafasov, Sh. Qodirova, Y. Khujamberdiev, O.S. Gubaeva, T. Rakhmatov, J. Latipov, N. Okhunov, Q. Khurramov, L. Karimova, S.N. Nayimov, Z. Dusimov, Kh. Khulmuminov, B. Urinbaev, A. Muhammadjanov, A. Otajanova, T.D. Enazarov, S.N. Akhmedov, Sh.A. Temirov, I. Khalmuratov, N. Ganiev, U. Turdimuradov, and others.

Special attention has been given to the formation of theoretical principles in toponymy, deepening of historical-linguistic and linguo-onomastic analyses, and the development of linguocultural and etymological studies. The scientific articles, monographs, and dissertations produced in this direction play a crucial role in strengthening the theoretical and methodological foundations of the field.<sup>33</sup>

**The connection of the research with the research work of the research institution where the dissertation was completed.** This dissertation has been conducted in accordance with the scientific research direction of Navoi State University titled “Functional-pragmatic and semantic-stylistic analysis of Uzbek language units (in synchronic and diachronic aspects).”

**The purpose of the research.** The aim is to describe and study the system of onomastic units in the Kyzylkum region, specifically focusing on identifying the region’s common Turkic toponyms.

**The tasks of the research:**

To conduct a comprehensive study of the toponymic units of the Kyzylkum region, develop their overall system, define their lexical-semantic classification, and identify their grammatical structures and structural models;

To analyze the formation mechanisms of the region’s toponyms, identify the linguistic and non-linguistic factors that influenced their emergence and development, and provide a scientific rationale for these influences;

To determine the significance of toponymic determiners in the formation process of the region’s toponyms and to analyze their functional-semantic characteristics;

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<sup>33</sup>Бегматов Э. Ўзбек тили антропонимикаси: фил. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1965. – 26 б.; Нафасов Т. Қашқадарё область топонимлари: фил. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1968. – 301 б.; Кадырова Ш. М. Микропонимы Ташкента: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1970. – 28 с.; Хужамбердиев Я. Историко-этимологическое исследование топонимики Сурхандарьинской области Узбекской ССР: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1973. – 23 с.; Губаева О.С. Этнонимы в топонимии Ферганской долины: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 20 с.; Рахматов Т. Топонимия города Самарканда и его окрестностей: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1973. – 26 с.; Латипов Ж. Марғилон шаҳри ва унинг атрофи топонимияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1975. – 219 б.; Охуннов Н. Топонимия Кокандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1978 – 23 с.; Хуррамов К. Узбекские географические термины, обозначающие рельеф Южного Узбекистана: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1981. – 17 с.; Каримова Л. Ўзбек тилида топонимларнинг ўрганилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1982. – 96 б.; Найимов С.Н. Ойконимы Бухарской области: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – 20 с.; Дўсимов З. Хоразм топонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 104 б.; Холмўминов Х. Бойсун район микропонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Ўзбек тилининг лексик-грамматик хусусиятлари. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Тошкент, 1988. – 73-75 б.; Ўринбоев Б. Самарқанд вилояти топонимларининг изохи. – Самарқанд, 1997. – 202 б.; Муҳаммаджонов А. Жой номлари – тарихий манбадир. Илмий-амалий конференция докладлари тезислари. – Тошкент, 1994. – 15-17 б.; Отажонова А. Хоразм этнопонимлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997. – 94-111 б.; Эназаров Т.Д. Ўзбекистон топонимлари: луғавий асослари ва этимологик тадқиқи йўллари. Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 8-13 б.; Ахмедов С.Н. Жиззах вилояти топонимларининг семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – 20 б.; Темиров Ш.А. Самарқанд вилояти оронимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019 – 35 б.; Холмуратов И.О. Жанубий Қорақалпоғистон ойконимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун тақдим этилган диссертацияси. – Бухоро, 2020. – 42 б.; Адизова Н. Бухоро тумани микропонимларининг лексик-семантик тадқиқи. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2021. – 21 б.; Ганиев Н.У. Навоий вилояти Қизилтепа тумани топонимларининг этимологик ва когнитив тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Жиззах, 2022. – 54 б.; Turdimurodov U.S. Xatirchi tumani toponimlarining leksik-grammatik va etimologik tadqiqi. Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. ... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2023. – 21 b.

To conduct a comparative study of the region's toponyms in order to identify and analyze their similarities and distinguishing features;

To identify the etymological foundations of names with distinct linguistic features within the region's toponyms and to explore the characteristics of their origin.

**The object of the study**, 1,136 toponymic units related to the Kyzylkum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been selected. These were identified based on historical and geographical sources, toponymic dictionaries, and data collected during field expeditions.

**The subject of the research** comprises the nominative-motivational and lexical-semantic features, as well as the structural and derivational models of the toponyms of the Kyzylkum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Research Methods.** In the study of the topic, extensive use was made of linguistic description, nominative-motivational, lexical-semantic, comparative-historical, etymological, structural, areal, typological-classificatory, and sociolinguistic analysis methods.

**The scientific novelty of the research** consists from:

The toponyms of the Kyzylkum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been semantically classified into groups such as oikonoms, hydronyms, oronyms, necronyms, agronyms, and dromonyms. The study identifies the influence of tribal names, anthronyms, phytotoponyms, and zoononyms in their naming processes. For example, toponyms such as *Oykunek*, *Teleu*, *Keneges* (tribal names), *Jingildi*, *Shengeldi*, *Ajiriqli* (plant names), *Qulanqoq*, *Ot quduq*, *Oqbuta* (animal names), and *Xolmurodqazgan*, *Utamurod*, *Eltoy* (anthronyms) were formed primarily under the influence of these motivating factors;

It has been established that in the formation of toponyms in the Kyzylkum region, compositional and onomastic conversion methods play a leading role, whereas affixation is used relatively rarely.

This phenomenon has been scientifically substantiated through toponyms such as *Ajiriqli*, *Qog'aqli*, *Tuyachi* (affixation method), *Yassi*+*kechuv*, *Kampir*+*soy*, *Ming*+*buloq* (composition method), *Tepa*, *Koriz* (onomastic conversion method).

It has been identified that in the formation of toponyms in the Kyzylkum region, toponymic determiners such as village (*qishloq*), hamlet (*ovul*), rabot (*caravanserai*), well (*quduq*), spring (*buloq*), stream (*soy*), mountain (*tog'*), hill (*tepa*), gully (*jar*), and ridge (*bel*) carry a significant semantic load. This phenomenon has been scientifically substantiated with examples such as *Xo'jaovul* (hamlet), *Qumrabot* (caravanserai), *Qoraquduq* (well), *Oydinbuloq* (spring), *Oqsoy* (stream), *Bo'kantov* (mountain), *Uchtepa* (hill), *Oqjar* (gully), and *Saribel* (ridge).

The toponyms of the Kyzylkum region have been classified based on their linguistic structure into simple, affixed, compound, determiner-based, and complex-structured forms. Their structural characteristics have been systematically analyzed. In particular, the etymological bases of toponyms such as *Konimex*, *Ko'kcha*, *Kengsoy*, *Qumrabot*, and *Chordara* have been identified, and the motivations behind their naming have been explained from both linguistic and historical perspectives.

**The practical results of the research** are as follows:

the semantic nature and historical-linguistic analysis of regional ethnonyms serve as a theoretical and scientific foundation for studying ethnonyms as a reflection of language and national spiritual identity. It is substantiated that such research can serve as an important source for the development of textbooks and educational manuals in disciplines such as ethnolinguistics, onomastics, dialectology, and toponymy;

Based on the materials collected during toponymic expeditions conducted in the course of the research, a linguistic database of “Place Names in the Kyzylkum Region” has been developed.

it has been substantiated that the conclusions drawn from the study of toponyms can serve as a foundation for the development of new research based on the analysis of the regional lexical units of the Uzbek language.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the consistency of the conclusions drawn, the use of verified data obtained from official sources, the scientific and methodological grounding of the collected material's analysis, the implementation of theoretical conclusions and recommendations in practice, the quantitative and qualitative sufficiency of the research outcomes, and the validation of the obtained results by authorized institutions.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the research lies in the fact that the dissertation enriches Uzbek onomastics with scholarly perspectives on microtoponymy, providing an opportunity to observe social, linguistic, historical, and geographical changes within the toponymic area.

The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that its materials, results, and conclusions can serve as valuable sources for teaching onomastics and geography, for writing textbooks and methodological manuals on Uzbek onomastics and lexicology, for enriching national and geographical encyclopedic dictionaries of the Uzbek language, and for conducting special courses and seminars in undergraduate and graduate educational programs.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the scientific findings obtained from the historical and linguistic study of the toponyms of the Kyzylkum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

Based on the analysis of toponyms such as Oyko‘nek, Teleu, KeneGES (tribal names), Jingildi, Shengeldi, Ajiriqli (plant names), Qulanqoq, Ot quduq, Oqbo‘ta (animal names), and Xolmurodqazg‘on, Utamurod, Eltoy (anthroponymic names), conclusions have been drawn regarding the motivation behind names belonging to semantic groups such as oikonoms, hydronyms, oronyms, necroponyms, agroponyms, and dromonyms in the Kyzylkum region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These conclusions were used in the implementation of the fundamental project titled “Methodology for the Development of Native Language and Literature in Accordance with the New Alphabet and Orthographic Rules of the Karakalpak Language” (Project No. 2016-09081165532, 2017–2020), as confirmed by Certificate No. 181 dated May 8, 2024, from the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan. As a

result, the theoretical part of the fundamental scientific project was enriched with new scientific ideas and concepts;

The conclusions derived from toponyms such as Ajiriq+li, Qog‘a+li, Tuya+chi (affixation method), Yassi+kechuv, Kampir+soy, Ming+bulaq (composition method), and Tepa, Koriz (onomastic conversion method) have demonstrated the active use of composition and onomastic conversion methods and the relative inactivity of the affixation method in the formation of toponyms in the Kyzylkum region. These findings were utilized in the practical grant project titled “Development of a Morpholexicon and Morphological Analyzer Software for Uzbek Language as an Automatic Processing Tool for Information Retrieval Systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)” (Project code IL-402104209, 2022–2024), as confirmed by Certificate No. 04/1-1142 dated May 1, 2024, from Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature. As a result, the project was enriched with scientific conclusions and evidence.

The conclusions regarding the semantic functions of toponymic determiners such as village, hamlet, caravanserai, well, spring, stream, mountain, hill, ravine, and ridge in the naming of toponyms in the Kyzylkum region – substantiated through examples like Xo‘jaovul (hamlet), Qumrabort (caravanserai), Qoraquduq (well), Oydinbuloq (spring), Oqsoy (stream), Bo‘kantov (mountain), Uchtepa (hill), Oqjar (ravine), and Saribel (ridge) – were used in the implementation of the fundamental project titled “Methodology for the Development of Native Language and Literature in Accordance with the New Alphabet and Orthographic Rules of the Karakalpak Language” (Project No. 2016-09081165532, 2017–2020), as confirmed by Certificate No. 181 dated May 8, 2024, from the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan. As a result, the fundamental project was enriched with scientific and theoretical facts;

The linguistic structure of toponyms in the Kyzylkum region has been classified into primary (simple), affixed, compound, determiner-based, and complex types. Conclusions regarding the etymology of names such as Konimex, Ko‘kcha, Kengsoy, Qumrabort, and Chordara were utilized in the practical grant project titled “Development of a Morpholexicon and Morphological Analyzer Software for the Uzbek Language as an Automatic Processing Tool for Information Retrieval Systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)” (Project code IL-402104209, 2022–2024), as confirmed by Certificate No. 04/1-1142 dated May 1, 2024, from Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature. As a result, the practical project was enriched with insights into the linguistic structure of Kyzylkum toponyms.

**Approbation of the research results.** The results of the study were approved at 6 scientific conferences, including 4 international and 2 national.

**Publication of the research results.** A total of 15 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 9 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main results of doctoral dissertations. Of these, 5 articles were published in national journals and 4 in international journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The structure of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The total length of the work is 150 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction of the dissertation substantiates the relevance of the research, defines the research aim, objectives, object and subject, highlights the scientific novelty and practical outcomes of the study, and explains the reliability of the obtained results. It also outlines the theoretical and practical significance of the findings. Additionally, the introduction provides information on the practical implementation and approval of the results, the structure of the dissertation, and the list of published works related to the research topic.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled **“Lexical-Semantic Groups of Toponyms in the Kyzylkum Region”** discusses the microtoponymy of the Kyzylkum region as a space of ethnolinguistic interaction, highlighting the intensity of interethnic relations in the area and presenting the concept of the region as an “ethno-interaction zone” characterized by ethnic diversity.

The first section of this chapter, entitled *“Natural and Geographical Features in the Formation of Oikonyms,”* provides a lexical-semantic analysis of the Common Turkic toponyms of the Kyzylkum region in terms of linguistic classification. It confirms the idea of interconnectedness among various geographical names, the unity of toponym-formation methods, and the uniqueness of specific toponym-creating elements across all types. Based on the physical-geographical conditions of the studied area, it is concluded that the emergence of settlements in ancient times is mainly associated with the presence of water sources.

Most modern toponyms in the Kyzylkum region are etymologically transparent and do not present difficulties during analysis. However, the region also contains ancient toponyms of obscure origin and lost semantics – such as Bukantov, Quljuqtov, Yassikeshu//Yassikechuv, and Konimex//Kenimex – which require special scholarly attention. Structurally, the toponyms are primarily based on ethnonyms and anthroponyms. In Turkic toponymy, ethnotoponyms are predominant, while anthropotoponyms often trace back to ancient periods. Additionally, among the oikonyms of the region, there are names based on appellative lexicon as well as borrowings from the Russian language or the international lexical stratum. Examples include Rudniy, Kommunist, and Avangard. According to V.A. Zhuchkevich, such naming processes result from the generalization, individualization, and abstraction of geographic terminology.<sup>34</sup>

In some place names, the possession or settlement of specific tribes in a given territory is clearly reflected. Thus, ethnic names should be regarded as indicators of particular places or settlements, serving as representations of geographic and physical entities. According to the toponymist E.M. Pospelov, in nomadic pastoralism, winter and summer pastures were often assigned to specific clans, and over time, the names of these clans became place names.

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<sup>34</sup>Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика. – Минск: “Высшая школа”, 1968., – 432 с.

For example, in the Kizilqum region, toponyms such as Sarbastepa, Korasakal qudug‘i, Shobanqazgan well, Karatoka well, Kunek well, and Ayuteren, as well as village names around the city of Navoi like Nayman, Jalayir, Uyrot, Durman, Argin, and Muyten, all reflect this phenomenon.

Geographical names provide valuable information about the historical settlement areas of ethnic groups. Therefore, ethnic names should be considered valid as place names for certain geographical and natural features. As noted by E.M. Pospelov, tribal names are associated with the nomadic lifestyle and seasonal herding practices of Turkic peoples, and these names later came to denote villages and hamlets. For instance, the hamlet Oykunek was named after the Kunek tribe, in connection with a well dug in a lowland area. This well, bearing the tribe’s name, is located near the stone road that leads to Uzunkuduk hamlet, approximately 8 kilometers from the point where it crosses the Navoi railway line.

*Oykunek village* – possessive-determinative phrase, with agreement-based subordination: full agreement, noun+noun; the means – formal-grammatical device: indefinite case and definite possessive; nominal phrase, simple phrase.

*Teleu village*. A village located on the right side of the road from Konimex to Sho‘rko‘l. The descendants of the Teleu clan live in this village.

*Teleu village* – possessive-determinative phrase, with agreement-based subordination: full agreement, noun+noun; the means – formal-grammatical device: indefinite case and definite possessive; nominal phrase, simple phrase.

*Shurkul village*. Shurkul was formerly called Katagon village. The Katagons were one of the ancient tribes that settled in Central Asia. In “Rashid al-Din’s book *Jami al-Tawarikh*”, the Katagons were referred to as “Khatakin.”

*Shurkul* – this toponym is a fused syntactic construction resulting from the combination of the adjective *shur* (salty) and the noun *kul* (lake). In this structure, *shur* functions as the dependent component and *kul* (lake) as the main component, forming an attributive relationship: determiner + determined; qualifier + qualified. It is a subordinative noun phrase, formed by positional means.

The toponymic system of the Kyzylqum region includes a subcategory known as *phytotoponyms*, which are closely linked to the region’s flora. Biologically, the plants growing in this area are classified as ephemerals and ephemeroïds.

The environment of the Kyzylqum region has changed periodically. For example, the area once had many water sources. As a result, vast reed thickets used to grow in the region, which is evidenced by the place names. One such example is the toponym Jingildi, which derives from the plant jingil that grows in desert areas. The name Jingildi was formed by combining jingil (plant name) with the adjective-forming suffix -li, which expresses a characteristic of the place. In the local dialect, the -li suffix is pronounced as -di, resulting in jingil + li > di // Jingildi, and thus the toponym Jingildi emerged.

Gujimditov is a mountain located 20 kilometers to the left of the road from Zarafshan to Besapan. The name Gujimditov is connected to the plant called gujum, a type of black tree (elm). The toponym was formed by combining the plant name gujum with the adjective-forming suffix -li, which indicates a characteristic related to the place. In the local dialect, this suffix is pronounced as -di, resulting in the form gujum + li > di // Gujumdi. The term tov (mountain),

derived from tog' with a phonetic change ( $g' > v$ ), was added as a defining component. Thus, the toponym Gujinditov was formed.

The second chapter of the work, titled "Etymological Study and Linguistic Analysis of Hydronyms and Anthropohydronyms," emphasizes that hydronyms—a type of toponym—are closely linked to the history of a people and form a linguistic layer that reflects unique aspects of national language, social life, culture, and spirituality.

In the Kyzylkum region, the formation of toponyms related to settlements and irrigation systems (rivers, lakes, streams, karez, wells, and ponds) is closely tied to the region's physical-geographical characteristics. Research findings indicate that most hydronyms in this area have an anthroponymic origin, although phytohydronyms and zoohydronyms are also present. In particular, since the development of waterless desert areas depended on human activity, the names of water sources such as wells often formed as anthropohydronyms. In many cases, these names were transferred to the settlements that emerged around the wells, resulting in hydronym-oikonym transonymization.

Anthropohydronyms are proper names of water bodies such as streams, canals, springs, wells, ponds, lakes, and others that are formed based on personal names.<sup>35</sup> Such names reflect the relationship of a person to the water object—indicating ownership or the fact that the person built or created it.<sup>36</sup> For example: Kenbay well, Kholmurodqazgon, Sarbay's dug well, Sarbay's built tower, Muxammedjon well, Buzaubay well, Musirep well, and others like these.

The hydronyms of the Kyzylkum region play an important role in the toponymy of this area.

*Daryo (River)* – this term is borrowed from the Iranian language and means "sea" or "large river." E. M. Murzaev noted that this term appears in many hydronyms across Asia and Indonesia. In Turkic languages, it is used with the meaning of "river" or "large river." In the toponymy of the Kyzylkum region, two major hydronym components include Sirdaryo and Kizildaryo.

Sirdaryo – this river is the main water artery of both the studied region and all of Central Asia. Information about the Sirdaryo appears in the works of many travelers and local historians. The hydronym Sirdaryo appears in the 1st century CE in the works of the Roman historian Pliny under the form "*Silis*"<sup>37</sup>. According to E. Safoeva and I. Shoyimardonov, the name "*Silis*" is associated with the Sarmatian tribe and the words "*sar*" and "*sir*", all connected<sup>38</sup> to the Sart tribe that lived around the river. Scholars such as V. V. Bartold, S. G. Klyashtorny, and H. Hasanov also considered "*Silis*" and "*Sir*" to be phonetic variants of the same word. Based on this, "*Silis*" and "*Sir*" are viewed as phonetic variants of one another.

Kizildaryo – this is the dried-up riverbed of one of the former branches of the Sirdaryo. Today, it is filled with water from the Arnasay lakes. According to V.

<sup>35</sup> Охунов Н. Антропотопонимлар ва уларнинг ясалиши //Тил ва адабиёт таълими. 2005. – №1. – Б.92

<sup>36</sup> Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. –Тошкент, 2010. –162 б.

<sup>37</sup> Плиний Старший Естественная история Книга II Вып.3. Сборник статей. Москва: Наука, 2007. 287-366 с.

<sup>38</sup> Сафаева Э., Шойимордонов И. Ўзбекистон халқлари тарихини ўқитишда ўлкашунослик материалларидан фойдаланиш. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1993. – 24 б.

Sh. Karabayev, “The sands of Kyzylkum correspond to a major dry riverbed near the Kargali gorge, which once drew water from the Sirdaryo. This channel extended about 20 kilometers to the south, narrowing in some places and then widening again as it veered southwest toward the Nurata mountain range.”<sup>39</sup>

*Kul (lake)* – *kul* is a word of Turkic origin. According to written sources, it has been used in Turkic languages since ancient times. As a hydronymic term, it is also found in Mongolic, Indo-Iranian, and Caucasian languages. For example: *Shurkul*.

*Soy (stream)* – The term *soy* is one of the most productive components in Central Asian hydronymy. Streams typically occur in mountainous areas. In the studied region, hydronyms with the *soy* component are less common, mainly due to the region’s vast flatlands. Examples include: *Sarmishsoy*, *Kampirsoy*, *Oqsoy*, *Yelsoy*, *Qayroqlisoy*.

*Arnasoy* is located in the Jizzakh region. New place names have been derived from the hydronym *Arnasoy*, such as: *Arnasoy Lakes*, *Arnasoy District*, *Arnasoy Village*, *Arnasoy Fort*, and others.

*Arnasoy* refers to the lowlands in the northwestern part of Murzachul, which borders the Kyzylkum desert and are now filled with water. The word *arna* is very ancient and means “ravine,” “canal,” “gully,” or “gorge.” *Arna* denotes a channel formed from a river.<sup>40</sup> Regarding the etymology of the term “arna”, E.V. Sevortyan writes the following: 1. *ariq* – (in many Turkic languages) means an irrigation canal. *Ariq* has the general meaning of “to flow out,” “to seep” (in reference to water)... *arna-* (seemingly derived from the medial form of *ar*, i.e., *arin* + *a*). It means “canal” or “river branch.”<sup>41</sup>

*Oksay* – located east of the village *Nurmaxan* in the Kyzylkum region. This stream was named *Oksay* (“White Stream”) because a plant called *Aqbas*, which grows up to one meter tall, was abundant in the area.

*Yelsoy* – located northeast of the city of *Uchkuduk*. Since strong winds constantly blow in this area, the local population began calling the stream *Jelsoy* (“Windy Stream”).

*Kuduk (Well)* – as a popular geographical term, is widely spread in the hydronymic systems of all Central Asia. Many hydronyms have been formed using this term. E. Murzaev writes: “...the term spreads from southern Ukraine to Eastern Siberia. It is found in the Russian dialects of the Volga region, Crimea, and the North Caucasus.” The origin of the word *kuduk* belongs to the Turkic layer. Based on our observations, *kuduk* is the most frequently used hydronymic term in the Kyzylkum region. At present, we have identified 316 artificial water reservoirs and their corresponding 316 linguistic names.

*Oykunek kuduk* – this well was named after the *Kunek* clan. It is located at the crossing of the *Navoiy–Uchquduq* railway and the road from *Zarafshan* city to *Uzunquduq* village. Currently, the area is uninhabited.

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<sup>39</sup> Древнетюркский словарь / ред. В.М. Наделяев, Д.М. Насилов, Э.Р. Тенишев, А.М. Щербак. Ленинград: Наука, 1969. – 313 с.

<sup>40</sup> В.В.Радлов, Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. Т.1. – Санкт-Петербург: Императорской Академии Наук, 1893. – 303 с.

<sup>41</sup> Севортян Э.В. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. – Москва: Наука, 1974. – 188 с.

*Ok murt kuduk* – named after a man from the *Alim* clan, known as *Izbosar*, who had a white mustache and had the well dug. For this reason, it was called *Oq murt kuduk*.

The hydronyms of the Kyzylkum region occupy an important place in the toponymy of this area. This is supported by several reasons.

Firstly, since ancient times, people have sought to develop the vast, waterless steppes. The remnants of ancient irrigation structures in certain parts of the steppe specifically the existence of a karez-based irrigation system are evidenced by the preservation of the toponym-hydronym *Koriz* in Kyzylkum.

Secondly, even a small water reservoir in an arid desert area holds vital importance for life. In Kyzylkum (as in any desert), the presence of water sources plays a crucial role. In desert regions, nomadic livestock farming is impossible without access to drinking water. Information about the characteristics of water bodies such as whether they are *brackish* (*qoq*) or bitter (*salty - shur*) (*achchiq*) has been passed down from generation to generation by the local population.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language, *qoq* is defined as: water that appears after heavy rainfall.<sup>42</sup>

*Asauqoq* is a place name belonging to the *Qaraqota* settlement. The name *Asauqoq* means “an unrestrained watery place.” This toponym is derived from the combination *asau + qoq*, an adjective + noun phrase, where *asau* (unrestrained) is the dependent word and *qoq* (water appearing after heavy rain) is the main word. It forms an attributive relationship: determiner + determined; qualifier + qualified – an attributive phrase with subordination, fusion, adjective + noun structure, formed through positional means, and is a nominal phrase.

This derived toponym was formed by adding a hydronymic qualifier (*qoq*) to an existing oikonymic base (*asov*, which is pronounced *asau* in the local dialect).

Within national geographical terminology, hydronyms containing the component *qoq* hold vital significance in the harsh conditions of desert regions, and therefore occupy an important role in the toponymic system of the Kyzylkum region.

In the third chapter, titled “*The Study of Oronyms and Anatomical Terms in Oronymy*,” the documentation of oronyms in scholarly sources on toponymy, the development of oronymy as a separate direction within onomastics, and the study of this field both abroad and in our country are addressed.

In onomastics, oronymy (oronimics) emerged as a distinct branch of toponymy during the 1960s–1970s. The oronymy of Tajikistan was studied by B.A. Alborov and A.Z. Rozenfeld. In Russia, the first monographic research on oronyms was initiated by O.T. Molchanova. In 1969, the first collection of scholarly articles dedicated to oronymy was published. This volume included scientific articles on the oronymy of Yakutia, Tajikistan, Iran, and Crimea.<sup>43</sup> In Turkology, monographic studies on oronyms and hydronyms began to emerge. In the 1980s, notable works include Y. Kerambayev’s lexical-semantic research<sup>44</sup> on

<sup>42</sup> Қазақ сөздігі (*Қазақ тілінің біртөмдік үлкен түсіндірме сөздігі*) – Алматы: “Дәуір”, 2013. – 737б.

<sup>43</sup> Оронимика. Сб. Статей / Ред. В.Д. Беленькая и др. – Москва, 1969. – 71 с

<sup>44</sup> Керамбаев Е.А. Лексико-семантическая типология оронимов Казахстана: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1988. – 195 с

the oronyms of Kazakhstan and R.D. Sunchugashev's dissertation<sup>45</sup> on the oronymy of Khakassia. N.A. Lasynova conducted the first linguistic study on the oronymy of Southeastern Bashkortostan.<sup>46</sup> However, her inclusion of any underground object names speleonyms under oronyms is not acceptable. A speleonym (from Greek: *spēlaion* – cave + *onoma* – proper name) refers to the proper name of any underground object that has an exit to the surface (e.g., caves, underground rivers, springs, waterfalls, lakes, wells, etc.).<sup>47</sup> Therefore, speleonyms fall within the hydronymic category. These studies laid the foundation for the development of oronymy as an independent scientific field.

In Uzbek linguistics, the scope of oronymy within toponymic studies has not been sufficiently clarified, and in scientific sources, one encounters only occasional definitions related to this field. For example: “Oronymy is a branch of toponymy that studies the set of oronyms belonging to a specific language or region.”<sup>48</sup> S. Karaev defines this term as follows: “Oronymy is a subfield of toponymy that studies the origin, development laws, and functioning of oronyms.”<sup>49</sup> Sh. Temirov provides the following definition: “In the thematic group of oronyms describing the natural characteristics of an object, lexemes that express features such as color, size, shape, location, soil layer, and composition serve as the lexical basis. Socio-economic oronyms are related to the economic activities, lifestyle, occupations, professions, and ethnic composition of the population.”<sup>50</sup>

Oronyms serve the function of distinguishing specific types of orographic objects by assigning them names that differentiate them from similar features.

The widespread use of anatomical terms in the common Turkic toponymy of Central Asia is clearly reflected in the Kyzylkum region as well. In the toponyms of this area, anatomical terms such as foot, head, eye, nose, hump, and neck appear. For example, these elements are found in names such as: Ayaqquduq, Boshogitma, Oyoqogitma, Kichikuz, Ulkenkuz, Muruntov, Moyinkum, Urkeshtov, and Kuljuktov.

Oyoqogitma is a two-component toponym that refers to a hydrographic object in the Kyzylkum region. The word *oyoq* (foot) is an anatomical term and forms part of an anatomical pairing within the toponym's structure.

In the composition of the toponym Oyoqogitma, the *oyoq* component functions as a toponym-forming element and is used figuratively in this context. This illustrates the presence of semantic shifts in the toponymic system—specifically, the term *oyoq* conveys the meaning of “end” or “final part” of something. In this case, it refers to the terminal part of a physical-geographic feature, namely a section of the Oyoqogitma spring.<sup>51</sup> In this case, the name of the water body under consideration has an antonymic pair: the anatomical term

<sup>45</sup> Сунчугашев Р.Д. Орoнимия Хакасии: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1999. – 23 с.

<sup>46</sup> Ласынова Н. А. Орoнимия Юго-Восточного Башкортостана (Лингвистический анализ): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2004. – 174 с.

<sup>47</sup> Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – 70 б.

<sup>48</sup> Дўсимов З., Тиллаева М. Топонимика асослари. – Тошкент, 2002. – 82 б.

<sup>49</sup> Қораев С. Ўзбекистон вилоятлари топонимлари. - Тошкент: O‘zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2005. -217 б.

<sup>50</sup> Темиров Ш.А. Самарқанд вилояти орoнимларининг лисоний тадқиқи. Фил.фан.фал.док. (PhD) дисс.автореф. – Самарқанд, 2019. – 23 б.

<sup>51</sup> Қазақ сөздігі (*Қазақ тілінің біртөмдік үлкен түсіндірме сөздігі*) – Алматы: “Дәуір”, 2013. – 145 б.

bosh/bas (*head//enough*). In the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the Kyzylkum region, we also observe this anatomical term in the hydronym *Ayaqkuduk*.

During our research, we identified 60 oronyms in the Kyzylkum region that contain a national geographical term within the name of a mountain: *Keregetov*, *O'kiztov*, *Qasqirtov*, *Tulkitov*, *Aristantov*, *Tomditov*, *Nuratatov*, *Kelinchaktov*, *Tobabergentov*, *Besapantov*, *Bo'kantov*, *Altintov*, *Murintov*, *Pistelitov*, *Boztov*, *Balpantov*, *Qorarov*, *Aytimtov*, *Baqalitov*, *Boshog'itmatov*, *Jalpaqtov*, *Tumshiqtov*, *Alimtov*, *Sulton Uvays Mountain*, *Shoqitov*, *Dauqiztov*, *Keregetov*, *Gujimditov*, *Burkittov*, *Beltov*, *Amantaytov*, and others. For example: *Kararov* (a pass above the ridge of Kara Tov), *Kaskirtov* (a mountain located northeast of the city of Uchkuduk), *Tulkitov* (a mountain southeast of Kakpatash), *Jeltumshik* (a continuation of Keregetov), *Toktili Tov* (a continuation of Jeltumshik Mountain), *Oksaritov*, *Urkeshtov*, *Ukiztov*, *Ushtov*, *Kuktov*, *Toktitov* (the peaks of mountains in this area), *Okjar* (a cliff located 3 kilometers west of the village of Kizilkuduk). At first glance, it may seem that oronyms in the Kyzylkum region are few in number, since the area mostly consists of plains. However, the existing depressions and lowlands have gradually been filled with underground water, turning into lakes and streams, thereby contributing to the formation of hydronyms.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Structural and Grammatical Features of Toponym Formation.**” The first section of the chapter, titled “*Transonymization of Onomastic Units in the Kyzylkum Region,*” discusses transonymization as a linguistic process that occurs during adaptation into another language. This phenomenon is associated with differences in phonetic and graphic systems and affects international communication as well as traditional writing styles. The unchanged transmission of proper names ensures clarity in communication processes. In some cases, however, adaptation occurs for phonetic convenience or due to tradition.

According to B. Kilichev, “Proper names by their nature are highly stable, rarely changing elements of language that are transmitted to other languages without translation. Due to this feature, proper names serve as the most reliable source of evidence for scientific research from historical, linguistic, and discourse perspectives.”

In particular, the study of the origin of one type of proper name toponyms and the analysis of their structure and formation is of significant importance from a linguistic point of view. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of scholarly works have been published on the formation of proper names by researchers such as E. Begmatov, T. Nafasov, Z. Dusimov, T. Rahmatov, and N. Oxunov. The analysis of these studies shows that the formation of toponyms in the language occurs through various methods and techniques: affixation, composition, conversion, etc.”<sup>52</sup>

A comparative analysis of toponyms formed in the Kyzylkum region allows for an in-depth study of their origin and development. This is especially important in identifying the developmental tendencies and linguistic foundations of historical toponyms in the Navoi region. Examples of toponyms that have emerged through

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<sup>52</sup> Kilichev B. *Onomastika. O'quv qo'llanma*. Buxoro, 2023. – 21 b.

the process of transonymization include *Zarafshan* (from river → city), *Uchkuduk* (from well → city), and *Tomdibuloq* (from Tomdi → district). Such cases demonstrate the consistency of the toponymic system and its connection to historical and cultural factors.

In some studies, the term toponyms is used in relation to the above-mentioned derivatives. However, scholars have defined this phenomenon in onomastics using the terms contact-based transition and toponymic transonymization. The term transonymization was proposed by N.V. Podolskaya. According to N. Ulukov, “it is appropriate to use the term conversion when proper names such as toponyms including hydronyms, anthroponyms, zoononyms, and phytonyms are formed from common nouns without any changes, and to use the term transonymization when one proper name gives rise to another proper name.”<sup>53</sup>

Thus, *transonymization* is the process by which one type of proper name transforms into another type of proper name. The transonymization of proper names is a widespread phenomenon and can be observed across all categories – anthroponyms, toponyms, zoononyms, and cosmonyms. The study of contact-based name transfer processes in ethnotoponymy provides valuable scientific information about the historical settlement, migration, and cultural connections of Turkic peoples. This contributes to the development of new scientific approaches at the intersection of linguistic onomastics and historical-ethnographic research.

Thousands of Kazakh ethnotoponyms identified in the Kyzylkum region form a distinct lexical layer, preserving ancient substratum lexemes and morphemes. Analyzing this layer in ethnotoponymy is significant not only for linguistics but also for addressing issues related to history, ethnography, and the ethnogenesis and glottogenesis of Turkic peoples. In the territory of Uzbekistan, a common Turkic ethnonymic system was formed from ancient times, which has been preserved in the form of ethnotoponyms (ethno-oikonoms). The analysis of these historical and cultural processes serves as a foundation for drawing the following important scientific conclusions:

1. The formation of ethnotoponyms is closely connected with both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. This process is directly related to the phenomenon of transonymization, which unfolds over a long period. However, transonymization remains one of the phenomena that has not yet been fully analyzed scientifically. Our research results show that the transition of ethnonyms into toponyms (*ethnonym* → *toponym*) and hydronyms (*ethnonym* → *hydronym*) occurs through processes of contact-based name transfer.

2. Taking into account the ambiguity of a number of terms used to describe the phenomenon of contact-based transition of proper names—i.e., when the name of one object is transferred to another—we propose using only the term *transonymization*, as defined by N.V. Podolskaya, in scholarly discourse.

Thus, in the toponymy of the Kyzylkum region, we also observe the origin of toponyms from other groups of proper names. This process takes place within the framework of the transonymization phenomenon, where naming models such as

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<sup>53</sup> Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – 28 б.

*orononym* → *oikonym*, *anthroponym* → *oikonym*, *ethnonym* → *oikonym*, *hydronym* → *oikonym* are formed. As a result of this process, the naming of various territorial units changes in close relation to social, ethnic, and historical factors. Analyzing this phenomenon through concrete examples enables a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying its formation:

1) Transition of oronyms into oikonyms: *Uchtepa* (oronym) – *Uchtepa* (oikonym); *Karatepa* (oronym) – *Karatepa* (oikonym); *Julaytepa* (oronym) – *Julaytepa* (oikonym).

2) Transition of anthroponyms into oikonyms: *Utemurod* (anthroponym) – *Utemurod* (oikonym); *Baymurat* (anthroponym) – *Baymurat* (oikonym).

3) Transition of ethnonyms into oikonyms: *Katogon* (ethnonym) – *Katogon* (oikonym); *Teleu* (ethnonym) – *Teleu* (oikonym); *Kiyat* (ethnonym) – *Kiyat* (oikonym); *Keneges* (ethnonym) – *Keneges* (oikonym); *Oykunek* (ethnonym) – *Oykunek* (oikonym); *Karasakal* (ethnonym) – *Korasakal* (oikonym).

4) Transition of hydronyms into oikonyms: *Uchkuduk* (hydronym) – *Uchkuduk* (a polysonym in the Kyzylkum region), *Zarafshan* (hydronym) – *Zarafshan* (a polysonym in the Kyzylkum region), *Tomdibuloq* (hydronym) – *Tomdi* (an oikonym in the Kyzylkum region).

Thus, in every toponymic system, geographical names derived from toponymic terms or established toponyms occupy a particular place. In some studies, the term topotoponyms is used to refer to the aforementioned derivatives.

The second section of the chapter, titled “*Morphological Methods of Toponym Formation in the Kyzylkum Region*”, emphasizes that elements of ancient substratum lexicon are preserved in the toponymy of each region. Conducting grammatical analysis of this layer is important for studying the history of the language and serves to illuminate the long-term functionality of toponyms. Such names are considered valuable sources for historical grammar. Moreover, studying the contemporary formation of toponyms is also of great importance from a linguistic point of view. V.A. Zhuchkevich, in his book *General Toponymy*, states: “Geographical names are part of the lexical composition of a language and are subject to the specific rules of that language; therefore, toponymy is a part of linguistics.”

The analysis of toponyms shows that place names of Turkic origin in this region were mainly formed through two grammatical methods – morphological and syntactic.

The morphological method of word formation is considered the most effective method of creating lexical units in Uzbek and all Turkic languages. This method is also effective in the creation of toponymic units. Observations regarding the formation of morphological toponyms indicate that in this process, along with native Uzbek word-forming elements, assimilated Tajik word-forming elements also actively participated.

As noted, *affixation* is the most productive method of word formation in the Uzbek language. However, not all word-forming affixes are used in the creation of toponyms. In Uzbek, the following affixes are involved in toponym formation: *-chi*, *-li*, *-lik*, *-ma*, *-loq*, *-sh/-ish*, *-ik/-uk*, *-lar*. These affixes form geographical names using nouns, adjectives, numerals, and verbs.

The suffix *-li* and its phonetic variants *-li*, *-ti*, which are productive in the formation of ethnonyms, are used in the formation of a number of toponyms in the studied region. S. Gubaeva argues that these affixes in ethnotoponyms cannot be distinctly separated. “Indeed, the affixes *-li* and *-lik* (along with their variants) appear in the attributive structure of toponyms. However, we are justified in identifying them as special toponym-forming suffixes. If a toponym indicates the presence of a particular object, especially a plant, in a given area, then we can speak of its affixal formation.”

Below, we observe the presence of the *-li/-ti/-di* affix in the toponyms of the studied region:

a) Indicating the presence of certain types of vegetation in a given place, for example: *Ulken Iskali*, *Kichik Iskali*, *Kogali*, *Kamishli*, *Ajirikli*, *Paxtali*, *Gujumdi*, *Jingildi*, *Shengeldi*;

b) Indicating the presence of various animals: *Jilandi*, *Kasqirli*;

c) Indicating the presence of representatives of particular ethnic or tribal groups in a settlement: *Sirgali* (this settlement was primarily inhabited by members of the Sirgali tribe), and the same can be said about *Kushtamgali*, *Oshamayli*.

As for the *-chi* suffix, if we seriously consider S.S. Gubaeva’s opinion that the *-chi* affix is “not typical” for Turkic toponymy, then the data from the toponymy of the Qo‘qon group show the opposite. For example, N. Okhunov identifies more than 30 names formed with this affix.<sup>54</sup> In this context, the dissertation also provides a comprehensive explanation of formants such as *-lik*, *-sh//ish*, *obod*, *kor*, *dor*, *-paz*, *-kash*, *-iston*, and *-xona*, outlining their roles in the formation of toponyms that reflect specific social groups, types of economic activity, settlements, professions, and forms of occupation.

The third section of the chapter is titled “*The Syntactic Method of Formation of Regional Onomastic Units*.” Toponymic analyses of the region studied in this research show that the majority of place names were formed using the syntactic method. This naming process is carried out through the grammatical connection of existing units within the language system. In particular, toponyms formed based on word combinations and phrases hold a leading place in the system of regional proper names. This indicates a close connection with regional linguistic features, ethnolinguistic factors, and historical processes. In many cases, the descriptive nature of the naming explains the motivation behind it. Toponyms formed using the syntactic method are characterized by being descriptively tied to a specific location.

Through the syntactic method, “it is possible to form new words by combining more than one base.” In linguistics, this method is also referred to as the *syntactic method*, *word compounding*, *analytic method*, *morpho-syntactic method*, or *composition method*. The syntactic method is one of the most productive ways of enriching a language’s lexicon. This phenomenon also applies to the onomastic level of language.”<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Охунув Н. Топонимия Кокандской группы районов: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1978. – 15 с.

<sup>55</sup> Bo‘taylorova G. s. Angor tumani onomastikasining system-struktur xususiyatlari. Magistrlik diss. Termiz, 2023. – 68 b.

Toponymist scholars have long focused on the detailed description of geographical terms in the formation of place names. As noted by E.M. Murzaev, this phenomenon is especially characteristic of Turkic toponymy. “In Slavic and some other Indo-European languages, modern geographical names exert less influence compared to those in Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic-Manchurian contexts, where most toponyms are formed with the participation of local terms.”<sup>56</sup> It should be noted that while geographical terms linguistically convey the concept of an undefined spatial area, they do not denote a specific object in a toponymic sense. They can only become place names within a given context. For example, terms such as village, settlement, lake, and stream express general concepts but are not tied to a specific location. In transforming them into definite toponyms, attributive components carrying descriptive qualities play a crucial role—for instance, names like Qoratepa, Saribel, Sariqiya, Yangibozor, Yangiovul, and Yangiyer provide territorial characteristics. Toponyms are mostly formed from two-component phrases, which points to the antiquity of the system. Some newly formed toponyms, however, have emerged as a result of migration, through the adaptation of older place names to new locations. This reflects the dynamic nature of geographical naming.

The formation of complex geographical names, as is well known, occurs through the toponymization of various syntactic constructions. The analysis of compound toponyms in the region shows that these names have emerged based on attributive, *izafet* (possessive), and predicative relations. For example: *Karabulok*, *Oksu*, *Oktepa*, *Karatepa*, *Kirkkapa* (“Forty mud houses”), *Kyzylkum*, *Okkum*, *Dungkishlok*; *Iliyasning belgisi* (“Iliyas’s sign”), *Xan Sharbag*, *Shadmankuduk*, *Shansharbaykuduk*, *Turdimuratning tulderi*, *Aliyarkashgan*, *Tuyaolgan*, *Mambetkazgon*, *Tuyatortar*, etc.

The fourth section of the chapter is titled “*Color-Adjective Components in the Structural Composition of Kyzylkum Region Toponyms*.” It has been identified that numerous geographical names in the Kyzylkum region reflect color characteristics. Various colors and their mythological, philosophical, and religious meanings have played an important role in the lives of the local Turkic population. Historical sources and ethnographic literature record the symbolic meanings of colors among Turkic peoples. On this subject, K. Shoniyozov writes: “In ancient times, Turkic tribes living in the Altai and Southern Siberia referred to the cardinal directions using color names. Black represented the north, red the south, blue the east, white the west, and yellow the center. As people belonging to a certain tribal union settled according to these directions, over time, the names of directions (i.e., color names) came to be used as ethnonyms.”<sup>57</sup> Based on this idea, it can be said that in ancient times people widely used color names to determine their locations and directions.

Research in Turkic languages, including Uzbek linguistics, shows that color and appearance names are not limited to nominative meaning alone; they also carry additional semantic features related to worldview, traditions, and lifestyle. These

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<sup>56</sup> Qarang: Мурзаев Э.М. Очерки топонимики. – Москва: “Мысль”, 1974. – 97 с.

<sup>57</sup> Эргашев А. Ўзақдош этнотопонимлар тадқиқи./Илмий хабарнома АДУ, №3, 2011. – Б. 94.

lexical units express symbolic and culturally emotional meanings as well. Nevertheless, in Turkic linguistics, there is still a lack of in-depth studies exploring the personal and semantic characteristics of color and appearance terms.

In the words of B. Kilichev: “In this section, we will discuss lexical units such as *oq* (white), *qora* (black), *qizil* (red) as used in toponyms, along with their semantics and etymology.”<sup>58</sup>

Toponyms with color-adjective elements expressing the color “white.” In the studied regional toponymy, numerous place names are found with the attribute *oq* (“white”). These include: Oktov (Tomdi district), Okbuget (Konimex district), Oktoshli (Konimex district), Oktakir (Tomdi district), Oksoy (Konimex district), Okbaytal (Tomdi district), Oktepa (Konimex and Tomdi districts), Okbuta (Tomdi district), Okkuduk (Tomdi district), and others.

Toponyms with color-adjective elements expressing the color “black.” In the Kyzylkum area of Navoi region, various toponymic units are formed with the component *kora* (“black”). For example, Korakiya, Koraburioynak, Kotatov, Koratepa (Konimex district); Korakuduk, Koratoka kuduk (Tomdi district), and others.

Toponyms with color-adjective elements expressing the color “red.” Examples include: Kizileshik (Konimex district), Kiziltom (Tomdi district), Kizilcha (Nurota district), Kizilkok (Konimex district), Kizilkuduk (Konimex district), Kiziluy (Tomdi district), Kiziloy qudugi (Konimex district), Kiziljaldi (Konimex district), Qiziltov (Tomdi district), Kizilbulok (Tomdi district), Kiziljar (Tomdi district), Kizilungir (Tomdi district), and others.

In the Kyzylkum region, it is frequently observed that toponyms include color-adjective components. For example, *kungir* (brown) indicates a hill area densely covered with vegetation; *Kungirtepa* can be interpreted as “brown hill.” Color adjectives are also active in oronyms: *Buztov* (*buz* – gray), *Kuktepa*, *Kukcha* (*kuk* – green/blue), *Sarjal* (*sariq* – yellow). Additionally, the component *jal* is used in the sense of *yol* (ridge or slope) to denote hills and mountains – for instance, *Sarjal* refers to a series of hills located along the Navoi – Zarafshan highway. “Words within toponyms do not always retain their original meanings. Adjectives and color-expressing elements rarely appear in their literal denotative sense. In most toponyms containing the components white (*oq*), black (*qora*), red (*qizil*), brown (*qo‘ng‘ir*), yellow (*sariq*), and blue/green (*ko‘k*), the meanings conveyed are often unrelated to actual colors.”<sup>59</sup> Color-expressing toponyms in the Kyzylkum region have been formed based on natural-geographical features, geological structure, and ethno-cultural factors. They reflect the regional uniqueness as well as the symbolic and practical meanings of colors in the vernacular language.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “**The Common Turkic Model of Toponym Formation in the Toponymic System of the Kyzylkum Region.**” The first section, titled “Distinctive Features of the Common Turkic Model of Toponym Formation,” explains that the toponymic system of each geographical region possesses its own structure, formation mechanisms, and functional

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<sup>58</sup> B.Kilichev. Ko‘rsatilgan manba. –52 b

<sup>59</sup> B.Kilichev. Ko‘rsatilgan manba. – 58 b.

characteristics. Although the process of name formation develops within a common Turkic model, each region reflects its own unique ethnic-architectural pattern. The Uzbek language's ethnic model is characterized by a remarkable interconnection of linguistic elements in naming geographical objects.

According to E. Begmatov, “it is known that most Turkic words are common to related languages. Therefore, native Turkic words are analyzed under the terms ‘Common Turkic lexicon’ or ‘Common Turkic layer.’”<sup>60</sup>

Folk cognition captures the distinctive features of geographical objects and expresses them through metaphorical naming. Such semantic names are widespread in toponymy and are referred to as metaphoric toponyms in scholarly literature. The term metaphor (from Greek – “shift, resemblance”) denotes a comparison based on the appearance or other characteristics of objects. In geographical naming, this method plays an important role in interpreting the features of nature and landscape through human perception.

In Uzbek toponyms, geographical terms from oral folk traditions particularly anatomical terms related to the human body – often serve as the basis. These toponyms reflect historical and ethnolinguistic – factors and serve as important sources for studying the semantic and cultural characteristics of the system. Examples include: Kindik (“navel,” as in Kindiktepa, Sirdaryo region), emshek (“breast,” as in Kizemshek, South Kazakhstan region), and burun (“nose,” as in Muruntov, Navoi region).

Although the toponymic systems formed in the Kazakh and Uzbek languages have developed under the influence of various languages, their shared features with the Common Turkic toponymy can be summarized as follows:

Ethnic model features characteristic of the Common Turkic toponymic system in the Uzbek and Kazakh languages:

- 1) Utilization of diverse linguistic elements in the process of naming geographical objects;
- 2) Naming villages and settlements based on tribal and clan ethnonyms (especially among populations connected to seasonal pastures in specific regions);
- 3) The widespread occurrence of ethnonym-based toponyms in the toponymic systems of Uzbek and Kazakh;
- 4) Active use of adjectives denoting color in the naming of geographical objects;
- 5) Prioritization of elements with positive meaning in the formation of geographical names;
- 6) Reflection of negative connotations in the naming of certain geographical features;
- 7) The presence of calquing (loan translation) phenomena in the toponymic system;
- 8) Broad use of metaphor in the naming of geographical objects;
- 9) Use of human anatomical terms in metaphorical naming;
- 10) The relatively late appearance of anthroponyms in settlement names, often formed through the enforced integration of foreign and international names;

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<sup>60</sup> Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. –Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – 53 б.

11) During the colonial period in Central Asia, the tsarist regime introduced the practice of naming geographical objects after individuals who served the regime or their relatives, thus instilling in the minds of the local population the perceived greatness of the colonizers. As a result, anthropotonyms reflecting colonialism emerged;

12) With the replacement of the tsarist regime by the Soviet system, the ideological framing of toponymy expanded even further: anthroponyms – specifically names of figures from the communist movement – became widespread and served to delimit the legacy of the previous tsarist administration.

The second section of the chapter is titled “Distinctive Features of the Use of Folk Geographical Terms in the Formation of Toponyms in the Kyzylkum Region.” The toponyms of Kyzylkum are not only part of the geographical naming system but also a linguistic expression of the people’s historical memory and cultural heritage. The place names of this region were formed in close connection with its natural-geographical conditions and nomadic pastoral culture. These toponyms widely incorporate common Turkic folk geographical terms, allowing for a deep analysis of the region’s toponymic system. Kyzylkum toponyms are important sources for studying the historical and cultural development of Turkic peoples and enriching toponymic research.

The toponyms of the studied region contain folk geographical terms such as sand (qum), mountain (tog‘), spring (buloq), lake (ko‘l), stream (soy), irrigation channel (ariq), well (quduq), brook (irmoq), river (daryo), ford (kechuv), and others.

In the toponymic system of the Kyzylkum region, the widespread use of the common Turkic folk geographical term sand (qum) is particularly notable. This reflects the close relationship between the region’s natural-geographical characteristics and historical naming traditions. The term appears in the geonym Kyzylkum, which literally means “red sands”. It is a compound noun: red (qizil) + sand (qum); with qum being a folk geographical term. In phonetic variants, this term appears widely in Turkic toponyms – qum in Kipchak dialects (qipchoq shevalarda) and gum in Oghuz dialects (og‘uz shevalarda). In the Mingbulak depression of Kyzylkum, one can also find the toponyms Moyinkum and Yomonkum.

One significant observation in the formation of folk geographical terms (xalq geografik atamalari) in the Kyzylkum region is the presence of the element bitter (achchiq). Toponyms formed from folk geographical terms such as bitter (achchiq), saline (sho‘rxok), and salty (sho‘r) reflect the natural characteristics of the area. Large toponymic clusters such as Beshachchik and Yomonachchik were formed based on these terms, indicating a direct link with the region’s geochemical features.

Thus, in the composition of thirty-four hydronyms (gidronimlar) in the Kyzylkum region, we identified and described for the first time a previously unaddressed folk geographical term bitter (achchiq) (in this context, referring to non-potable, brackish, or saline water sources. The third section of the chapter, titled “*Features of Naming Common Turkic Ethnotonyms in the Kyzylkum Region,*” analyzes the spread and linguistic characteristics of regional

ethnotoponyms (hudud etnotoponimlari) based on formation periods (shakllanish davri) and their relation to particular tribes or clans. These are examined through areal maps and analytical data.

Uzbek and Kazakh ethnonymy are integral parts of the ethnic system of the Common Turkic world, as tribal and clan names of these peoples are found throughout different regions of the Turkic world. Analyzing the geographical distribution of certain tribal and clan names from an areal-linguistic perspective enables a deeper study of Uzbek ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms. In this regard, the historical, evolutionary, and subordinative bases of ethnotoponyms determine the laws of their formation.

Among the ethnotoponyms of the Kyzylkum region, place names associated with Uzbek and Kazakh tribes are widespread (e.g., Argin, Jaloyir, Kangli, Durmon, Kipchak, Qatagan, Mangit, Kenagas, Saroy, Nayman, Ayranchi, Uyrot, Urgenji, and others), and such names are found across the country. Studying the history, culture, and linguo-cultural features of this region is significant from the perspectives of linguistics, history, ethnography, and geography. The analysis of Kyzylkum toponymy serves as an important tool in addressing underexplored issues and helps identify the natural, social, and ethnic characteristics of the region through geographical names.

Geographical names reflect the natural, cultural, historical, and ethnic features of a region. Studying their origins and semantic layers provides important scientific insight into the development and structural characteristics of the area.

## CONCLUSION

1. The study of toponymy is important not only for understanding the development of the language system but also from the perspective of exploring the history, geography, ethnography, and natural conditions of a region. Toponymic units are deeply analyzed in linguistics as semantic manifestations of a people's cultural heritage and historical memory.

2. In the study of toponyms, it is important to apply not only traditional approaches but also modern linguistic methods, especially semiotic and linguo-psychological analysis techniques. These methods help to better understand the formation processes of toponyms and their historical-cultural contexts. Thus, toponymic research must be conducted not only as a linguistic phenomenon but also as a linguistic expression of social consciousness and collective memory.

3. In the formation of toponyms in the Kyzylkum region, the names of Uzbek ethnic groups and anthroponyms have played a significant role, indicating the wide prevalence of ethnotoponyms. Anthroponymic toponyms are mostly found in the names of settlements, cemeteries, and sacred sites. Therefore, the toponymic system of Kyzylkum serves as a linguistic memory reflecting the historical and cultural connection between people and place.

4. In Kyzylkum microtoponymy, the process of toponyms transitioning into other name forms transonymization is a region-specific phenomenon that reflects the interconnection of geographic features and the dynamics within the naming

system. This process functions as an important linguistic mechanism ensuring continuity and historical layering in the development of the toponymic system.

5. All attributes that serve as motives for naming places carry attributive, *izafet* (possessive), or predicative features, defining the named object and distinguishing it from others. These features fulfill a central linguistic function in the processes of identification and classification within the toponymic system.

6. In *Kyzylkum* toponyms, onomastic conversion and compositional methods prevail, while affixation is less common. However, suffixes such as *-li*, *-chi*, *-kor*, *-kash*, *-paz*, and *-obod* contribute to semantic expansion, and toponyms formed through affixation serve as linguistic tools for encoding regional features within the language system.

7. In the formation of regional toponyms, toponymic qualifiers play an important role, as they help define the semantic scope of place names. Among the most characteristic qualifiers are oikonymic (e.g., *ovul*, *rabot*), hydronymic (e.g., *kuduk*, *buloq*, *soy*), and oronymic (e.g., *tog*, *tepa*, *bel*) units. Therefore, toponymic qualifiers enable not only the classification of geographic objects but also their structural description as linguistic indicators of regional features.

8. The etymological analysis of regional toponyms shows their deep connection with ethnic composition, occupation, natural environment, flora-fauna, and relief in Uzbek toponymy. Toponyms reflect not only place names but also the linguistic expression of a people's socio-cultural life and geographic conditions, making them an essential source for understanding the toponymic system and regional identity.

9. *Kyzylkum* toponyms, accumulated over millennia, express the cultural and spiritual heritage of the people who inhabited the region. Transmitted from generation to generation as historical memory, they contribute to strengthening the national linguistic wealth. The collected toponymic data will serve as a conceptual foundation encompassing phonetic, semantic, and historical layers for the creation of an explanatory and etymological dictionary of Uzbekistan's toponymy in the future.

10. The microtoponymy of the *Kyzylkum* region is an ethnolinguistic contact zone, with most of the place names belonging to the Kazakh language. These toponyms are especially common in the desert areas bordering Kazakhstan, reflecting the unique characteristics of nomadic culture. Thus, the region's toponymy serves as a valuable linguistic source for ethnolinguistic and cross-border research, representing not only geographic phenomena but also the language, customs, and historical experience of the people.

11. The analysis of *Kyzylkum* toponyms enriches Uzbek toponymy with new data and opens up important opportunities for linguistic-regional research. In particular, these materials contribute to an in-depth understanding of geolinguistics and are essential for developing the toponymic map of Navoi region. As part of the region's historical-cultural heritage, the *Kyzylkum* toponyms also serve as a conceptual base for reconstructing the historical-dynamic linguistic landscape and for consistently analyzing regional language changes in geolinguistic studies.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2020.FIL.113.02. ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ  
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ДЖИЗАКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ  
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**НАВОИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**БЕРДИМУРАТОВА ЛАЗЗАТ ДУЙСЕНОВНА**

**ИСТОРИКО-ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТОПОНИМОВ  
КЫЗЫЛКУМСКОГО РЕГИОНА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**10.00.01 – Узбекский язык**

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

Тема диссертации доктора наук (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована за номером B2022.4.PhD/Fil2814 Высшей аттестационной комиссией.

Диссертация выполнена в Джизакском государственном педагогическом институте. Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, русский (резюме), английский) на сайте Ученого совета (www.jdpu.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyounet» (www.ziyounet.uz)

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Защита диссертации состоится на разового Научного совета за номером PhD.03/04.06.2020. Fil.113.02 при Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете 29 макдор 2025 года в 12 00 (Адрес: 130100, г.Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73; факс: (99872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jdpu info@umail.uz Главный корпус Джизакского государственного педагогического университета, 2 этаж, малый конференц-зал

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Центре информационных ресурсов Джизакского государственного педагогического университета (зарегистрирован под номером 17). Адрес: 130100, г. Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73, факс: (99872) 226-46-56

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** – описать и исследовать систему ономастических единиц Кызылкумского региона, а именно выявить общетюркские топонимы данной территории.

В качестве **объекта исследования** выбраны 1136 топонимических единиц, относящихся к Кызылкумскому региону Республики Узбекистан. Эти единицы были выявлены на основе исторических и географических источников, топонимических словарей, а также данных, собранных в ходе экспедиции.

### **Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:**

топонимы Кызылкумского региона Республики Узбекистан в семантическом отношении классифицируются на следующие группы: ойконимы, гидронимы, оронимы, некронимы, агроонимы и дромонимы. В их наименовании выявлено влияние родовых названий, антропонимов, фитотопонимов и зоонимов. Например, в формировании таких топонимов, как Ойкунек, Телеу, Кенегес (родовые названия); Джингилди, Шенгелди, Ажирикли (названия растений); Куланкак, От кудук, Акбота (названия животных); Холмуродказгон, Утамурод, Элтой (антропонимы), эти факторы выступают в качестве основных мотивационных основ;

установлено, что в формировании топонимов Кызылкумского региона ведущее место занимают методы композиции и ономастической конверсии, в то время как аффиксация применяется реже. Это научно обосновано на примере топонимов: Ажирик+ли, Кога+ли, Туя+чи (аффиксация); Яссыкечув, Кампирсай, Мингбулок (композиция); Тепа, Кориз (ономастическая конверсия);

выявлено, что при формировании топонимов Кызылкумского региона семантическую нагрузку несут топонимические определители, такие как кишлак, аул, рабат, колодец, родник, ручей, гора, возвышенность, овраг, перевал. Это доказано на примере таких топонимов, как Ходжаовул (аул), Кумработ (рабат), Каракудук (колодец), Айдынбулак (родник), Аксай (ручей), Бокантов (гора), Учтепа (возвышенность), Акжар (овраг), Сарибель (перевал).

с точки зрения лингвистической структуры топонимы Кызылкумского региона подразделяются на корневые, аффиксальные, сложные, с топонимическими определителями, а также на топонимы со сложной структурой. Проведен системный анализ их структурных особенностей. В частности, выявлены этимологические основы таких топонимов, как Конимех, Кукча, Кенгсай, Кумработ, Чордара, а также даны их лингвистические и исторические мотивации.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе историко-лингвистического исследования топонимов Кызылкумского региона Республики Узбекистан:

мотивированность названий объектов, относящихся к семантическим группам ойконимов, гидронимов, оронимов, некронимов, агроонимов и дромонимов Кызылкумского региона Республики Узбекистан, такими наименованиями, как родовые, антропонимы, фитотопонимы и зоонимы,

была обоснована на примере топонимов Ойкунек, Телеу, Кенегес (родовые названия); Джингилди, Шенгелди, Ажирикли (названия растений); Куланкак, От кудук, Акбота (названия животных); Холмуродказгон, Утамурод, Элтой (антропонимы). Выводы, полученные на основе анализа этих топонимов, были использованы при реализации фундаментального проекта № 2016-09081165532 по теме «Методика развития преподавания родного языка и литературы в соответствии с новым алфавитом и правилами орфографии каракалпакского языка» в 2017–2020 годах (справка №181 Каракалпакского филиала Научно-исследовательского института педагогических наук Республики Узбекистан от 8 мая 2024 года). В результате теоретическая часть фундаментального проекта была обогащена новыми научными идеями и подходами;

выводы о высокой активности методов композиции и ономастической конверсии, а также о низкой активности аффиксации при образовании топонимов Кызылкума (например: Ажирик+ли, Кога+ли, Туя+чи – аффиксация; Ясыкечув, Кампирсай, Мингбулак – композиция; Тепа, Кориз – ономастическая конверсия) были использованы в прикладном грантовом проекте 2022–2024 годов «Разработка программного обеспечения – морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка для автоматической обработки в информационно-поисковых системах (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)» (справка №04/1-1142 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 1 мая 2024 года). В результате научные выводы проекта были обогащены конкретными лингвистическими данными;

выводы о семантической функции топонимических определителей, таких как кишлак, аул, рабат, колодец, родник, ручей, гора, возвышенность, овраг, перевал, в формировании топонимов Кызылкумского региона, подтвержденные примерами Ходжаовул (аул), Кумрабат (рабат), Каракудук (колодец), Айдынбулак (родник), Аксай (ручей), Бокантов (гора), Учтепа (возвышенность), Акжар (овраг), Сарибель (перевал), также были использованы при реализации вышеуказанного фундаментального проекта 2017–2020 годов. В результате теоретическая часть проекта была дополнена научно обоснованными фактами;

языковая структура топонимов Кызылкумского региона классифицируется на корневые, аффиксальные, сложные (составные), с топонимическими определителями и сложносоставные образования. Выводы, сделанные на основе этимологического анализа таких наименований, как Конимех, Кокча, Кенгсой, Кумрабат, Чордара и других, были применены в рамках практического грантового проекта ПЛ-402104209 «Разработка программного средства — морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка для автоматической обработки в информационно-поисковых системах (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)» (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 1 мая 2024 года, № 04/1-1142). В результате данный прикладной проект был дополнен научными обоснованиями, касающимися языковой структуры топонимов Кызылкумского региона.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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