

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

JALILOVA MADINA MUROTOVNA

**BOBURNING “BOBURNOMA” ASARIDAGI TOPONIMLARNING
SOTSIOLINGVISTIK VA LINGVOGEOGRAFIK TADQIQI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on
Philological Sciences**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida onomastikaning toponimika yo'nalishi rivojlangan, ilmiy takomilga erishgan bo'lib, tarixiy toponimlarning nominatsion-motivatsion, leksik-semantik, etimologik, morfemik, struktural-tipologik, derivatsion xususiyatlarini tarixiy va zamonaviy aspektlarda, lingvistikaning boshqa fanlar bilan integratsiyasida o'rganish muhim ilmiy hamda amaliy ahamiyatga egaligi e'tirof etilgan. Qadimgi onomastik birliklar, xususan, toponimlar, oronimlar, gidronimlar va boshqa onimlar o'zi mansub xalqning tarixi, etnik tarkibi va takomili, geografiyasi, etnografiyasi, madaniyati haqida yorqin ma'lumotlar beradi. Shu jihatdan jahondagi rivojlangan tilshunoslik maktablari o'zining tarixiy manbalari, asarlaridagi tarixiy onomastik birliklarni, jumladan, toponimlarni tadqiq etish borasida yuksak ilmiy va amaliy tajribaga ega. bu tarixiy manbalarni o'rganish ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan mohiyatga ega.

Dunyo tilshunosligida tarixiy toponimlarni to'plash, toponimik lug'atlar yaratish borasida juda yuksak ilmiy va amaliy tajribalarga erishilgan, toponimik xaritalar, bibliografiyalar, mukammal izohli va imlo lug'atlar yaratilgan. Toponimlarning barcha turlarining leksik-semantik, nominatsion-motivatsion, derivatsion, grammatik xususiyatlari tadqiqi borasida yuksak natijalar qo'lga kiritilgan. Hozirgi globalashuv va texnika asriga kelib dunyo toponimika maktablarining tadqiqotlar ko'lamini, doirasi, vazifalari yanada ortib bormoqda. Mazkur tajribalarni o'rganish, tarixiy milliy toponimiyaning sotsiolingvistik va lingvogeografik jihatlarini tadqiq etish dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Yangi O'zbekistonning til siyosati, zamonaviy antroposentrik tilshunoslik tilshunoslar oldiga dolzarb vazifalarni qo'yimoqda. Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganlaridek, "Bobur Mirzo – Temuriylar Renessansining munosib davomchisi, ilm-fan, madaniyat, san'at va adabiyot, iste'dod homiysi bo'lgan buyuk shaxsdir. Bobur Mirzoning bebaho merosi – bu bir ummon. Ummonning esa hech qachon tubiga yetib bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun mamlakatimizda boburshunoslik sohasida olib borilayotgan ishlar to'xtab qolmasligi, aksincha, yangi avlod azm-u shijoatli yoshlarimiz tomonidan davom ettirilishi, yanada yuksak bosqichga ko'tarilishi lozim".¹ Shu bois, albatta, tariximiz manbalarni, jumladan, tarixiy onomastikaning noyob namunasi Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning "Boburnoma" asaridagi tarixiy toponimlarini etnolingvistik, sotsiolingvistik, lingvokulturologik, lingvogeografik, lingvopoetik jihatdan o'rganish tarix, arxeologiya, etnologiya, geografiya kabi fanlar uchun ham ahamiyatlidir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2017-yil 24-maydagi PQ-2995-son "Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ'ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2018-yil 5-iyundagi "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning Andijon viloyatida yangi barpo etilgan Bobur shahrida o'tkazilgan tantanali marosimdagi nutqidan // <https://president.uz>. 2025.15.04.

ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqei tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi", 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-sonli "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2022-yil 21-iyundagi PQ-289-son "Pedagogik ta'lim sifatini oshirish va pedagog kadrlar tayyorlovchi oliy ta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2022-yil 10-fevraldagi PQ-126-son "Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash va tadqiq etish tizimini takomillashtirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida", 2023-yil 25-yanvardagi PQ-20-son "Buyuk shoir va olim, mashhur davlat arbobi Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur tavalludining 540 yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi, 2025-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PQ-308-sonli "Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi farmon va qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni ijrosini ta'minlashga mazkur tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Xorij tilshunosligida "Boburnoma" asari J.Leyden, V.Erskin, A.Kayzer, Pave de Kurteyl, L.U.King va boshqa sharqshunoslar tomonidan tarixiy-etnografik hamda lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan o'rganilgan.² 1826-yilda birinchi marta J.Leyden va V. Erskine tomonidan ingliz tiliga, 1828-yilda Kaiser tomonidan nemis tiliga, 1871-yilda Pavet de Kurteyl tomonidan yana ingliz tiliga tarjima qilingan. Ilminskiy nashri bilan fransuz tiliga tarjima qilingan va 1921-yilda birinchi ingliz nashri L.U.King tomonidan to'ldirilgan va qayta nashr etilgan. 1922-yil A.Beverij xonim Haydarobod nusxasi asosida asarni qayta tarjima qilib, nashr etgan. 1845-yilda R.M. Kaldekot va 1879-yil F.J.Talbotning birinchi ingliz tarjimasi asosida yozilgan "Boburnoma"ning ancha qisqartirilgan tarjimalari nashr etilgan. "Boburnoma" 1980-yilda Parijda YUNESKOning qarori bilan fransuz tiliga tarjima qilinib, nashr etilgan. Tarjimini Jan Lui Bakx-Grammoning bevasi amalga oshirgan.³

Turkologiyada asar tilini, xususan, grammatik qurilishini ilmiy asosda o'rganish XIX asr ikkinchi yarmidan boshlandi. Dastlab, G.F.Blagovaning tadqiqotlari yuzaga keldi.⁴

O'zbek filologiyasida Bobur A.Fitrat, M.Shayxzoda, B.Valixo'jayev, X.Nazarova, N.Otajonov, H.Qudratullayev⁵, Z.Xolmanova⁶, Sh.Rustamxo'jayevlar⁷

² Отажонов Н. "Бобурнома" жаҳон кезади. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 1984. – Б. 31.

³ Otajonov N. Bobur and "Boburnoma": Monography. – Warsaw: iScience Sp.z.o.o, 2023. – P. 26-27.

⁴ Благова Г.Ф. Характеристика грамматического строя староузбекского литературного языка конца XV века по "Бабурунаме": Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1954. – 18 с.

⁵ Фитрат. Ўзбек адабиёти намуналари. 1-жилд. Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1928. – 43 б; Мақсуд Шайхзода. Асарлар: 6 жилдлик, 5-жилд. Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 1973. – 327 б; Валихўжаев Б. Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. Ўзбек адабиёти тарихи. Беш жилдлик. 3-жилд. – Тошкент, 1978. – 380 б.; Назарова Х. Синтаксический строй языка "Бабурунаме"

tomonidan o'rganilgan. Jumladan, S.Jamalov asarning badiiy xususiyatlarini, H.Hasanov Boburning geografik merosini, N.Otajonov, S.Shukurullayeva, F.Salimova, M.Sobirov, L.Xojayeva asar matnining xarakteri, uslubi va talqinini, N.Jiyanova memuardagi numerativlarning ma'no xususiyatlarini, A.Ibragimov asardagi hindcha so'zlarni, M.Abdullayeva "Boburnoma" va "Shajarai turk"ning qiyosiy-tipologik tahlilini, D.Hoshimova "Boburnoma" asarining tanqidiy matnini yaratish muammolarini, M.Mirsaydullayev Z.M.Boburning kasallik tarixini, Z.Teshaboyeva asarning inglizcha tarjimalaridagi frazeologik birliklarni, M.Amonov "Boburnoma"dagi izofiy birikmalarni, B.Rajabov memuardagi onomastik birliklarni leksik-semantik, M.Mo'minova asardagi toponim va antroponimlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini o'rgandi.⁸ Z.Xolmanova tadqiqotida⁹ "Boburnoma" asari leksikasidagi toponimlar mukammal tadqiq etildi. Jumladan, toponimlar: 1) ifodalangan obyektning hajmiy xususiyatiga ko'ra: makrotoponim yoki mikrotoponimga; 2) obyektning xarakteriga ko'ra: oykonim, polisonim, oronim, agroonim, dromonimlarga; 3) asosidagi so'zning ma'no va mazmuniga ko'ra: etnotoponim, antrotoponim, fitotoponim, zootoponim, kasb-hunar nomi asosidagi toponimlarga ajratildi va o'rganildi. Mazkur tadqiqot "Boburnoma" asaridagi toponimlar lingvogeografik va sotsiolingvistik jihatdan o'rganishga qaratilgani bilan alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalarini bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Namangan davlat

Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра. филол. наук – Тошкент, 1980. – 43 с; Атаджанов Н. "Бобурнома" жаҳон адабий жараёнида: киёсий-типологик таҳлил: Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994. – 43 б; Кудратуллаев Ҳ.С. "Бобурнома"нинг тарихий-адабий ва услубий таҳлили: (Навойи, Бобур, Хондамир ва Восифий насрининг киёсий таҳлили): Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998. – 45 б.

⁶ Холманова З. "Бобурнома" – тил қомуси. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2021. – 336 б.

⁷ Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур. Бабуриды библиография. – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 2016. – 1180 с.

⁸ Джамалов С. О художественных особенностях "Бабурнаме": Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. автореф. – Тошкент, 1961. – 233 с; Ҳасанов Ҳ. З.М.Бобир ва унинг географик мероси: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1966. – 150 б; Атаджанов Н. Художественный перевод и научное комментирование: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. автореф. – Тошкент, 1978. – 26 с.; Шукуруллаева С.И. Воссоздание художественного своеобразие "Бабурнаме" в его английских переводах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1989. – 21 с; Салимова Ф. Лексикографические и текстологические характеристики "Восточнотюркского словаря" Паве де Куртейла и перевод "Бабурнаме": Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1997. – 170 с; Собиров М. "Бобурнома"нинг инглизча таржималарида муаллиф услуби ва бадиятнинг қайта тиклаш муаммолари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2002. – 122 б; Ходжаева Л. Проблемы перевода: характер, стиль и интерпретация текста "Бабурнаме": Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Андижан, 1985. – 194 с; Жиянова Н.Э. "Бобурнома"даги нумеративларнинг маъно хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1995. – 28 б; Ибрагимов А.П. "Бобурнома"даги ҳиндча сўзлар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. – 27 б; Абдуллаева М.Д. "Бобурнома" ва Шажараи туркнинг киёсий-типологик таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 24 б; Хошимова Д. "Бобурнома" асарининг танқидий матнини яратиш муаммолари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2006. – 223 б; Мирсайдуллаев М. Бобурнинг касаллик тарихи. Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO'Z, 2013. – 176 б; Тешабоева З. "Бобурнома"нинг инглизча таржималаридаги фразеологик birlikлар ва уларнинг миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2017. – 152 б; Амонов М.У. "Бобурнома"даги изофий бирикмаларнинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Тошкент, 2020. – 154 б; Ражабов Ф.У. Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур асарларидаги ономастик birlikларнинг лексик-семантик ва лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Қарши, 2022. – 156 б; Муминова М. "Бобурнома" матни таржималарида антропоним ва топонимларнинг лингвокультуроологик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Андижон, 2021. – 135 б.

⁹ Холманова З. "Бобурнома" – тил қомуси. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2021. – 336 б.

universitetining 2024-2025-yillarga mo'ljallangan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarining "O'zbek tili onomastikasining dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi istiqbolli ilmiy-tadqiqot rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning "Boburnoma" asaridagi toponimlarni diaxron va sinxron aspektda sotsiolingvistik hamda lingvogeografik jihatdan tadqiq etishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Boburning "Boburnoma" asari onomastika, jumladan, toponimikaning noyob, boy tarixiy, lisoniy, geografik manbasi ekanligini ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan dalillash;

Boburning toponimlarni to'plash, izohlash, tahlil qilish, tasniflash borasidagi mahorati va uslubini yoritish;

Boburning Farg'ona vodiysi, Afg'oniston, Hindiston tarixiy toponimiyasiga doir leksik-semantik, etimologik, nominatsion-motivatsion talqinlarini ochib berish;

asarda qo'llangan, tavsiflangan va izohlangan toponimlarning badiiy, ilmiy, xalqona talqinlarini yoritish;

toponimlarning tarixiy va zamonaviy variantlarini diaxron hamda sinxron jihatdan tilshunoslik hamda geografiya fanlari uyg'unligida izohlash va tahlil qilish;

asardagi tarixiy toponimik indikatorlarning tarqalish areallari, ma'nosi, tarixiy-etimologik qatlamlari, variantlari, qo'llanishi va vazifalarini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida, asosan, Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning "Boburnoma" asari (Toshkent: Sharq, 2002. – 336 b.) olindi va o'rni bilan boshqa nashrlardan ham foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini "Boburnoma" asaridagi toponimlarning sotsiolingvistik, lingvogeografik, leksik-semantik, strukturaviy, grammatik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, tasniflash, qiyoslash, leksik-semantik, derivatsion, kartografik, etimologik va statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Boburning "Boburnoma" asari onomastikasi, tarix, geografiya, tilshunoslik fanlarini integratsiyasiga asoslangan tarixiy, qiyosiy, areal toponimikaning noyob, boy tarixiy, lisoniy, geografik manbasi ekanligi ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan dalillangan;

Boburning Markaziy Osiyo, Afg'oniston, Hindiston mamlakatlari arealiga xos o'zbek (turkiy), forsiy, hindiy tillar tarixiy toponimiyasiga doir leksik-semantik, etimologik, nominatsion-motivatsion, lingvogeografik talqinlari jamiyat va til, joy (obyekt) va nom uyg'unligi, bog'liqligi tamoyillari asosida ochib berildi;

asarda qo'llangan, tavsiflangan va izohlangan *Kandibodom*, *Hodarvesh*, *Pushtayi Ko'hak*, *Ko'hi Safid*, *Sayhun* // *Xo'jand suyi*, *Qahlug'* // *Darbandi Ohanin* kabi tarixiy toponimlarning ilmiy, xalqona, badiiy talqinlari, tarixiy va zamonaviy fonetik, leksik variantlari diaxron hamda sinxron jihatdan tilshunoslik va geografiya fanlari uyg'unligida izohlangan;

asardagi tarixiy toponimik: xoronimik, oykonimik, gidronimik, oronimik, drimonimik indikatorlarning lingvogeografik xususiyatlari, tarqalish areallari, ma'nosi, tarixiy-etimologik qatlamlari, variantlari, qo'llanishi va vazifalari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

asardagi toponimlarning sotsiolingvistik, lingvogeografik, xronologik, strukturaviy tahlili asosida o'zbek tili toponimlar tizimi makroko'lami va toponimik birliklar takomil usullari, manbalari va omillari ochib berilgan;

asardagi tarixiy toponimlar: oykonimlar, xoronimlar, oronimlar, drimonimlar, gidronimlarning lisoniy tahlili berilgan;

“Boburnoma”dagi toponimlarning statistikasi aniqlanib, lug'ati tuzilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi tahlilga tortilgan materiallar o'zbek tili tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda, xulosalar qilish imkonini berganligi, asosiligi, metodologik mukammalligi, qo'yilgan masalalarning aniqligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya materiallari va ilmiy natijalari jahon, jumladan, o'zbek tili toponimikasini tarixiy joy nomlarining leksik-semantik va funksional xususiyatlari haqidagi yangi ilmiy qarashlar bilan boyitishda muhim nazariy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, uning materiallari, natija va xulosalari dunyo, xususan, o'zbek va rus tillari toponimikasiga oid darslik va qo'llanmalar yozishda, oliy o'quv yurtlarida toponimika bo'yicha maxsus kurslar o'tishda, toponimik lug'atlar tuzishda manba vazifasini bajaradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Boburning “Boburnoma” asaridagi toponimlarning tadqiqi bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

Boburning “Boburnoma” asarida qo'llangan toponimlarning badiiy, ilmiy, xalqona talqinlari, tarixiy va zamonaviy variantlari diaxron hamda sinxron aspektdagi tadqiqiga doir tahlil va xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2023-2024-yillarda bajarilgan AL-662205561 raqamli “Alisher Navoiy mualliflik korpusini yaratish” (“Xazoyin ul-maoniy” kulliyotidagi g'azallar asosida) mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada mualliflik korpusi nazariy ma'lumotlar bazasini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 30-sentabrdagi 01/4-4611-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, mualliflik korpusi nazariy ma'lumotlar bazasi toponimik birliklarning til tizimidagi o'rni, lisoniy xususiyatlariga oid nazariy ma'lumotlar bilan boyitilgan;

jamiyat va til, joy (obyekt) va nom uyg'unligi, bog'liqligi tamoyilida amalga oshirilgan Boburning “Boburnoma” asaridagi Farg'ona vodiysi, Afg'oniston, Hindiston tarixiy toponimlarining leksik-semantik, etimologik, nominatsion-motivatsion xususiyatlariga doir tahlil va xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022-2024-yillarda bajarilgan IL-402104209 raqamli “Axborot qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o'zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihada o'zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori ma'lumotlar bazasini yaratishda

foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 30-sentabrdagi 01/4-4615-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, morfologik analizator ma'lumotlar bazasi toponimik birliklarning til tizimidagi o'rni, lisoniy xususiyatlariga oid nazariy ma'lumotlar bilan boyishiga erishilgan;

asarda qo'llangan tarixiy, turkiy toponimlarni leksik-semantik, yasali xususiyatlari va variantlari tahlili, oykonimlarni nomlanish motivlarini aniqlash, sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlarini ochish vazifalariga doir ilmiy xulosalaridan 2024-2025-yillarda O'zMTRK "O'zbekiston-24" ijodiy birlashmasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanalining "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "O'zbekiston yoshlari" "G'azal bo'stoni" eshittirishlarining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. Mazkur eshittirishlarda muallifning Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning "Boburnoma" asarida qo'llangan, tavsiflangan va tasvirlangan toponimlar (joy nomlari)ning badiiy, ilmiy, xalqona talqinlari, tarixiy va zamonaviy variantlariga doir tilshunoslik va geografiya fanlari integratsiyasida berilgan ilmiy tahlil va xulosalar bilan boyitilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasining "O'zbekiston" teleradio kanali davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 31-oktabrdagi 05-09-1719-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, tinglovchilarning tarixiy joy nomlariga doir bilim va tasavvurlari boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari jami 8 ta, jumladan, 5 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 23 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 15 ta (8 ta respublika hamda 7 ta xorijiy) maqola nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilova tarzida berilgan toponimlar lug'atidan iborat bo'lib, 146 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy etish, nashr qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **"O'zbek tili tarixiy toponimiyasining manbalari va nazariy masalalari"** nomli birinchi bobida toponimikaga oid tarixiy manbalar va ularning nazariy masalalari yoritilgan.

Bobning 1-bo'limida **"Tarixiy toponim va tarixiy toponimiya talqini"** masalalari yoritilgan.

H.Hasanov ta'kidlaganidek, yerning ham tili bor. Yerning tili – joy nomlaridir.¹⁰ Joy nomlari xalqning o'tmishi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, etnomadaniy

¹⁰ Хасанов Х. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – Б. 3.

jarayonlari haqida soʻzlaydi, til birligi sifatida toponim deb yuritiladi. Toponim – yer yuzasida joylashgan tabiiy-geografik va sunʼiy (inson yaratgan) obyektlarning atoqli oti. Toponimlar manzilning nomigina emas, balki tarixiy, lingvistik, geografik, sotsiolingvistik maʼlumot tashuvchi birliklardir. Dastlabki toponimlar oddiy turdosh otlardan farq qilmaydigan sodda nomlar boʻlsa-da, keyinchalik atrof-muhit haqida tasavvurlar kengayib, bir togʻni ikkinchisidan, bir buloqni boshqasidan farqlash zaruriyati tugʻildi. Ijtimoiy ong rivojlangan sari tushunchalar soni ortib geografik nomlar soni ham koʻpayib bordi. Ammo hali yozuv shakllanmaganligi sababli ibtidoiy zamondagi geografik nomlar bizgacha yetib kelmagan.

Joy nomlarining shakli ham, talaffuzi ham oʻzgarib boradi va nihoyat nomnishonsiz yoʻqoladi. Har bir toponimning umri turlicha boʻladi. Baʼzi bir toponimlar bir necha oʻn yil yashasa, boshqasi asrlar mobaynida ham tildan tilga oʻtaveradi. Biz bunday uzoq davrdan beri saqlanib kelayotgan joy nomlarini tarixiy toponimlar deb ataymiz.

Tarixiy toponimlar // tarixiy joy nomlari – 1. Oʻtmish davrlarga mansub boʻlgan toponimlar. 2. Isteʼmoldan chiqib tarix mulkiga aylangan toponimlar. 3. Oʻtmishga oid yozma yodgorliklar tilida saqlanib qolgan joy nomlari.¹¹

Maʼlum hududdagi va muayyan davrdagi tarixiy toponimlarning yigʻindisi tarixiy toponimiya deb ataladi. Masalan, *Axsi // Axsikent, Bop // Pop, Xoʻqand // Qoʻqon, Margʻinon // Margʻilon* (Fargʻona vodiysi tarixiy toponimlari) kabi.

Oʻrta Osiyo va uning geografik nomlari toʻgʻrisidagi eng qadimgi maʼlumotlar zardushtiylilik dinining muqaddas kitobi “Avesto”da uchraydi. “Avesto”ning turli qismlari qadimgi geografik tushunchalar – daryolar, togʻlar, koʻllarning nomlari, qadimgi mamlakatlar roʻyxati, hududiy, etnik qabilalar va viloyatlarning nomlari kabi tarixiy toponimlarni oʻz ichiga oladi. “Avesto”da Oʻrta Osiyo viloyatlarining eng qadimgi nomlari haqida ham, xususan, Yasnaning 3-kitobi va Videvdatning 1-kitobida: *Porutu, Iskata, Mouru, Gova, Sugʻda, Xvarizam* kabi tarixiy toponimlar kuzatiladi. Shuningdek, “Avesto”da yana bir keng daryo *Ranxa* ham eslatiladi. Baʼzi olimlarning fikricha, bu *Sirdaryodir*. Qadimgi Yunon olimlarining maʼlumotlariga koʻra, esa skiflar tilida *Ra* bu *Volgadir*.¹²

Antik dunyo olimlarining asarlarida Oʻrta Osiyo, jumladan, Oʻzbekistonda bir qancha nomlar, chunonchi, *Girkand* dengizi, *Araks* (*Amudaryo*), *Oks* (*Oksos – Amudaryo*), *Xorasmiya* (*Xorazm*) *shahri*, *Qangʻ* (*Kangxa, Qanguy*) davlati, *Yaksart* (*Sirdaryoning eng qadimiy mahalliy nomi*), *Marakand* (*Samarqand*), *Politimet* (*Zarafshon*) va boshqalar tilga olingan.¹³

Markaziy Osiyoning XIV-XV asrlarga xos tarixiy joy nomlari oʻsha davrda yozilgan tarixiy geografik asarlardan ham oʻrin olgan boʻlib, ular koʻproq Amir Temur va temuriylar saltanati voqeliklari bayonida aks etgan. Nizomiddin Shomiyning “Zafarnoma”, Hofizi Abruning “Zayli Zafarnomayi Shomiy”, “Geografiya” va “Zubdat at-tavorixi Boysungʻuriy”, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning

¹¹ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изохли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 73.

¹² Madrahimov Z. Tarixiy toponimika. – Toshkent: Navroʻz, 2017. – B. 15.

¹³ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: Oʻzbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 43.

“Zafarnoma”, Abdurazzoq Samarqandiyning “Matla’i sa’dayn”, Mirzo Haydarning “Tarixi Rashidiy” asarlari Markaziy Osiyoning Amir Temur va temuriylar saltanati davri tarixiy toponimiyasining muhim manbalaridir.¹⁴

Xullas, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy va Nizomiddin Shomiyning “Zafarnoma”lari, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Narshaxiyning “Buxoro tarixi”, “Hudud ul-olam”, ayniqsa, Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning “Boburnoma” asarlari tarixiy toponimiyaning benazir manbalaridir.

Bobning ikkinchi bo‘limida **“Boburnoma” – tarixiy toponimiyaning noyob manbasi**” ekanligi, joy nomlarining etimologiyasi, statistikasi, tarixiy, kitobiy va mahalliy xalq tilidagi variantlari haqida batafsil ma’lumotlar berilgan.

“Boburnoma” muallifning nomini butun dunyoga tanitgan qomusiy shoh asar bo‘lib, tarixiy toponimiyaning o‘rganishda noyob manba hisoblanadi. Asarda XV–XVI asr geografik makoni keng qamrovli tarzda yoritilgan bo‘lib, Markaziy Osiyo, Afg‘oniston va Hindiston o‘lkasi toponimiyasiga oid qimmatli ma’lumotlar bor.

“Boburnoma” eski o‘zbek tilida yozilgan tarixiy (memuar) shakldagi asar bo‘lib, unda temuriylar davlati tarixining XV asr oxirgi choragi va XVI asr boshlariga oid, shuningdek, boburiylar hukmdorligining XVI asr birinchi choragi voqealaridan hikoya qilinadi.

Asar boshqa ko‘plab sohalar bilan bir qatorda tarixiy onomastik birliklarni o‘rganishda eng bebaho tarixiy manbalardan biridir. Bobur asarda alohida sinchkovlik, mas’uliyat bilan joy nomlarining etimologiyasi, geografik joylashuvi, tarixiy, kitobiy va mahalliy xalq tilidagi variantlari haqida ham batafsil ma’lumotlar beradi.

“Boburnoma”da joy nomlari ma’lum bir tartibda tasvirlangan. Birinchi, joyning geografik joylashuvi ko‘rsatilgan, keyin iqlimi, qishloq xo‘jaligi, tabiati, nabototi, hayvonoti va aholisi ta’riflangan. Keyin tuman va qishloqlari birma-bir qayd etilib, so‘ngi qisqacha yakunlangan. Bu tamoyil joylarning xususiyatlariga qarab ba’zan o‘zgargan, ammo toponimlar izohi va talqinida yetakchi hisoblangan. Asarning ilmiy-tanqidiy matnini yaratgan Eyji Mano bejizga uni ma’lumotlar xazinasini deb atamagan edi. Asarda juda ko‘p onomastik materiallar jamlangan bo‘lib, asarda keltirilgan toponimlarning miqdori haqidagi mutaxassislarining fikrlari bir-biridan jiddiy farq qiladi. Chunonchi, H.Hasanovning ta’kidlashicha, “Boburnoma”da 1000 ga yaqin geografik nom tilga olingan.¹⁵ R.Rasulov asarda 1000 dan ortiq geografik nomlar uchraydi, deydi. T.Nafasov esa 1100 dan ortiq joy nomi qayd etilganini yozadi.¹⁶ S.Hasanov 1261 ta¹⁷, Z.Xolmanova 1253 ta¹⁸, M.Mo‘minovada ham 1253 ta toponim¹⁹ uchrashi qayd etilgan.

Biz yuqoridagi manbalarga asoslangan holda shuni aniqladikki, asarda jami 1154 ta toponim, shundan: 17 ta xoronim, 709 ta oykonim, 134 ta gidronim, 125 ta

¹⁴ Бўриев О. Темурийлар даври ёзма манбаларида Марказий Осиё тарихий географияси. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2017. – Б. 282.

¹⁵ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 308.

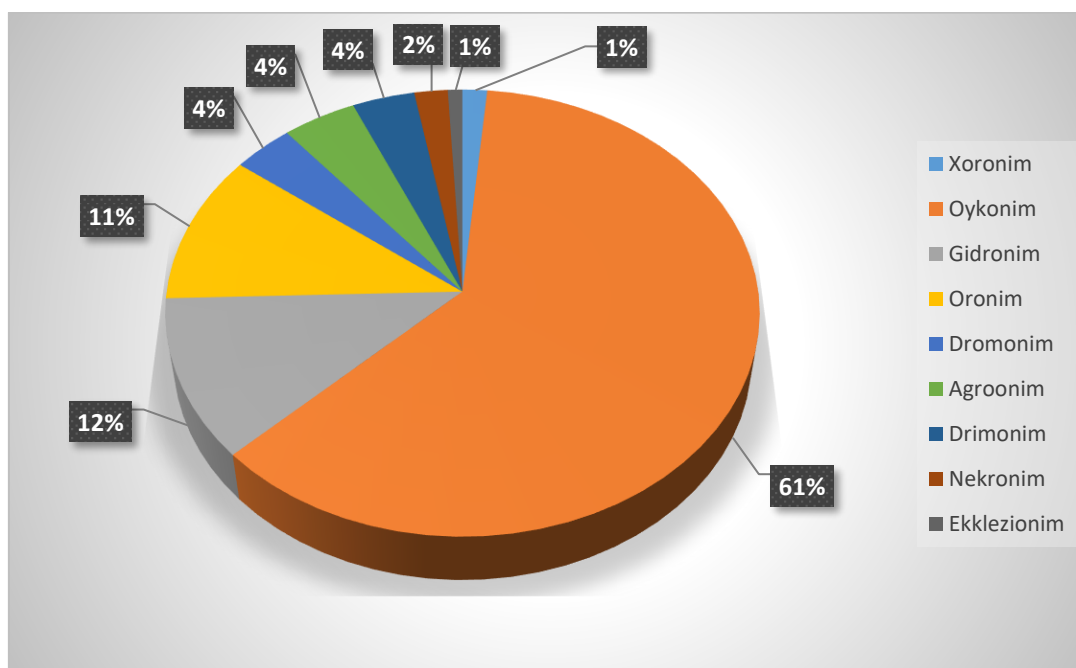
¹⁶ Abdullayeva M. “Boburnoma”da tarixiy shaxslar talqini. – Boku, 2018. – B. 134.

¹⁷ Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2002. – Б. 296.

¹⁸ Холманова З.Т. “Бобурнома” лексикаси тадқиқи: Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 16.

¹⁹ Муминова М. “Бобурнома” матни таржималарида антропоним ва топонимларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Андижон, 2021. – 135 б.

oronim, 42 ta dromonim, 43 ta drimonim, 51 ta agroonim, 23 ta nekronim, 10 ta ekklezionim qayd etilgan.



1-rasm. “Boburnoma”dagi toponimlar statistikasi

Biz aniqlagan toponimlar miqdori mutaxassislarnikidan biroz farq qiladi. Bu farqlarni quyidagicha izohlash mumkin:

asarda bir obyekt bir necha nom bilan atalgan. Masalan, *Andijon rudi* – *Andijon suvi*, *Andijon qal’asi* – *Andijon qo’rg’oni*, *Xuroson mamoliki* – *Xuroson saltanati*, *Hinduston mamlakati* – *Hinduston mamoliki* kabi. Biz shunday toponimlarni umumlashtirib bir toponim hisobladik;

asarda qayd etilgan toponimlarning variantlarini ham bir nom sifatida oldik: *Xuroson* – *Xurosonot*, *Hinduston* – *Hindustonot* kabi.

Boburning o’ziga xos uslubidan biri shundaki, u toponimlar tasvirida qiyosiy usuldan unumli foydalangan: turli joylar iqlimi, relyefi, aholisi va boshqa xususiyatlari jihatdan solishtirilgan. Chunonchi, Farg’ona viloyati tarkibidagi O’sh bilan Koson shaharlari havosini taqqoslab: *Safo va havoda O’sh bila Koson elining o’xshashligi bor*²⁰ deb yozgan. Shuningdek, Samarqand shahrini Kobul bilan taqqoslagan; bizning o’lkalarda ...*G’azni va Xorazm sovuqluq bila mashhurdur, nechukkim, Iroqayn va Ozarbayjonda Sultoniya bilan Tabriz sovuqliq bila shuhrati bor*. (114-b.) Darhaqiqat, qishda Xorazm O’zbekistonning eng sovuq hududi hisoblanadi. G’azni ham tevarak-atrofi ochiq, yalang yerda joylashgan. Sultoniya Eronning shimolidagi, tog’ etagidagi shahar bo’lib, dengiz sathidan 1800 m balandda joylashgan; qishi juda sovuq va yozi salqindir.²¹

“Boburnoma” – tarixiy toponimiyaning noyob namunasi ekanligiga dalillardan biri shuki, asarda qo’shnomli, ko’pnomli obyektlarning ham qayd etilganidadir.

²⁰ Barcha misollar quyidagi manbadan olingan, keyingi o’rinlarda kitobning sahifasini qayd etish bilan kifoyalanamiz: Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2002. – 336 б. + 36 б.

²¹ Ҳасанов Ҳ. Сайёҳ олимлар. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1981. – Б. 196.

Toponimik makro va mikroko‘lamning xususiyatlaridan biri – obyektning bir vaqtning o‘zida birdan ortiq nomga – qo‘shnomga ega bo‘lishi tashkil qiladi. Ba’zi hollarda geografik obyektlarni xalq tilida eski va yangi nomi bilan atash mavjud.

Qo‘shnomlilikka yaqin turadigan hodisalardan biri ko‘pnomlilikdir. H.Hasanov o‘z ishlarida mana shunday nomlarga to‘xtalgan. Ko‘pnomlilik qo‘shnomlilik hodisasiga yaqin turadi, ammo qo‘shnomlilik va ko‘pnomlilik paydo bo‘lishi vaqti (davri)ga ko‘ra farqlanadi. *Qo‘shnom* bitta obyekt yoki shaxsning aynan bir vaqtdagi birdan ortiq nomi bo‘lsa, *ko‘pnomlilik* biror obyektning turli davrlarda paydo bo‘lgan bir necha nomlaridir.

Asardagi polionim toponimlarni quyida guruhlarga ajratish mumkin:

1. Oykonomlar: *Yangi // Tarozkent, Nasaf // Naxshab, Kesh // Shahrisabz* kabi.
2. Gidronimlar: *Sayhun // Xo‘jand suyi, Konigil // Obirahmat*.
3. Oronimlar: *Qahlug‘ // Darbandi Ohanin, Hindukush // Savalak Parbat*.

Bobning 3-bo‘limida **“Boburnoma” asaridagi toponimlarni diaxron va sinxron o‘rganishning ahamiyati** yoritilgan.

O‘zbek tili tarixiy toponimiyasini ilmiy tadqiq etishda diaxron va sinxron yondashuvlar uyg‘un qo‘llaniladi. Toponimlar tilshunoslikdagi eng barqaror birliklardan biri bo‘lib, ular ma‘lum bir joyning siyosiy-madaniy, etnik va lingvistik tarixini o‘zida aks ettiradi. Shuning uchun ham tarixiy toponimiyani har ikki aspektda o‘rganish ilmiy xulosalarning aniqligi va mukammalligini belgilaydi. Bu metodlar xalqning tarixiy xotirasi, til taraqqiyoti va shuningdek, toponimlarning hozirgi zamondagi xususiyatlarini ilmiy asosda yoritib beradi. O‘zbek tili tarixiy toponimiyasini diaxron o‘rganish toponimlarning vujudga kelishi, shakllanishi va tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Toponimlarni diaxron aspektda o‘rganishda diaxron tadqiqot metodi muhim hisoblanadi. Diaxron tadqiqot metodi – tarixiy metod bo‘lib, tarixan tashkil topganligi bilan qo‘llanishiga ko‘ra, uzoq o‘tmish bilan bog‘lanishiga ko‘ra o‘ziga xosdir, ularda vaqt, zamon belgisi mezon vazifasini o‘taydi.²² O‘zbek tili tarixiy toponimiyasini diaxron aspektda o‘rganishda tasviriy, qiyosiy-tarixiy, chog‘ishtirish, tipologik metodlardan foydalaniladi.

Toponimlarni zamonaviy o‘rganishda sinxron tadqiqot metodlari muhim hisoblanadi. Bu metodlar diaxron metodlardan paydo bo‘lishiga, yaratilishiga ko‘ra, vaqt jihatdan zamonaviyligi, yangiligi, XIX – XXI asrlarda shakllanganligi, hozirda amaliyotda faol qo‘llanilayotganligi bilan farq qiladi. Ularga distributiv tahlil, statistik tahlil, transformatsion tahlil, komponent tahlil, valentlik tahlil, eksperimental tahlil, avtomatik tahlil metodlari kiradi.

Umumiy olganda, o‘zbek tili tarixiy toponimiyasini diaxron va sinxron o‘rganish toponimlarning tub, asl ma‘nosini aniqlashtirish, lingvistik kartalar tuzish orqali o‘zbek tilining boy ekanligini ko‘rsatish va tarixiy manbalarda saqlanib qolgan tarixiy toponimlarni asrab-avaylash hamda ularning shakllanish qonuniyatlarini ilmiy dalillashdan iboratdir.

O‘zbek tili tarixiy toponimiyasini noyob manbalaridan biri “Boburnoma”da Farg‘ona hududiga doir 101 ta, Samarqand hududiga doir 155 ta, Xuroson

²² Расулов Р. Умумий тилшунослик. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 259.

hududiga doir 33 ta nomlarning aksariyati hamon o'sha davrdagi kabi yoziladi va talaffuz etiladi: *Koson, Karnon, Sang, Pop, Isfara, O'sh, Namangan, Andijon, Qo'shtegirmon, Farg'ona, So'x, Samarqand, Buxoro, G'ijduvon, Miyonko'l, Piskent, Urganch, Sangzor, Shahrisabz, Qarshi, Xorazm, Hashtiyak* kabi.

Asarda qayd etilgan ba'zi toponimlar esa qisman shakliy o'zgarish bilan yetib kelgan: *Kandibodom – Konibodom, Rushdon – Rishton, Marg'inon – Marg'ilon, Xo'qon – Qo'qon, Qubo – Quva, Chir suyi – Chirchiq daryosi, Siyohob (Qorasuv, Obi Rahmat) – Siyob, Toshkand – Toshkent, Dizak – Jizzax, Urg'ut – Urgut, Tirmiz – Termiz, Karmina – Karmana, Sapon – Sufon, G'avo – G'ova* kabi.

Asardagi bir qancha joy nomlari esa bugungi kunda butunlay boshqa nom bilan ataladi: *Xo'jand suyi, Sayxun daryosi – Sirdaryo, Axsi suyi – Kosonsoy, Ko'hak suyi – Zarafshon, Ilamish daryo – Qoradaryo, Karnon soyi – G'ova soy, Baroko'h – Sulaymon tog'i, Mevag'ul – Mo'g'ul tog'i, Hodarvesh – Qaroqchiquim, Qayroqum cho'li, Itmak doboni – Taxtaqoracha, Pushtayi Ko'hak – Cho'pon ota* kabi.

“Boburnoma” asaridagi toponimlar talqini va toponimik birliklarning lingvogeografik xususiyatlari nomli 2-bobda Boburning toponimik talqinlari va oykonimik, gidronimik indikatorlarning lingvogeografik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

Bobning 1-bo'limida **“Boburning toponimik merosi va talqinlari”** yoritilgan.

Asarda Bobur tili bilan aytganda, 27 ta toponimning *vajhi tasmiyasi* (etimologiyasi) qayd etilgan. Toponimik birliklar XV-XVI asrga xos talaffuz va imloda berilgan. Bobur o'sha davrda faol qo'llangan turkcha, forsha, mo'g'ulcha, hindcha toponimlarga juda qiziqqan, o'rgangan va ularning etimologiyasi hamda ma'nosini o'quvchiga yetkazishga harakat qilgan. Shu boisdan asar toponimlarning etimologik izohi va talqinlariga juda boy.

Olimning toponimiyaga doir ilmiy merosi quyidagi jihatlari bilan tavsiflanadi:

1. Bobur *Qarshi, Kashmir, Lamg'onot, Ko'hi Safid, Hodarvesh, Seyoron, Ko'hi Jud, Masjidi Laqlaqi, Chinnixona* kabi polisonim, komonim, urbonim, ekklezionim kabi toponimik birliklarning ilmiy va xalqona etimologiyasini qayd etadi.

2. Olim tarixiy toponimlarning fonetik, leksik, grammatik, dialektal (sheva va lahjalarga xos) va adabiy variantlarini hamda ularning lisoniy tavsifini ham bergan.

3. Joy nomlarini tarix, geografiya, o'lkashunoslik fanlari nuqtayi nazaridan tavsiflaydi, ular bilan bog'liq tasviriy ifodalarni ham qayd etadi.

4. Geografik nomlar tarkibida faol qo'llangan toponimik indikatorlarning qiyosiy-etimologik, leksik-semantik izohini ham beradi va dalillaydi.

Bu jihatlar quyidagi toponimlar talqini, tahlili va tavsifida yorqin ko'rinadi:

Muallif toponimlar tavsifida obyektning geografik xususiyatlari (o'simlik dunyosi, tabiati, iqlimi)ga e'tibor qaratgan. Farg'ona viloyati tasvirida *Konibodom* shahrini alohida tasvirlab, bu shaharchaning nomlanishini quyidagicha sharhlaydi: *Muning tavobiidin Kandibodomdur. Agarchi qasaba emas, yaxshig'ina qasabachadur. Bodomni yaxshi bo'lur. Bu jihatdin bu ismg'a mavsumdur. Xurmuz va Hindustong'a tamom muning bodomi borur.* (36-b.)

Tabiiy omillar motivatsiyasi asosida hosil qilingan aholi manzillarining nomlari fitooykonimlar guruhiga kiradi. Demak, *Kandibodom* – fitooykonim. Bu aholi manzilining nomlanishiga undagi tabiiy muhit (bodomning yaxshi bo‘lishi) sabab bo‘lgan. Hozirgi kunda bu hudud Tojikiston Respublikasi Sug‘d viloyatiga qarashli bo‘lib, aynan *Konibodom* deb ataladi. Mahalliy aholining fikriga ko‘ra, *Konibodom* oykonimi ikki qismdan: *kon* va *bodom* so‘zlaridan tarkib topgan bo‘lib, *bodom koni* ma’nosini bildiradi. Aslida mazkur oykonimning birinchi qismidagi *kon* formanti *ko‘p*, *mo‘l*, *serob* ma’nosiga hech aloqasi yo‘qligini, aslida *kand* toponimik indikator bo‘lib, *shahar* ma’nosida qo‘llangan va *Kandibodom* oykonimi *bodom shahri* yoki *bodomli shahar* ma’nosini anglatadi. Oykonimning asl etimoni Boburning izohlaridan yorqin anglashiladi.

Ko‘li mag‘ok – Samarqanddan taxminan 2 km masofadagi joy nomi. Bobur bu hududning nomlanishiga geografik joylashuvi asos bo‘lganligini ta’kidlaydi: *Yana bir Ko‘li mag‘ok o‘langidur... Bir yonida bir ulug‘ ko‘l voqi bo‘lubtur, bu jihattin Ko‘li mag‘ok o‘langi derlar.* (61-b.)

Mag‘ok – 1. Chuqurlik, teshik, 2. Pastlik joy.²³ Demak bu chuqurlik, pastlik joy ko‘l yonida joylashganligi uchun *Ko‘li mag‘ok* atalgan.

Bobur toponimik rivoyatlarni ham alohida e’tibor bilan keltirgan. *Hodarvesh*, *Takasekretku*, *Xoja Seyoron* toponimlari tasvirida bunga o‘zimiz guvoh bo‘lamiz

Boburning mohir toponimist ekanligiga yana bir dalil u o‘zi bunyod etgan maskanlarga mutanosib nomlar bera olgan. Jumladan, *Nazargoh* – G‘azni yaqinidagi Xoja Basta kentidagi Tutum darada bir tepalik ustida bunyod etilgan bog‘ bo‘lib, u kechik ro‘parasiga tushganligi va o‘ziga tortadigan joy bo‘lganligi bois Bobur uni *Nazargoh* deb ataganini qayd etgan: *Guzargohning muqobalasida tushgan uchun va yaxshi maddi nazari bor uchun, “Nazargoh”g‘a mavsum bo‘lib edi...* (250-b.)

Bobning 2-bo‘limida **“Asardagi oykonimik indikatorlarning tarqalish areallari va lingvogeografik tahlili”** yoritilgan.

Lingvistik geografiya (lotincha *lingua* – til va *geographie* so‘zlaridan olingan) tilshunoslik fanining har bir alohida til hodisasi tarqalish chegarasini aniqlaydigan sohasi bo‘lib, uning ham asosiy tekshirish obyekti dialektologiya singari dialekt hisoblanadi. Chunki dialekt tarixan tarkib topgan territorial birlikdir.

Dialekt deganda umumxalq tili bilan, ko‘proq adabiy til bilan chog‘ishtiriladigan mahalliy til birligi tushuniladi. Lingvogeografiyada dialektlar va shevalar chegarasi butunicha aniqlanadi, ayrim fonetik, leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarning joylashish o‘rni belgilanadi.²⁴

Lingvogeografiya bilan dialektologiya makon va zamon faktorlariga turlicha munosabatda bo‘lsa-da, makon faktori lingvogeografiyada ham, dialektologiyada ham bir xil ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, terrioriya faktori lingvogeografiyaning asosini tashkil qiladi.²⁵

Lingvogeografik yondashuv asosida toponimlarning qadimiy qatlamlari, variantlari oydinlashadi. Masalan, “Boburnoma”dagi *tuman*, *o‘rchin*, *pargana* kabi

²³ Алишер Навоий асарлари тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – II т. – Б. 283.

²⁴ Шерматов А. Лингвистик география нима? – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б. 6-7.

²⁵ Нурмонов А., Йўлдошев Б. Тилшунослик ва табиий фанлар. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2001. – Б. 143-144.

oykonimik indikatorlarning qo'llanilish areallari davr ma'muriy-hududiy bo'linish tizimining lingvogeografik o'ziga xosligini namoyon etadi. Bobur Kobul viloyati tasvirida *tuman* Andijon va Qoshg'ar lahjasida *o'rchin*, hind tilida *pargana* deyilishini ta'kidlab o'tadi: *Samarqand va Buxoro va yana bu navohida viloyatchalarnikim, bir ulug' viloyat taxtida bo'lg'ay, tuman derlar. Va Andijon va Koshg'ar va ul orada o'rchin va Hindustonda pargana derlar.* (109-b.) Bu parcha toponimlarning hududiy terminologik farqlarini ko'rsatadi. Bobur uch xil hududda (Movarounnahr, Farg'ona va Hindiston) bir xil ma'noga ega ma'muriy-hududiy birliklarning turlicha nomlanishini qayd etgan. Bu hol hududlar orasidagi til, madaniyat va siyosiy tizim tafovutlarini yoritadi, til va ma'muriy atamalarning geografik tarqalish qonuniyatini ifodalovchi muhim lingvogeografik faktdir. Biz bu fakt orqali toponimlarning qaysi hudud nomini ifodalashini osongina aniqlab olishimiz mumkin.

“Boburnoma” asarining kompozitsion tuzilishi klassik adabiyotlarda kuzatiladigan an'anaviy bob, fasl, bo'lim kabi qismlardan farq qilib, muallif hayot yo'lining ma'lum bir geografik makonlar nomi, toponimlar, bilan bog'liq holda tasvirlanishi bilan alohida ajralib turadi. Asarda bo'limlarning *Farg'ona*, *Kobul* va *Hindiston* kabi toponimlar orqali nomlanishi matnda lingvogeografik qatlamni shakllantirib, har bir hududga xos leksik-semantik birliklarning ifodalanishiga asos bo'ladi.

Boburnoma” asarida lingvogeografik kuzatishlarning ilk kurtaklarini *Lamg'on*, *Kashmir*, *G'urband*, *Hayatiy po'l* kabi toponimlarga berilgan izohlarda ham uchratamiz. Ma'lumki, jonli tildagi har bir lingvistik jarayon o'zining tarqalish chegarasiga, o'z hududiga ega. Masalan, Bobur asarda Alishang tumanidagi aholining lamg'oniy tilida so'zlashishini va ular *k* tovushi o'rniga *g'* talaffuz qilishlarini ta'kidlaydi. Lamg'oniy tiliga xos unurni tarqalish chegarasini Alishang tumani bilan belgilab, Lamg'on toponimiyasini izohlaydi. Bobur bu el tilini mulohaza qilib quyidagicha keltiradi: *Hazrati Nuh payg'ambarning otasi Mehtar Lomning qabri Alishang tumanidadur. Ba'zi tarixta Mehtar Lomni Lamak, Lamkon debturlar. Ul elni heyli muloha qilibturkim, ba'zi mahal “kof” o'runig'a “g'ayn” talaffuz qilurlar, bu jihattin g'olibo bu viloyatni Lamg'on debturlar.* (110-b.)

“Boburnoma” asarida tasvirlangan oykonimlarni kuzatar ekanmiz, ular tarkibida *kat*, *kent*, *kand* indikatorlari keng qo'llanganligini guvohi bo'lamiz. Indikatorlardan biri *kat* – *shahar* degan ma'noni bildiradi. Bu terminga Mahmud Koshg'ariyning “Devonu lug'otit turk” asarida ham izoh berilgan. V.V.Bartoldning fikricha, *kat* (*kand*) sug'd tiliga mansub so'z bo'lib, dastlab, *uy*, *yashash manzili* degan ma'noni anglatgan va keyinchalik turkiy tillarga o'zlashgan. Olimlar *kat* (*kass*) va *kent* (*kand*) aslida sug'dcha bir so'zning sheva shakllari ekanligini aniqlashgan.²⁶ Asarda yuqoridagi indikatorlar bilan hosil qilingan 10 ta oykonim (*Axsikat* (*Axsi*), *Banokat* (*Shohruhiya*), *Navkand*, *Piskent* (*Bishkent*), *Dahkat*, *Yorkand*, *Lotkand*, *Toshkand*, *Fanokat*, *Farkat*) va 1 ta dromonim (*Archakent* yo'li) hamda 1 ta oronim (*Yettikent tog'lari*) keltirilgan. Demak, Bobur davrida ham bu indikatorlar bilan yasalgan toponimlar ancha faol bo'lgan.

²⁶ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 31.

E.M.Murzayev *kat* terminining hind-yevropa, fin-ugor, turk va mo'g'ul tillarida bir qancha variantlari borligini qayd etgan.²⁷

Asarda *kat*, *kent*, *kand* indikatorlarining hindcha varianti *pur* termini, asosan, Hindiston, qisman Kobul (Afg'oniston) hududidagi oykonimlar tarkibida faol qo'llanganligini guvohi bo'lamiz. Memuarda jami 21 ta Hindiston hududidagi *pur* indikatorli oykonimlar: *Abapur*, *Burhonpur*, *Bujpur*, *Bahlo'lpur*, *Dipalpur*, *Dahpur*, *Diydapur*, *Do'lpur*, *Jo'npur*, *Manikpur*, *Nanupur*, *Odampur*, *Piro'zpur*, *Sultonpur*, *Sarangpur*, *Ratanbo'r* (*Qozon bosmasida Ratanpur*) *Sekandarpur*, *Udaypur* (*Dungarpur*), *Fatxpur*, *G'ozipur*, *Hojipur* va 1 ta Kobuldagi *Odinapur* tilga olingan. Bugungi kunda ham *pur* bilan yasalgan oykonimlar mavjud bo'lib, V.A.Juchkevichning fikricha, Hindiston xaritasida *pur* indikatorli 500 dan ortiq shahar nomi mavjud.²⁸

Pur indikator qadimgi Aryan madaniyatining muqaddas tili bo'lgan sanskrit tilida *shahar* va *qal'a* degan ma'nolarni anglatib, u sanskrit tilidagi *pura* so'zidan olingan.

Hind shaharlari nomidagi *pur* faqatgina lingvistik unsur emas, bu mamlakatning boy o'tmishi bilan bog'liqdir. V.P. Lemtyugovanning fikricha, turar joy nomi nafaqat til va geografiya, balki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tarix haqida ham so'zlaydi. Hindiston shaharlarini o'rganar ekanmiz, ular tarkibidagi *pur* ma'lum ma'noda har bir joy haqida noyob hikoyalar so'zlaydi. Jumladan: *Pahorxonni bosib Laho'r va Dipalpurii fath qilg'ai yili keyla kelturub, ekturub edim, sabz bo'lub edi*. (110-b) *Dipalpur* buyuk tarixiy o'tmishga ega va juda qadimiy shahardir. U hozirgi Pokistonning Panjob viloyatida, Ravi daryosi bo'yida joylashgan, 2000 yillik tarixga ega shahar.²⁹ Ko'pgina *pur* indikatorli shaharlarga qirollar tomonidan nom berilgan. Ular ko'pincha qirollik nomlariga *pur* so'zini qo'shib yangi nomlar (oykonimlar) hosil qilishgan. Masalan, *Dipalpur* so'zma so'z tarjimada "Dipa shahri" bo'lib, uning asoschisi Paramara sulolasi hukmdori Raja Depa Chand Bhatti (hukmronlik qilgan 1216-1240) sharafiga nomlangan.

Bobning 2.3-bo'limida **"Asardagi gidronimik indikatorlarning tarqalish areallari va lingvogeografik xususiyatlari"** yoritilgan.

"Boburnoma" asari nafaqat memuar, tarixiy asar, balki lingvistik va geografik birliklar manbasi hamdir. Asarda uchraydigan toponimlar, ayniqsa, gidronimlar (suv obyektlarining atoqli oti)³⁰ obyektlarning tarixiy-geografik jihatlarini tadqiq etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Asarda jami 134 ta Movarounnahr, Afg'oniston, Hindiston hududidagi gidronim keltirilgan bo'lib, ular *su* (43 ta), *daryo* (22 ta), *suv* (21 ta), *rud* (11 ta), *guzar* (10 ta), *ko'prik* (5 ta), *ob* (4 ta), *band* (4 ta), *soy* (2 ta), *ko'l* (2 ta), *ariq* (2 ta), *havz* (2 ta), *chashma* (2 ta), *kechik* (2 ta) kabi gidronimik indikatorlar bilan qo'llangan. Biz "Boburnoma"da muallif tilga olgan, izohlagan, tavsiflagan suv obyektlari tarkibidagi gidronimik indikatorlarni lingvogeografik nuqtayi nazardan o'rgandik. Chunki indikatorlar obyektni shunchaki ifodalab kelmaydi, balki u haqidagi muayyan qo'shimcha axborotlarni

²⁷ Hakimov Q. Toponimika. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2016. – B. 56.

²⁸ Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика. – Минск: Вышэйш школа, 1968. – Б. 309.

²⁹ Бобур энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2014. – Б. 225.

³⁰ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 25.

ham berish xususiyatiga ega. Bu qaysidir ma'noda toponimlar va toponimik indikatorlarni lingvogeografik tavsiflashni imkonini beradi.

Asarda eng ko'p qo'llangan turkiycha *su* // *suy* // *suv* indikator – *suv* ma'nosini bildirib, *tabiiy suyuqlik*; *daryo*, *soy* ma'nolarida qo'llangan. Shuningdek, asardagi *su* // *suv* // *suy*, *rud*, *daryo* kabi gidronimik indikatorlar bir umumiy ma'noda *yer osti va yer usti suvlaridan hosil bo'ladigan katta oqar suvlarni* anglatgan. Biz buni quyidagi gidronimlar misolida ko'ramiz: *Andijon rud* // *Andijon suyi*, *G'azni rud* // *G'azni suyi*, *Saru suv* // *Saru daryo*, *Chandoval suv* // *Chandoval rudi*, *Gang suv* // *Gang daryo*, *So'n suv* // *So'n suyi* kabi.

Asarda *su* gidronimik indikator bilan 43 ta gidronim qayd etilgan bo'lib, ular quyidagi hududlarda qo'llanilgan:

Toshkentda: *Chir suyi* kabi.

Farg'ona vodiysida: *Andijon suyi*, *Axsi suyi*, *Xo'jand suyi*, *Sang suyi* kabi.

Samarqandda: *Aris suyi*, *Darg'am suyi*, *Ko'hak suyi* kabi.

Afg'onistonda: *Andarob suyi*, *Bajavr suyi*, *Balxob suyi*, *Biyla suyi*, *Boro suyi*, *Buthaq suyi*, *Duoba suyi*, *Gulbahor suyi*, *Gurgon suyi*, *Istalif suyi*, *Kishm suyi*, *Ko'kcha suyi*, *Xatlon suyi*, *G'azni suyi*, *Chag'onsaroy suyi*, *Paravon suyi*, *Hirmand suyi* kabi.

Hindistonda: *Arind suyi*, *Bahat suyi*, *Betviy suyi*, *Arind suyi*, *Burxonpur suyi*, *Dehi Yaqub suyi*, *Gambir suyi*, *Go'yi suyi*, *Karmunas suyi*, *Kavariy suyi*, *Manas suyi*, *Panjkura*, *Sengar suyi*, *Suxon suyi*, *To's suyi*, *Gandak suyi*, *Gang suyi*, *So'n suyi* kabi.

Asarda *rud* gidronimik indikator ham faol qo'llangan. *Rud* // *ro'd* so'zi fors-tojikcha bo'lib, *soy*, *daryo* ma'nolarini anglatadi.³¹ Bu gidronimik indikator, asosan, fors-tojik tilli hududlarida faol qo'llangan. *Rud* indikator tarixan, asosan, Afg'oniston, qisman, shimoliy Hindiston mintaqalarida keng uchraydi. Chunki bu hududlar qadimdan fors-tojik tili arealiga kirgan. Chunonchi, "Boburnoma"da ham *rud* indikatorli 11 ta gidronim qayd etilgan bo'lib, shundan Afg'oniston hududida 7 ta (*Alangar rud*, *Bangash rud*, *Bichoq rud*, *Go'mal rud*, *Kamrud*, *Surx rud*, *G'azni rud*), Hindiston hududida esa 3 ta (*Xoja Xizr rud*, *Sanor rud* va *Chandoval rud*), Farg'ona hududida 1 ta *Andijon rud* keltirilgan.

Statistik tahlillar, Afg'oniston hududida *rud* indikatorli gidronimlarning miqdoran ko'pligi mintaqaning qadimdan fors-tojik til muhitida shakllanganligi, Bobur davrida ham shu tilda so'zlashganliklari gidronimlarda forsiy qatlamni saqlanib qolishiga sabab bo'lgan. Demak, *rud* indikator bu hududda tabiiy, ichki unsur sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Bobur asarda Afg'oniston hududida o'n bir, o'n ikki tilda so'zlashishganini va bu tillarning ichida forsiy til ham mavjudligini qayd etgan: *O'n bir-o'n ikki lafz bila Kobul viloyatida talaffuz qilurlar: arabiy, forsiy, turkiy, mo'g'uliy, hindiy, afg'oniy, pashoyi, parojiy, gabriy, barakiy, lamg'oniy. Muncha muxtalif aqvom va mug'oyir alfoz ma'lum emaskim, hech viloyatqa bo'lg'ay. O'n bir-o'n ikki lafz bila Kobul viloyatida talaffuz qilurlar: arabiy, forsiy, turkiy, mo'g'uliy, hindiy, afg'oniy, pashoyi, parojiy, gabriy, barakiy, lamg'oniy. Muncha muxtalif aqvom va mutag'oyiralfoz ma'lum emaskim, hech viloyatta bo'lg'ay.* (109-b.)

³¹ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 64.

Yuqoridagi fikrlar ham lingvogeografiyaga xos chizgilar bo‘lib, Bobur bu keltirgan ma’lumotlar orqali Afg‘oniston ko‘p tilli hudud ekanligini (*afg‘oniy, pashoyi, parojiy, gabriy, barakiy, lamg‘oniy*) isbotlaydi. U Kobuldan boshqa biror hududda bunchalik xilma-xil qavm va har turli tillarda so‘zlashuvchilar borligi ma’lum emasligini ta’kidlaydi. Shuning uchun, bu hududda gidronimlar tarkibida *suv* // *su* – turkiy, *rud* – forsiy indikatorlar erkin almashinib kelgan. Jumladan, asarda 21 ta *suv* indikatorli gidronimlar qayd etilgan bo‘lib, shundan 9 tasi Afg‘oniston hududidadir.

“Boburnoma” asarida qo‘llangan toponimlarning sotsiolingvistik va qiyosiy-tarixiy tadqiqi” nomli dissertatsiyaning 3-bobida toponimlar, topogidronimlar, oronimlar va drimonimlarning sotsiolingvistik tahlili berilgan.

Bobning 3.1-bo‘limida **“Boburnoma” asaridagi toponimlarning sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari**” yoritilgan.

Sotsiolingvistika – tilning ichki qurilishini o‘rganuvchi lingvistika va jamiyatshunoslik fanlari oraliq‘ida vujudga kelgan yangi fan. Shuning uchun bu fan til qurilishining ijtimoiy tomonini o‘rganadi.³² Til ijtimoiy hodisa bo‘lib, uning paydo bo‘lishi ham, rivoj topishi ham, muayyan davrda bajaradigan vazifasi ham jamiyat hayoti bilan uzviy bog‘liq. Shuningdek, yer yuzasida joylashgan tabiiy-geografik va sun‘iy (inson yaratgan) obyektlarning atoqli otlari – toponimlar jamiyat tarixining yorqin ko‘zgusidir. Tilning ijtimoiy tabiati qabila, elat va millat tarixini saqlovchi va to‘plovchi ekanligida namoyon bo‘ladi. Tarixiy to‘plash va saqlash – tilning kumullyativ, tarixiy tajriba va ma’lumotlarni ifodalash – kommunikativ vazifasi, ammo til ana shu vazifasi bilan jamiyatga xizmat qiladi, jamiyat ehtiyojini qondiradi. Hozirgi jamiyat oldingi jamiyat bilan bog‘liq o‘zini qiziqtirgan ma’lumotlarni ham tildan topadi.³³

Boburning “Boburnoma” asari nafaqat adabiy-badiiy, balki lingvistik, geografik, sotsiolingvistik jihatdan ham nihoyatda qimmatli manbadir. Biz asardagi jamiyat hayoti bilan bog‘liq toponimlarni motivlanish asoslariga ko‘ra quyidagicha guruhladik:

1. Etnik guruhlar motivatsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar.
2. Antroponimlar motivatsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar.
3. Aholini iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy turmushi motivatsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar.
4. Diniy tushunchalar motivatsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar.
5. Tarixiy janglar va ulardagi g‘alabalar motivatsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar.

Yasalish negizini etnonimlar tashkil qilgan joy nomlari etnotoponimlar deyiladi.³⁴ Etnotoponimlar har qanday mintaqa aholisining tarixiy shakllanishi, taraqqiyoti, xalqlarning qadimiy munosabatlari, integratsiyasi va migratsiyasini ko‘rsatuvchi muhim manba bo‘lib, jamiyat hayoti bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. Ko‘plab mamlakatlarning nomlari xalq nomidan olingan, xalq nomiga *-iston* qo‘shimchasi qo‘shish bilan hosil qilingan. Bu hodisa davlatlarni nomlashda asosiy

³² Berdialiyev A., Turdibekov M. Sotsiolingvistika. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2022. – B. 5.

³³ Odilov Y., Tursunov M., Qudratova S., Ravshanova F. Sotsiolingvistika. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Bookmany print, 2025. – B. 15

³⁴ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 95.

qonuniyatlardan biri sanaladi. Masalan, *afg'on* – *Afg'oniston*, *arab* – *Arabiston*, *mo'g'ul* – *Mo'g'uliston*, *hind* – *Hindiston* va boshqalar.

“Boburnoma”da 19 ta etnotoponimlar qayd etilgan: *Afg'oniston*, *Arabiston*, *Hinduston*, *Hindukush*, *Mo'g'iliston*, *Andijon*, *Bagyallar yurti*, *Bangala*, *Gujarat* (*Gujorot*), *Marg'inon*, *Qorluq*, *Qubo* (*Quva*), *Saroy*, *Siyiston*, *Uyg'ur Majam*, *Dehi Afg'on*, *Ko'hi Jud*, *Qipchoq ko'tali*, *Darvozayi Qipchoq* kabi.

Antroponimlarning toponimga aylanishi turli ekstralingvistik omillar asosida sodir bo'ladi va bunday kishi atoqli otlari (ism, familiya, laqab, taxallus va b.)dan yasalgan joy nomi antropotoponim³⁵ deb ataladi. Bunday toponimlar kishilarning obyekt bilan munosabati, unga egalik va hukmronlik, yashashlik, barpo etganlik, shu joyga dafn etilganlik kabi dalillar asosida motivlanadi.

Asarda 72 ta antropotoponim qayd etilgan: *Jo'npur mamlakati*, *Sekandarpur*, *Udaypur*, *Tug'laqobod*, *Malluxon havzi*, *Baxjatxon havzi* kabi.

Aholi maskanlarini nomlanishida xalqning iqtisodiy turmush tarzi, shug'ullanuvchi kasb-kori, faoliyati ham muhim omil sanaladi. Qadimda hunarmandchilik bilan bog'liq joy nomlari qishloq va shaharlar, asosan, mahallalarga berilgan: *Ohangaron*, *Tijara*, *Koson*, *Alingor*, *Charmgaron* kabi.

Diniy tushunchalar motivatsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar: *Kofiriston*, *Mashhad*, *Mazori Shoh*, *Namozgoh*, *Gabrak*, *Hasht Bihisht*, *G'ozipur*, kabi.

Kofiriston – Hindukushning janubiy yon bag'irlaridagi tarixiy viloyat nomi. Hozirgi Afg'oniston Islom Respublikasining Nuriston viloyati.³⁶ Viloyat “Temur tuzuklari” asarida *Katur* deb tilga olingan. Memuarda bu mavze va unda yashovchi elatlar, Mahmud Mirzoning harbiy yurishi tavsifida qayd etilgan: *Ikki qatla Badaxshonning janub-jonibi Kofiristong'a borib g'azot qildi*. (48-b.) Viloyat hududida asosan kofirlar istiqomat qilganligi bois hudud *kofirlar yurti* – *Kofiriston* deb atalgan. *Kofir* bu arabcha so'z *kafara* fe'lining *dinga ishonmadi* ma'nosi bilan hosil qilingan. O'zbek tilida *Allohga, dinga ishonmaydigan, g'ayridin* ma'nolarini anglatadi.³⁷ Bu so'z tarixan Islom dinini qabul qilmagan hududlarga nisbatan qo'llanilgan. Hozirda bu hududdagilar Islom dinini qabul qilishgan va viloyat nomini *Nurlar yurti* – *Nuriston* deb o'zgartirishgan.

Tarixiy janglar va g'alabalar motivatsiyasi asosida yuzaga kelgan toponimlar: *Qarshi* (*Nasaf*, *Naxshab*), *Raboti Sarhang*, *Qal'ayi Zafar*, *Bog'i Fath* kabi

Xullas, “Boburnoma”da jamiyat hayoti bilan bog'liq 107 ta toponim qayd etilgan bo'lib, bu nomlar XV – XVI asrlar ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy hayotini, ruhiy olamini in'ikos etadi.

Bobning **“Topogidronimlarning qiyosiy-tarixiy tahlili”** nomli 3.2-bo'limida topogidronimlar tahlili yoritilgan.

Suv obyektlarining toponimlarga nisbat berish asosida yuzaga kelgan atoqli nomlari topogidronimlar hisoblanadi.³⁸ Topogidronim – suv obyektlarining quruqlikdagi geografik obyektlar nomiga nisbat berish orqali yasalgan atoqli oti.

³⁵ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изохли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 16.

³⁶ Бобур энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2014. – Б. 296.

³⁷ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати (туркий сўзлар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2000. – Б. 204.

³⁸ Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – Б. 90.

Topogidronimlarning shakllanishining yana bir jihati shundaki, bunda yangi nom – gidronim iste'molda bo'lgan boshqa nom – toponim asosida yaratiladi. Bu esa, albatta, yangi nom yaratishdan ko'ra qulay va yengilroqdir. Demak, topogidronimlar aholi manzillari va boshqa joy nomlari asosida hosil qilingan bo'lib, bu jamiyat hayoti va faoliyati bilan bog'liqdir. Gidronimlar toponim bilan atalganda ular tarkibida ko'pincha *daryo, soy, anhor, ariq* singari suv obyekti turini bildiruvchi gidronimik indikatorlar bilan birikib keladi. Gidronimik indikator – atqli otning suv bilan bog'liq obyektning nomi ekaniga ishora qiluvchi birliklardir.³⁹

“Boburnoma” asarida biz ko'plab topogidronimlarni uchratamiz va ular *daryo, rud, suy, ko'l, guzar, soy, chashma* kabi indikatorlar bilan hosil qilinganini kuzatamiz.

Asardagi topogidronimlarning quyidagi turlari kuzatiladi:

1) oykonimlarga nisbat berib nomlangan suv obyekti nomlari:

a) urbonim bilan atalgan suv obyekti nomlari: *Xo'jand suyi, Andijon rudi, Axxi suyi* kabi;

b) komonimlar bilan atalgan suv obyekti nomlari: *Karnon soyi, Sang suyi* kabi.

s) qo'rg'on nomlari bilan atalgan suv obyekti nomlari: *Kachakot suyi* kabi.

2) oronimlarga nisbat berib nomlangan gidronimlar: *Cho'para guzari, Gulbahor suyi, Kamrud rudi* kabi.

Asarda Farg'ona viloyati tasvirida uning janubiy tarafidagi shaharlardan biri, Farg'onaning poytaxti Andijon va shu hududdan oqib o'tuvchi Andijon rudi haqida Bobur atroflicha ma'lumot beradi. Bu daryo Kichik Oloy tizmasining suvayrig'ich qismidan boshlanadi. Andijon viloyati hududidan oqadigan daryo, shu hudud nomi bilan atalgan: *Andijon rudi O'shning mahallotining ichi bila o'tub, Andijong'a* keladi: *Nechukkim, Andijon suyi O'sh din kelur*. (36-b) Demak, Bobur *rud* va *suy*, *suv* so'zlarini ma'nodosh indikatorlar sifatida qo'llagan bo'lib, bu so'zlar daryo ma'nosini anglatgan. *Andijon rudi* – kichik daryo. Temuriylar davrida O'sh shahridan o'tib, Andijongacha oqib kelgan. Hozirgi nomi *Oqbura*, asosiy qismi Qirg'iston hududida. S. Jalilovning fikricha, Andijon rudi aynan *Oqbura*. Manbalarda gidronim *Oqbura, Oqbo'ra, Oqbo'ya* shakllarida uchraydi.⁴⁰

2. Oronimlarga nisbat berib nomlangan gidronimlar.

Memuarda *Gulbahor suyi* topogidronimi keltirilgan. Gulbahor Kobul viloyatining shimoli g'arb tomonida joylashgan tog'. U yerdagi daryo va kent ham shu nom bilan atalgan⁴¹: *Gulbahor suyida, Paravon suyida, Istalif suyida bu tariqa bila tutarlar*. (116-b) Gulbahor domonasi (tog' etagi)dan oqib o'tuvchi kichik daryo shu tog' nomi bilan atalgan.

“Boburnoma”dagi gidronimlarning lisoniy shakllanishida gidronimik indikatorlar (*suy, suv, rud, daryo, hovz, guzar, jo'y* va boshqalar) turli mustaqil so'z turkumiga oid so'zlarga qo'shib, ularni suv obyekti va inshootlarining atqli nomini ifodalashga xoslaydi. Asardagi gidronimik indikatorlar tarixiy-etimologik

³⁹ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 25.

⁴⁰ О'zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug'ati. / tuzuvchilar R.Y.Xudoyberganov [va boshqa.]. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022. – Б. 22

⁴¹ Бобур энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2014. – Б. 213.

jihatdan, asosan, umumturkiy, fors-tojikcha, qisman, arabcha lugʻaviy qatlamga mansubdur.

Mazkur bobning 3-boʻlimida **“Oronimlarning tarixiy-lisoniy xususiyatlari”** yoritilgan.

Oʻzbek tili toponimiyasida orografik obyektlarning atoqli otlari ham alohida mikrokoʻlamni tashkil etadi. Toponimikaga oid ilmiy manbalarda oronimlar turlicha qayd etiladi. S.Karimov, S.Boʻriyevlar oronimlarni *togʻlarning nomlari* deb izohlaydilar va bu guruhga *choʻqqi, tepa qir, dovon, dara va jar* nomlarini ham kiritish mumkinligini aytadilar.⁴² T.Ernazarov esa oronim terminini quyidagicha izohlaydi: Oronim – *baland-pastliklar, togʻ, tepalar nomi*.⁴³

Asarda jami 125 ta oronim keltirilgan boʻlib, ularning nominatsion-motivatsion va lugʻaviy-maʼnoviy xususiyatlariga koʻra ikki guruhga ajratib tahlil etish maqsadga muvofiq:

I. Tabiiy-geografik oronimlar.

II. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oronimlar.

Asarda, asosan, tabiiy-geografik oronimlar uchraydi. Bunday oroobyektlarni nomlashda ularning oʻrni, shakl-u shamoyili, rang-tusi kabi belgi-xususiyatlar motiv qilib olinadi.

Tabiiy-geografik oronimlar oʻz ichida quyidagi guruhlariga boʻlinadi:

1. Obyektning rang-tus xususiyati motivatsiyasi asosida nomlangan oroobyektlar. Bunday oroobyektlarning nomlanishiga shu joyning tashqi koʻrinishi, rang koʻrinishi asos boʻladi: *Koʻhi Safid, Oqkoʻtal*.

2. Obyektning shakl-hajm xususiyati motivatsiyasi asosida nomlangan oroobyektlar. E.M.Murzayev taʼkidlagandek, obyekt nomining kelib chiqishi jarayonida asosiy motiv uning xususiyatidir.⁴⁴ Bunday oronimlarga hajm-oʻlchovni ifodalovchi *uzun, qisqa, baland, past, katta, kichik, keng, tor* soʻzlari lugʻaviy asos boʻladi: *Tul, Koʻhtan togʻi, Koʻhbachcha, Xoja Regiravon, Darbandi Ohanin*.

3. Son-miqdor belgilari motivatsiyasi asosida nomlangan oroobyektlar. Bunday oronimlarga lugʻaviy asos boʻlgan son, sanoq, miqdor bildiruvchi soʻzlar aniqlovchi komponent sifatida obyektning miqdori va boshqa xususiyatlarini ifodalagan: *Haftbacha, Savalak Parbat*.

4. Zooronimlar – hayvon, parranda va boshqa jonzotlarning nomlari bilan atalgan oroobyektlar. Maʼlumki, tabiat va hayvonot dunyosi uzviy bogʻliq, shu boisdan togʻ va togʻlik hududlarda turli jonzotlar keng tarqalgan hamda uning nomlanishiga asos boʻlgan: *Qargʻabuloq, Uqobayn, Murgʻon togʻi* kabi.

II. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oronimlar. Oroobyektlarning nomlanishida turli tarixiy-ijtimoiy voqea-hodisalar, aholining iqtisodiy-siyosiy munosabatlari, madaniy hayot tarzi va anʼanalari ham motiv qilib olinadi. Bu jihatdan oronimlar quyidagi turlarga boʻlinadi:

1. Antropooronimlar – kishi nomlari, laqablari, taxalluslari va ota ismlaridan yasalgan oroobyekt nomlari. Bunday oronimlar koʻpincha mulkiy mansublik,

⁴² Каримов С.А, Бўриев С.Н. Ўзбек топонимикаси тараққиёт босқичида. – Тошкент: Фан, 2006. – Б. 44.

⁴³ Эназаров Т. Номшунослик масалалари. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 78.

⁴⁴ Мурзаев Э.М. Топонимика и география. – М.: Наука, 1995. – С. 6.

egalik tamoyili asosida shakllanadi. Bunda tog‘, dovon, ko‘tal, tangi, ko‘h, qir, dasht muayyan shaxsga nisbat berib nomlangan. Memuarda, asosan, payg‘ambarlar, avliyolar nomi bilan atalgan obyektlar berilgan: *Xoja Xovand Sayyid tog‘i, Ko‘hi Mehtar Sulaymon, Xoja Ismoil tog‘i, Dehi Yaqub tangisi*.

2. Etnoonimlar – urug‘, qabila, millat, xalq nomlari asosida yuzaga kelgan orobyekt nomlari. Etnik belgilar asosida oronimlarning nomlanishi, asosan, turli xalq, millat, qabila va urug‘ga mansub aholi yashaydigan joylarda yuzaga keladi: *Ko‘hi Jud, Qipchoq ko‘tali* kabi.

Asarda: *ko‘hpoya, pushta, tangi, uchma, dobon, ko‘tal, dara, tepa, tumshuq, band, balandi, qiyo, domana, burj, shox, qo‘l, kanora* kabi oronimik indikatorlar faol qo‘llangan. Asardagi oronimlar: *pushta* (asarda indikator vasifasida ham, mustaqil so‘z bo‘lib ham kelgan), *uchma, domana* (tog‘ etagi), *burj* (tog‘ cho‘qqisi), *dobon* (dovon), *shox* (qoya), *tangi* (tog‘ orasidagi tor yo‘l, dara), *qo‘l* (tog‘ o‘rtasidagi kichik tarmoqlar) indikatorlari vositasida hosil qilingan.

Bobning 4-bo‘limida **“Drimonimlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari”** yoritilgan.

Bobur rahnamoligida *Bog‘i Vafo, Bog‘i Navro‘ziy (Bog‘i Boburiy), Bog‘i Nilufar, Bog‘i Fath, Bog‘i Safo, Bog‘i Zarafshon, Hasht behisht, Chahorbog‘* kabi bog‘lar bunyod etilgan. Bunday bunyodkorlik an‘anasi Boburga ajdodlaridan, meros bo‘lib, Sohibqiron Amir Temur olib borgan obodonchiliklar, barpo etgan bog‘lar buning dalilidir. Jumladan, “Boburnoma” asarida Amir Temur farmoyishiga binoan bunyod etilgan *Bog‘i Maydon, Bog‘i Nav, Bog‘i Chinor, Bog‘i Shamol, Bog‘i Dilkusho, Bog‘i Behisht, Bog‘i Bo‘ldu, Bog‘i Zog‘on, Naqshi Jahon*, shuningdek, *Bog‘i Baland, Bog‘i Davlatbog‘, Bog‘i Jahonnamo* kabi jami o‘n ikkita bog‘ nomi keltirilgan.

Amir Temurning bu ezgu an‘anasini Hirotida Shohrux Mirzo va Husayn Boyqaro, Samarqandda Ulug‘bek Mirzo davom ettirib, o‘ndan ortiq mashhur bog‘lar bunyod etganlar.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur temuriylarning bu bunyodkorlik an‘analarini Afg‘oniston va Hindistonda davom ettirgan. Bobur bunyod etgan bog‘lar ham o‘n ikkitadir: *Bog‘i Bihisht, Bog‘i Gulgina, Bog‘i Binafsha, O‘rtabog‘, Suratxona, Bog‘i Xilvat, Bog‘i Yurunchqa, Bog‘i Mohtob, Bog‘i Ohuxona, Bog‘i Vafo, Zarafshon bog‘i, Ram bog‘i, Hasht bihisht, Orom bog‘, Zuhra bog‘, Bog‘i Fath, Bog‘i Nilufar* kabi.⁴⁵

M.Randxavaning ma‘lumotiga ko‘ra, Kobul shahrining o‘zida Bobur amri bilan o‘nta bog‘ bunyod etilgan⁴⁶: *Bog‘i Shahararo // Bog‘i Bobur, Chorbog‘, Bog‘i Jaluxona, O‘rta bog‘, Suratbog‘, Bog‘i M ohtob, Bog‘i Ohuxona* shular jumlasidandir.

Bobur Hindistonda to‘rt yilgina yashagan bo‘lsa-da, Agrada *Zarafshon bog‘, Ram bog‘i, Hasht Bhisht, Orombog‘, Zuhra bog‘*, Fathpur Sekrida *Bog‘i Fath, Dehalpurda Bog‘i Nilufar* kabi o‘ndan ziyod bog‘lar barpo etgan. Qarangki, bog‘larning nomlari ham o‘ziga xos mantiqqa asoslangan bo‘lib, ularda tabiatga ayricha mehr-u muhabbat, falsafiylik hamda shoirona iqtidor mahsulidir.

⁴⁵ Қодиров П. Тил ва эл. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2005. – Б. 241-242.

⁴⁶ Рандхава М. Сады через века. – М: Знание, 1981. – С. 119.

Asardagi drimonimlarning aksariyati forsiy izofa modelida hosil qilingan. Bunday bog' nomlari morfologik jihatdan quyidagi modellarda hosil bo'lgan:

a) *ot + ot* modelida. Bunday drimonimlar yasallishida *bog'* toponimik indikatori faol qo'llangan: *Bog'i Binafsha, Bog'i Bihisht, Bog'i Vafo, Bog'i Zubayda, Bog'i Maydon, Bog'i Nazargoh, Bog'i Xiyobon, Bog'i Shamol, Bog'i Zarafshon* kabi.

b) *ot + sifat* modelida: *Bog'i Kalon, Bog'i Nav, Bog'i Safed, Bog'i Safo* kabi.

Istalifcha kent ma'lum emaskim xeyli yerlarda bo'lg'ay. Ulug' rud kentning ichidan oqar. Rudning har ikki tarafi bog'ottur. Bu kentta Bog'i Kalon otliq Ulug'bek mirzoning bir mafsub bog'i bor edi. Men egalarga baho berib oldim. (112-b.)

Bog'i Kalon drimonimi fors-tojikcha *bog'* va *kalon* so'zlari birikuvidan iborat izofa modelida bo'lib, *katta bog'* ma'nosini anglatadi. Bizningcha, Kobul yaqinidagi Istalif shahrida barpo etilgan bu bog'ning nomlanishiga uning kattaligi motiv bo'lgan.

XULOSA

1. Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur "Boburnoma" asarida tilshunos, tarixnavis, geograf, etnograf sifatida Markaziy Osiyo, Afg'oniston, Hindiston mamlakatlari toponimiyasiga mansub 1500 dan ziyod joy nomlarining xalqona va ilmiy etimologiyasini, tarixiy, geografik hamda lisoniy tavsifini bergan, izohlagan, variantlarini keltirgan. Shu jihatdan asar tarixiy toponimiyaning noyob, qimmatli va boy manbasidir.

2. Toponimlar nafaqat til birligi, balki xalqning ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy hayoti, etnik tarkibi va madaniy rivojlanish bosqichlarini, hududning tabiiy-geografik jihatlarini yorqin ifodalovchi milliy, geografik, tarixiy-lisoniy birliklardir. Shu boisdan toponimlarning antroposentrik, xususan, sotsiolingvistik va lingvogeografik tadqiqi ularning nomlanish motivlari, omillari, tarixiy-etimologik manbalari, qatlamlari hamda tarqalish areallarini chuqurroq bilish, o'rganish imkonini beradi.

3. "Boburnoma"dagi toponimlar sotsiolingvistik jihatdan til va jamiyat uyg'unligi tamoyilida shakllangan bo'lib, davrning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy, etnik, diniy va madaniy manzarasini yorqin ifodalangan.

4. Asarda qayd etilgan toponimlar tarkibida davr lisoniy muhiti ta'sirida, asosan, fors-tojikcha, qisman turkiy va boshqa tillarga mansub indikatorlar qo'llangan.

5. *Kat* toponimik indikatorining areali juda keng bo'lib, O'rta Osiyo, shuningdek, butun Yevroosiyo materigi bo'ylab tarqalgan va *kent, kand* fonetik variantlarida *qishloq, qo'rg'on, shahar* ma'nosini ifodalagan, oykonimlar hosil qilishda faol qo'llangan, uning vositasida eng qadimiy toponimlar hosil qilingan.

6. Turkiy, forsiy va boshqa tillar tarixiy toponimiyasida derivatsion jihatdan transonimiyaztsiya usuli – bir onimdan boshqa atoqli ot yasallishi faol qo'llangan. Ayniqsa, asarda qo'llangan oykonimlarning salmoqli qismini topogidronimlar tashkil etadi, ya'ni aholi manzillarining nomlari asosida suv obyekti nomlari hosil qilingan.

7. Tarixiy gidronimlar tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan, asosan, umumturkiy va fors-tojikcha, qisman, arabcha lugʻaviy qatlamga mansub *su* // *suv*, *rud*, *daryo*, *hovuz*, *jo* 'y indikatorlari vositasida hosil qilingan. Bulardan, ayniqsa, turkiycha *su* // *suv* gidronimik indikatorining semantik doirasi keng boʻlib, *ariq*, *soy*, *daryo* ma'nolarida faol qoʻllangan.

8. "Boburnoma"da qoʻllangan oronimlarning aksariyati strukturaviy jihatdan qoʻshma tarkibli boʻlib, ularning asosiy qismi fors-tojikcha izofa modelida, asosan, tabiiy-geografik omillar motivatsiyasi asosida yasalgan, hosil qilingan.

9. "Boburnoma"dagi tarixiy dirimonimlarning aksariyatiga ham tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan fors-tojik tiliga mansub soʻzlar lugʻaviy asos boʻlgan, morfologik jihatdan *ot* + *ot*, *ot* + *sifat* modelida hosil qilingan.

10. Boburning joy nomlariga doir izoh, talqin va qaydlari hozirda faol qoʻllanayotgan toponimlarning tarixiy, lisoniy takomilini, etimologiyasini, tarixiy variantlarini, lugʻaviy, nominatsion-motivatsion asoslari, joylashuv oʻrnini oʻrganishda tarix, geografiya va tilshunoslik fanlari uchun qimmatli manbadir.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING ACADEMIC DEGREES
PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03 AT NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

JALILOVA MADINA MUROTOVNA

**A SOCIOLINGUISTIC AND LINGUOGEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
OF TOPONYMS IN THE BABURNAMA**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL sciences

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INTRODUCTION (Annotation of the PhD Dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the research topic. In world linguistics, the study of the nominative-motivational, lexical-semantic, etymological, morphemic, structural-typological, and derivational features of historical toponyms in both historical and modern aspects, as well as in integration with other disciplines of linguistics, is recognized as having significant scientific and practical importance. Ancient onomastic units, particularly toponyms, oronyms, hydronyms, and other onyms, provide valuable information about the history, ethnic composition and development, geography, ethnography, and culture of the people to whom they belong. In this regard, leading linguistic schools around the world possess considerable scientific and practical experience in studying historical onomastic units, including toponyms, found in their historical sources and literary works. Therefore, the investigation of such historical sources has substantial theoretical and practical significance.

In world linguistics, significant experience has been accumulated in collecting historical toponyms and compiling their dictionaries. Toponymic maps, bibliographies, explanatory and orthographic dictionaries have been created. Considerable results have also been achieved in the study of the lexical-semantic, nominative-motivational, derivational, and grammatical features of various types of toponyms. In the present era of globalization and technological development, the scope, scale, and objectives of research conducted by toponymic schools around the world are expanding even further. In this context, investigating the sociolinguistic and linguogeographic aspects of place names is considered one of the most pressing tasks.

Uzbek linguistics is developing and improving on the basis of the language policy of New Uzbekistan in both scientific and theoretical terms. Modern anthropocentric linguistics places urgent tasks before scholars of language. As emphasized by Shavkat Mirziyoyev: *Bobur Mirzo is a worthy successor of the Temurid Renaissance, a great person who is a patron of science, culture, art and literature and talent. The invaluable legacy of Babur Mirzo is an ocean. And the ocean can never be reached to it is bottom. There fore, the work carried out in our country in the field of Babur studies should not stop, but on the contrary, should be continued by our new generation of determined and ambitious youth and raised to a higher level.*⁴⁷ Therefore, of course, studying the sources of our history, including the historical toponyms in Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma" a unique example of historical onomastics, from an ethnolinguistic, sociolinguistic, linguoculturological, linguogeographic and linguopoetic perspectives is also important for disciplines such as history, archaeology, ethnology and geography.

The research also takes into account the resolutions and decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, including: Resolution No. PQ-2995 of 24 May 2017 "On Measures to Further Improve the System for the Preservation, Study, and Promotion of Ancient Written Sources"; the resolution of 5 June 2018 "On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning Andijon viloyatida yangi barpo etilgan Bobur shahrida o'tkazilgan tantanali marosimdagi nutqidan // <https://president.uz>. 2025.15.04.

Education in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Large-Scale Reforms Implemented in the Country”; the decree of 21 October 2019 “On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”; and the decree of 20 October 2020 “On Measures for Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in the Country. The present research also contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks defined in several regulatory and legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These include Resolution No. PQ-289 of 21 June 2022 “On Measures to Improve the Quality of Pedagogical Education and Further Develop the Activities of Higher Educational Institutions Training Pedagogical Personnel”; Resolution No. PQ-126 of 10 February 2022 “On Additional Measures to Improve the System for the Preservation and Study of Ancient Written Sources”; and Resolution No. PQ-20 of 25 January 2023 “On the Wide Celebration of the 540th Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Poet, Scholar, and Statesman Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur”, October 20, 2025, No PQ-308 “On additional measures for the further development of the state language” and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Compliance of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation has been carried out in accordance with Priority Direction I of the development of science and technology in the Republic: “Development of an information society and a democratic state, as well as the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational advancement of society and the development of an innovative economy.”

Degree of study of the problem. In foreign linguistics, the work Baburnama has been studied from historical-ethnographic and linguistic perspectives by a number of orientalists such as John Leyden, William Erskine, August Kaiser, Pavet de Courteille, and Lucas White King, among others.² In 1826, the work was translated into English for the first time by John Leyden and William Erskine; in 1828 it was translated into German by August Kaiser; and in 1871 it was again translated into English by Pavet de Courteille. It was later translated into French based on the Ilminsky edition, and in 1921 the first English edition was revised and republished by Lucas White King. In 1922, Mrs. Annette Beveridge retranslated and published the work on the basis of the Hyderabad manuscript. Earlier shortened English translations of the “Baburnama” had also been published in 1845 by R. M. Caldecott and in 1879 by F. J. Talbot. In 1980, the “Baburnama” was translated into French and published in Paris by decision of UNESCO. The translation was carried out by the widow of Jean-Louis Bacqué-Grammont.

In Turkology, the scientific study of the language of the work, particularly its grammatical structure, began in the second half of the nineteenth century. The earliest research in this field was conducted by G. F. Blagova.⁴

² Отажонов Н. “Бобурнома” жахон кезади. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 1984. – Б. 31.

³ Otajonov N. Bobur and “Boburnoma”: Monography. – Warsaw: iScience Sp.z.o.o, 2023. – P. 26-27.

⁴ Благова Г.Ф. Характеристика грамматического строя староузбекского литературного языка конца XV века по “Бабурнаме”: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1954. – 18 с.

In Uzbek philology, the works of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur have been studied by scholars such as Abdurauf Fitrat, Maqsud Shaykhzoda, B. Valikhojayev, X. Nazarova, N. Otajonov, H. Qudratullayev⁵, Z. Xolmanova⁶, and Sh. Rustamkhojayev.⁷ Researchers have examined various aspects of the Baburnama. For instance, S. Jamalov analyzed the artistic features of the work; H. Hasanov studied Babur's geographical heritage; N. Otajonov, S. Shukurullayeva, F. Salimova, M. Sobirov, and L. Khojayeva examined the character, style, and interpretation of the text; N. Jiyanova studied the semantic features of numeratives in the memoir; A. Ibragimov analyzed the Indian lexical elements in the work; M. Abdullayeva conducted a comparative-typological analysis of the "Baburnama" and Shajarai Turk; D. Hoshimova investigated the issues of creating a critical text of the work; M. Mirsaydullayev studied the history of Z.M. Bobur's illness, "Baburnama" in general; Z. Teshaboyeva analyzed phraseological units in its English translations; M. Amonov examined izafet constructions in the text; B. Rajabov studied the lexical-semantic features of onomastic units in the memoir; and M. Mo'minova investigated the linguocultural features of toponyms and anthroponyms in the work.⁸ Z. Xolmanova's⁹ research, thoroughly studied the toponyms in the lexicon of "Boburnoma". In particular, toponyms: 1) according to

⁵ Фитрат. Ўзбек адабиёти намуналари. 1-жилд. Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1928. – 43 б; Мақсуд Шайхзода. Асарлар: 6 жилдлик, 5-жилд. Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 1973. – 327 б; Валихўжаев Б. Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. Ўзбек адабиёти тарихи. Беш жилдлик. 3-жилд. Тошкент, 1978. – 380 б; Назарова Х. Синтаксический строй языка "Бабурнаме" Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра. филол. наук – Тошкент, 1980. – 43 с; Атаджанов Н. "Бобурнома" жаҳон адабий жараёнида: қиёсий-типологияк таҳлил: Филол. фан. док. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994. – 43 б; Қудратуллоев Ҳ.С. "Бобурнома"нинг тарихий-адабий ва услубий таҳлили: (Навойи, Бобур, Хондамир ва Восифий насрининг қиёсий таҳлили): Филол. фан. док. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1998. – 45 б.

⁶ Холманова З. "Бобурнома" – тил қомуси. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2021. – 336 б.

⁷ Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур. Бабуриды библиография. – М.: Издательство восточной литературы, 2016. – 1180 с.

⁸ Джамалов С. О художественных особенностях "Бабурнаме": Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. автореф. – Тошкент, 1961. – 233 с; Хасанов Ҳ. З.М.Бобур ва унинг географик мероси: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 1966. – 150 б; Атаджанов Н. Художественный перевод и научное комментирование: Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. автореф. – Тошкент, 1978. – 26 с; Шукуруллаева С.И. Воссоздание художественного своеобразие "Бабур-наме" в его английских переводах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1989. – 21 с; Салимова Ф. Лексикографические и текстологические характеристики "Востоchnотюркского словаря" Паве де Куртейла и перевод "Бабурнамы": Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1997. – 170 с; Собиров М. "Бобурнома"нинг инглизча таржималарида муаллиф услуби ва бадиияти қайта тиклаш муаммолари: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2002. – 122 б; Ходжаева Л. Проблемы перевода: характер, стиль и интерпретация текста "Бабурнаме": Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Андижан, 1985. – 194 с; Жиянова Н.Э. "Бобурнома"даги нумеративларнинг маъно хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1995. – 28 б; Ибрагимов А.П. "Бобурнома"даги ҳиндча сўзлар тадқиқи: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. – 27 б; Абдуллаева М.Д. "Бобурнома" ва Шажараи туркнинг қиёсий-типологияк таҳлили: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2004. – 24 б; Хошимова Д. "Бобурнома" асарининг танқидий матнини яратиш муаммолари: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2006. – 223 б; Мирсайдуллаев М. Бобурнинг касаллик тарихи. Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO'Z, 2013. – 176 б; Тешабоева З. "Бобурнома"нинг инглизча таржималаридаги фразеологияк бирликлар ва уларнинг миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. док. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 2017. – 152 б; Амонов М.У. "Бобурнома"даги изофий бирикмаларнинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Тошкент, 2020. – 154 б; Ражабов Ф.У. Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур асарларидаги ономастик бирликларнинг лексик-семантик ва лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Қарши, 2022. – 156 б; Муминова М. "Бобурнома" матни таржималарида антропоним ва топонимларнинг лингвокультурологияк хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Андижон, 2021. – 135 б.

⁹ Холманова З. "Бобурнома" – тил қомуси. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2021. – 336 б.

the volumetric nature of the object represented macrotoponym or microtoponym; 2) according to the nature of the object: oikonym, polysonym, oronym, agroonym, dronym; 3) according to the meaning and content of the underlying word: ethnotoponym, anthropotoponym, zootoponym and toponyms based on the name of a profession were divided and studied. This study is of particular importance in that it is aimed at studying the toponyms in the work “Boburnoma” from a linguogeographic and sociolinguistic perspective.

However, the toponyms found in the “Baburnama” have not yet been studied monographically from sociolinguistic and linguogeographic perspectives.

Connection of the research topic with the scientific research activities of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was carried out. The dissertation is part of the research plans of Namangan State University for 2024–2025 carried out within the framework of a promising research plan on the topic “Current issues of onomastics of the uzbek language.”

The aim of the research is to study the toponyms in the Baburnama by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur from sociolinguistic and linguogeographic perspectives in both diachronic and synchronic aspects.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- to substantiate, from theoretical and practical perspectives, that the “Baburnama” is a unique and rich historical, linguistic, and geographical source for onomastics, particularly for toponymy;

- to highlight Babur’s skill and methodology in collecting, explaining, analyzing, and classifying toponyms;

- to reveal Babur’s lexical-semantic, etymological, and nominative-motivational interpretations of historical toponyms related to the Fergana Valley, Afghanistan, and India;

- to clarify the artistic, scientific, and folk interpretations of the toponyms used, described, and explained in the work;

- to analyze and interpret the historical and modern variants of toponyms from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives through the integration of linguistics and geography;

- to reveal the distribution areas, meanings, historical-etymological layers, variants, usage, and functions of the historical toponymic indicators presented in the work.

Object of the research. The object of the research was mainly Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur’s “Baburnama” (Toshkent: Sharq, 2002. – 336 b.) and other publications were also used as appropriate.

Subject of the research. The subject of the research consists of the sociolinguistic, linguogeographic, lexical-semantic, structural, and grammatical features of the toponyms found in the “Baburnama”.

Research methods. In examining the research topic, descriptive, classification, comparative, lexical-semantic, derivational, cartographic, etymological, and statistical analysis methods were employed.

Scientific novelty of the research includes the following:

it has been scientifically, theoretically and practically proven that Babur's work "Baburnama" is a unique, rich historical, linguistic, and geographical source of historical, comparative and areal toponymy based on the integration of onomastics, history, geography and linguistics;

Babur's lexical-semantic, etymological, and nominative-motivational and linguogeographic interpretations of the historical toponymy of the Uzbek (Turkic), Persian and Hindi languages, typical of the areas of Central Asia, Afghanistan, and India were revealed based on the principles of harmony and connection between society and language, place (object) and name;

explain the scientific, folk, artistic interpretations historical and modern of the phonetic, lexical variants of historical toponyms such as *Kandibodom*, *Hodarvesh*, *Pushtayi Ko'hak*, *Ko'hi Safed*, *Sayhun* // *Khujand*, *Kahlug'* // *Darbandi Ohanin* used described, and explained in the work in a diachronic, synchronic way, in harmony with the sciences of linguistics and geography historical toponymy in the work: choronymy, oikonymy, hydronymy, oronymy, and modern variants, have been analyzed and clarified from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives through the integration of linguistics and geography.

the linguogeographic characteristics, distribution areas, meaning, historical-etymological layers, variants, use and functions of historical toponymic indicators in the work are revealed: choronymic, oikonymic, hydronymic, oronymic, dryonymic.

Practical results of the research include the following:

based on the sociolinguistic, linguogeographic, chronological, and structural analysis of the toponyms in the work, the macro-scale of the Uzbek toponymic system, as well as the methods, sources, and factors of the development of toponymic units, have been elucidated.

a linguistic analysis of the toponyms in the work—such as oikonyms, choronyms, oronyms, drimononyms, and hydronyms—has been provided.

the statistical data of the toponyms in the "Baburnama" have been determined and a dictionary of these toponyms has been compiled.

Reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the analyzed materials allow for well-grounded conclusions based on the nature of the Uzbek language, as well as by the validity, methodological soundness, and clarity of the issues addressed.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research lies in the fact that the materials and findings of the dissertation serve as an important theoretical source for enriching world and Uzbek toponymy with new scholarly insights into the lexical-semantic and functional features of historical place names.

Practical significance of the research results. The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that its materials, findings, and conclusions can serve as a source for writing textbooks and teaching manuals on toponymy in world linguistics, particularly in Uzbek and Russian linguistics, for teaching special

courses on toponymy in higher educational institutions, and for compiling toponymic dictionaries.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results obtained from the study of the toponyms in the Baburnama by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur:

The analyses and conclusions related to the diachronic and synchronic study of the artistic, scholarly, and folk interpretations of the toponyms used in the “Baburnama”, as well as their historical and modern variants, were used in the formation of the theoretical database of the authorial corpus within the practical project **“Creation of the Authorial Corpus of Alisher Navoi”** (based on the ghazals of “Khazoyin ul-Maoniy”), implemented at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2023–2024 (reference No. 01/4-4611 dated 30 September 2025). As a result, the theoretical database of the authorial corpus was enriched with theoretical information about the place of toponymic units in the language system and their linguistic features.

The analyses and conclusions concerning the lexical-semantic, etymological, and nominative-motivational features of the historical toponyms of the Fergana Valley, Afghanistan, and India mentioned in the “Baburnama”, carried out on the principle of harmony and interrelation between society and language as well as between place (object) and name, were used in the innovative project **“Creation of the Morpholexicon of the Uzbek Language and a Morphological Analyzer Software Tool for Automatic Processing for Information Retrieval Systems (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)”** implemented at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2022–2024 (reference No. 01/4-4615 dated 30 September 2025). As a result, the database of the morphological analyzer was enriched with theoretical information concerning the position and linguistic characteristics of toponymic units in the language system.

scientific conclusions concerning the lexical-semantic analysis, word-formation features, and variants of historical Turkic toponyms used in the work, as well as the identification of naming motivations and sociolinguistic characteristics of oikonyms, were used in preparing scripts for the programs **“Ta’lim va taraqqiyot,” “O‘zbekiston yoshlari,”** and **“G‘azal bo‘stoni”** broadcast by the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan on the O‘zbekiston-24 TV channel during 2024–2025 (reference No. 05-09-1719 dated 31 October 2025). As a result, these broadcasts were enriched with scholarly analyses and conclusions based on the integration of linguistics and geography concerning the artistic, scientific, and folk interpretations of the toponyms used, described, and depicted in the “Baburnama”, as well as their historical and modern variants. Consequently, the audience’s knowledge and understanding of historical place names were significantly enhanced.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed and approved at a total of five scientific conferences, including two international and three national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 23 scientific works related to the dissertation topic have been published. Among them, 15 articles (8 in national journals and 7 in foreign) were published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main results of doctoral dissertations.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix containing a list of toponyms. The total volume of the dissertation is 146 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research, describes the aim, objectives, object, and subject of the study, and presents the scientific novelty and practical results of the research. It also explains the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results and provides information about the implementation of the research results in practice, the published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Sources and Theoretical Issues of Historical Toponymy of the Uzbek Language”** discusses historical sources related to toponymy and their theoretical aspects.

Section 1 of this chapter examines the issues of **“Historical Toponyms and historical toponymy.”**

As emphasized by H.Hasanov, the earth also has its own language. The language of the earth is place names.¹⁰ Place names speak about the past of a people and about their socio-political and ethnocultural processes; as linguistic units they are referred to as toponyms. A toponym is the proper name of natural-geographical and artificial (human-made) objects located on the surface of the earth. Toponyms are not merely names of places; they are units that carry historical, linguistic, geographical, and sociolinguistic information.

The earliest toponyms were simple names that did not differ much from common nouns. However, as human perceptions of the surrounding environment expanded, the need arose to distinguish one mountain from another, one spring from another. As social consciousness developed, the number of concepts increased, and consequently the number of geographical names also grew. Nevertheless, since writing had not yet emerged, the geographical names of the primitive period have not reached us.

The form and pronunciation of place names change over time and may eventually disappear without a trace. The lifespan of each toponym varies: some survive only for several decades, while others are transmitted from generation to generation for centuries. Such place names that have been preserved from the distant past are called historical toponyms.

Historical toponyms // historical place names are – 1. Toponyms belonging to past historical periods. 2. Toponyms that have fallen out of use and become part of

¹⁰ Ҳасанов Ҳ. Ўрта Осиё жой номлари тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан, 1965. – Б.3.

historical heritage. 3. place names preserved in the language of written monuments related to the past.¹¹

The collection of historical toponyms belonging to a particular territory and a specific period is called historical toponymy. Examples include Axsi // Axsikent, Bop // Pop, Xo‘qand // Qo‘qon, and Mag‘inon // Marg‘ilon (historical toponyms of the Fergana Valley).

The earliest information about Central Asia and its geographical names is found in the sacred book of Zoroastrianism, “Avesta”. Various parts of the “Avesta” contain ancient geographical concepts such as the names of rivers, mountains, and lakes, lists of ancient countries, as well as the names of territories, ethnic tribes, and regions – thus preserving historical toponyms. The “Avesta” also mentions some of the oldest names of regions of Central Asia. In particular, in Book 3 of the Yasna and Book 1 of the Videvdad, historical toponyms such as *Porutu*, *Iskata*, *Mouru*, *G‘ova*, *Sug‘da*, and *Xvarizam* are recorded.

In addition, the “Avesta” mentions a large river called *Rankxa*. Some scholars believe that this is *Syrdarya*. According to ancient Greek scholars, *Ra* in the scythian language is the *Volga*.¹²

In the works of ancient Greek scholars, several historical place names related to Central Asia, including the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, are mentioned. Among them are *Girkand* see, *Araxes* (*Amu Darya*), *Oxus* (*Oksos* – *Amu Darya*), the city of *Chorasmiya* (*Khorezm*), the state of *Kang* (*Kangha*, *Kangju*), *Jaxartes* (the ancient local name of the Syr Darya), *Maracanda* (*Samarkand*), and *Polytimetus* (*Zarafshan*), along with other historical toponyms.¹³

Historical place names characteristic of Central Asia in the XIV- XV centuries are also reflected in historical and geographical works written during that period, where they are mainly associated with the events of the state of Amir Timur and the Timurid dynasty. Among the important sources of the historical toponymy of Central Asia in the period of Amir Timur and the Timurids are “Zafarnama” by Nizam al-Din Shami, “Zayl-i Zafarnamayi Shami”, “Geography”, and “Zubdat al-Tawarikh-i Baysunghuri” by Hafiz-i Abru, “Zafarnama” by Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi, “Matla-us-Sadayn” by Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi, and “Tarikh-i Rashidi” by Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat. These works serve as important sources for the study of the historical toponymy of Central Asia during the Timurid period¹⁴.

In short, the “Zafarnamas” of Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi and Nizam al-Din Shami, the works of Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, “History of Bukhara” by Muhammad Narshakhi, “Hudud al-Alam” and especially the “Baburnama” by Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur are unparalleled sources of historical toponymy.

¹¹ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 73.

¹² Madrahimov Z. Tarixiy toponimika. – Toshkent: Navro‘z, 2017. – Б. 15.

¹³ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – Б. 43.

¹⁴ Бўриев О. Темурийлар даври ёзма манбаларида Марказий Осиё тарихий географияси. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2017. – Б. 282.

The second section of the chapter explains that the **“Baburnama” is a unique source of historical toponymy**”.

The “Baburnama” is an encyclopedic masterpiece that made its author famous throughout the world and is regarded as a unique source for the study of historical toponymy. The work presents the geographical space of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in a broad and comprehensive manner and contains valuable information on the toponymy of Central Asia, Afghanistan, and India.

The “Baburnama” is a historical work in memoir form written in Old Uzbek. It narrates events related to the history of the Timurid state in the last quarter of the fifteenth century and the beginning of the sixteenth century, as well as events of the first quarter of the sixteenth century connected with the rule of the Baburids.

Along with many other fields, the work is one of the most valuable historical sources for the study of historical onomastic units. In his memoir, Babur provides particularly careful and responsible accounts of the etymology of place names, their geographical location, and their historical, literary, and local vernacular variants.

In the work, each place name is described according to a certain order. First, the geographical location of the place is indicated; then its climate, agriculture, nature, flora, fauna, and population are described. After that, the districts and villages are listed one by one, and the description is concluded with a brief summary. This principle sometimes changes depending on the specific features of the places, but it remains the leading approach in explaining and interpreting toponyms. It is not without reason that Eiji Mano, who prepared the critical edition of the work, referred to it as a **“treasury of information.”** The work contains a large amount of onomastic material, and specialists’ opinions regarding the number of toponyms mentioned in it differ significantly. According to Hamid Hasanov, nearly 1000 geographical names are mentioned in the “Baburnama”.¹⁵ R. Rasulov also notes that the work contains more than 1000 geographical names, while T. Nafasov writes that more than 1100 place names are recorded¹⁶. According to Saidbek Hasanov, there are 1261 toponyms¹⁷, whereas in the studies of Z. Xolmanova¹⁸ and M. Mominov¹⁹, the number of toponyms recorded in the work is noted as 1253.

In our study of the Baburnama, we determined that the work contains a total of 1154 toponyms, including: 17 choronyms, 709 oikonoms, 134 hydronyms, 125 oronyms, 42 dromonyms, 43 drimononyms, 51 agronyms, 23 necronyms, and 10 ecclesionyms.

¹⁵ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 308.

¹⁶ Abdullayeva M. Boburnomada tarixiy shaxslar talqini. – Boku, 2018. – B. 134.

¹⁷ Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2002. – Б.296.

¹⁸ Холманова З.Т. “Бобурнома” лексикаси тадқиқи: Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 16.

¹⁹ Муминова М. “Бобурнома” матни таржималарида антропоним ва топонимларнинг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) диссер. – Андижон, 2021. – 135 б.

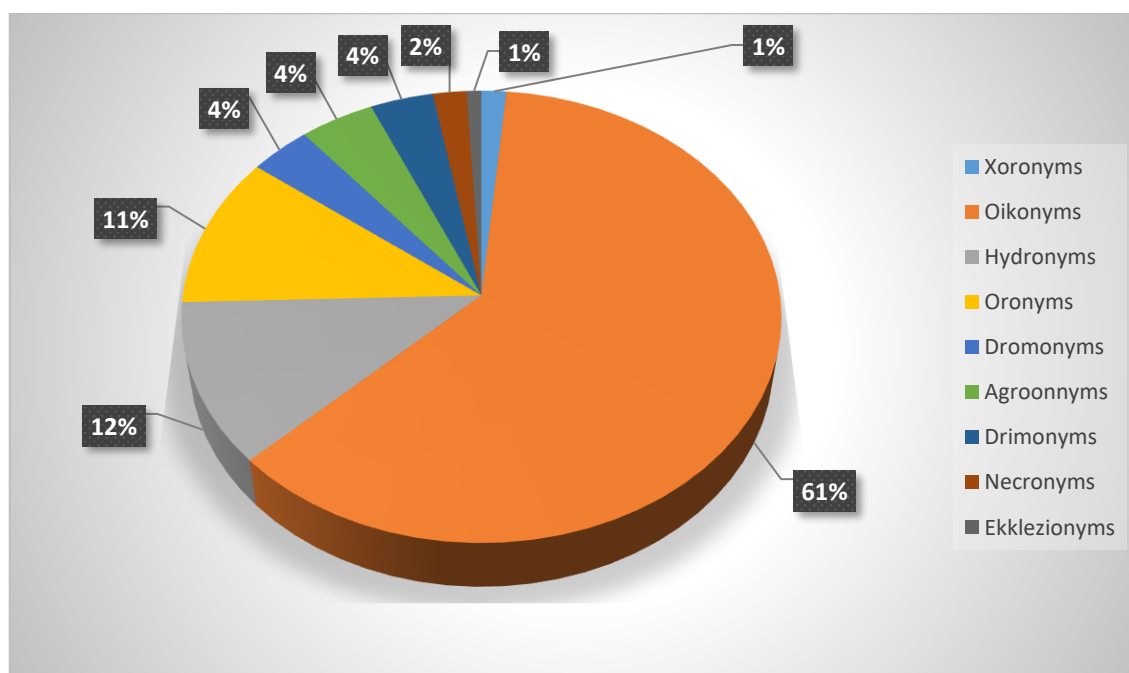


Figure 1. Statistics of Toponyms in the “Baburnama”

The number of toponyms identified in our research differs slightly from the figures presented by other scholars. These differences can be explained as follows:

in the work, a single toponym sometimes appears together with several geographical terms. For example: *Andijon rudi* (the Andijan river) – *Andijon suvi* (the waters of Andijan), *Andijon qal’asi* – *Andijon qo’rg’oni*, *Xuroson mamoliki* – *Xuroson saltanati*, *Hinduston mamlakati* – *Hinduston mamoliki*, and similar cases. When calculating such instances, we generalized them and interpreted them under a single toponym;

the phonetic variants of toponyms recorded in the memoir were also interpreted under a single name, for example: *Xuroson* – *Xurosonot*, *Hinduston* – *Hindustonot*, and others.

One of the distinctive features of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur’s style is that he effectively used the comparative method in describing toponyms. Various places are compared in terms of their climate, elevation, population, and other characteristics. For example, while comparing the air and climate of the cities of Osh and Koson in the Fergana region, he wrote: “*Safo va havoda O’sh bila Koson elining o’xshashligi bor*”²⁰ (In terms of purity and climate, the people of Osh and Koson are similar). He also compared the city of Samarkand with Kabul: Noting that in our regions Ghazni and Khorezm are famous for their cold climate, just as Sultaniyya and Tabriz in Iraq and Azerbaijan are known for their coldness (p.114). Indeed, in winter Khorezm is considered the coldest region of Uzbekistan. Ghazni is also located in an open and exposed area. Sultaniyya, situated in northern Iran at the foothills of mountains and at an altitude of about 1800 meters above sea level, has very cold winters and cool summers.²¹

²⁰ Barcha misollar quyidagi manbadan olingan, keyingi o’rinlarda kitobning sahifasini qayd etish bilan kifoyalanamiz: Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2002. – 336 б. + 36 б.

²¹ Ҳасанов Ҳ. Сайёҳ олимлар. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1981. – Б. 196

One of the proofs that the “Baburnama” is a unique example of historical toponymy is that the work also records objects with double names and multiple names.

One of the features of toponymic macro and microscale is that an object can have more than one name and a synonym at the same time. In some cases, geographical objects are referred to in the vernacular by both their old and new names.

A phenomenon close to dual naming is multiple naming. H.Hasanov addressed such names in his research. The phenomenon of multiple naming refers to the existence of more than one name for the same object and is therefore close to dual naming. However, dual naming and multiple naming differ in terms of the time of their emergence. A dual name refers to the simultaneous use of two names for the same object or person at the same time, whereas multiple naming refers to names that appeared in different historical periods for the same object.

The polyonymic toponyms found in the work can be divided into the following groups:

1. Oikonyms (settlement names): Yangi // Tarozkent, Nasaf // Naxshab, Kesh // Shahrisabz.

2. Hydronyms (water-body names): Sayhun // Khojand, Konigil // Obirahmat.

3. Oronyms (mountain names): Qahlug' // Darbandi Ohanin, Hindukush // Savalak Parbat.

The third section of the chapter discusses **“The importance of diachronic and synchronic study of the toponyms in the “Baburnama”**.

In the scientific study of the historical toponymy of the Uzbek language, diachronic and synchronic approaches are applied in combination. Toponyms are among the most stable units in linguistics, as they reflect the political, cultural, ethnic, and linguistic history of a particular place. Therefore, studying historical toponymy from both perspectives ensures the accuracy and completeness of scholarly conclusions. These methods help to reveal, on a scientific basis, the historical memory of a people, the development of language, and the present-day characteristics of toponyms.

The diachronic study of the historical toponymy of the Uzbek language makes it possible to determine the origin, formation, and historical stages of development of toponyms. In examining toponyms from a diachronic perspective, the diachronic research method plays an important role. The diachronic research method is a historical method distinguished by its connection with long historical periods and by the fact that the factor of time serves as the main criterion.²² In studying Uzbek historical toponymy diachronically, descriptive, comparative-historical, contrastive, historical-comparative, and typological methods are used.

In the synchronic study of toponyms, synchronic research methods are of particular importance. These methods differ from diachronic methods in terms of their emergence and development, their temporal orientation toward the modern period, and the fact that they were mainly formed during the nineteenth–twenty-first centuries and are actively applied in contemporary research practice

²² Расулов Р. Умумий тилшунослик. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 259.

These methods include distributional analysis, statistical analysis, transformational analysis, componential analysis, valency analysis, experimental analysis, and automatic analysis methods.

In general, the diachronic and synchronic study of the historical toponymy of the Uzbek language aims to clarify the original meanings of toponyms, demonstrate the richness of the Uzbek language through the creation of linguistic maps, preserve historical toponyms recorded in historical sources, and scientifically substantiate the patterns of their formation.

One of the unique sources of the historical toponymy of the Uzbek language is the Baburnama by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. In this work, 101 place names related to the Fergana region, 155 related to the Samarkand region, and 33 related to the Khorasan region are recorded. Most of these names are still written and pronounced today almost exactly as they were in that period: *Koson, Karnon, Sang, Pop, Isfara, Osh, Namangan, Andijan, Qoshteghirmon, Fergana, Sokh, Samarkand, Bukhara, Gijduvon, Miyankol, Piskent, Urganch, Sangzor, Yom, Zomin, Uratepa, Shahrisabz, Qarshi, Ohangaron, Khorezm, Amu Darya, Hashtiyak* and others.

However, some toponyms recorded in the work have reached the present day with partial phonetic or structural changes. For example: *Kandibodom – Konibodom, Rushdon – Rishton, Mag‘inon – Marg‘ilon, Xo‘qon – Qo‘qon, Qubo – Quva, Chir suyi – Chirchiq River, Siyohob (Qorasuv, Obi Rahmat) – Siyob, Toshkand – Toshkent, Dizak – Jizzakh, Urg‘ut – Urgut, Tirmiz – Termiz, Karmina – Karmana, Sapon – Sufon, G‘avo – G‘ova, Xarobuk – Xarabek / Xirabek, Pishxoron – Peshqo‘rg‘on, Puli Mag‘ok – Puli Mug‘ob, Xavos – Xovos, Xuzor – G‘uzor* and others.

Several place names mentioned in the work are today known by completely different names. For example: *Khojand Suyi, Sayxun River – Syr Darya; Axsi Suyi – Kosonsoy; Kohak Suyi – Zarafshan; Ilamish River – Karadarya; Karnon Soy – Gova Soy; Barokoh – Sulaymon Mountain; Mevagul – Moghul Mountain; Hodarvesh – Karakchikum; Kayrakum Desert; Itmak Pass – Taxtaqoracha; Pushtayi Kohak – Chopon Ota* and others.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Interpretation of toponyms in the “Baburnama” and the linguogeographic features of toponymic units,”** analyzes Babur’s toponymic interpretations and reveals the linguogeographic characteristics of oikonymic and hydronymic indicators.

The first section of this chapter discusses **“Babur’s toponymic heritage and interpretations.”**

Babur’s own words, the *vajhi tasmiyah* (etymology or naming motivation) of 27 of them is explained. The toponymic units are presented in the pronunciation and orthography characteristic of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Babur showed great interest in toponyms of Turkic, Persian, Mongolian, and Indian origin that were widely used during his time; he studied them and attempted to convey their meanings and etymologies to the reader. For this reason, the work is extremely rich in etymological explanations and interpretations of toponyms.

The scholar's scientific legacy related to toponymy is characterized by the following aspects:

1. Babur records and explains the scholarly and folk etymology of various toponymic units such as Qarshi, Kashmir, Lamg'onot, Kohi Safid, Hodarvesh, Seyoron, Kohi Jud, Masjidi Laqlaqi, and Chinikhona, which belong to categories such as polyonymic toponyms, comonyms, urbanonyms, and ecclesionyms.

2. The scholar also provides phonetic, lexical, grammatical, dialectal (specific to regional dialects and vernaculars), and literary variants of historical toponyms, along with their linguistic descriptions.

3. Place names are described from the perspectives of history, geography, and regional studies, and the author also records descriptive expressions associated with them.

4. He provides and substantiates comparative-etymological and lexical-semantic explanations of toponymic indicators that were actively used in geographical names.

These features are clearly illustrated in the interpretation, analysis, and description of several toponyms.

In describing toponyms, the author pays particular attention to the geographical characteristics of the object (such as vegetation, nature, and climate). For instance, while describing the Fergana region, he gives a special account of the city of Konibodom and explains the origin of its name as follows: *Among its dependencies is Kandibodom. Although it is not a large town, it is quite a good settlement. Its almonds are excellent. Because of this quality, it is called by this name. All the almonds from this place are sent to Khurmuz and Hindustan.* (p. 36). Names of settlements formed on the basis of natural motivational factors belong to the group of phyto-oikonyms. Therefore, Kandibodom can be classified as a phyto-oikonym, since the naming of this settlement was motivated by its natural environment, particularly the abundance and quality of almonds there. Today this area belongs to the Sughd region of the Republic of Tajikistan and is known as Konibodom. According to local interpretations, the oikonym *Konibodom* consists of two elements – *kon* and *bodom* – and is understood as meaning “almond mine” or “place rich in almonds.” In fact, the first component does not convey the meaning of “abundant” or “rich.” Rather, the element *kand* functions as a toponymic indicator meaning “town” or “city.” Thus, the oikonym Kandibodom originally meant “the town of almonds” or “a city of almonds.” The true etymology of this place name becomes clear from the explanation given by Babur in the Baburnama.

Ko'li Mag'ok is a place name located approximately 2 km from Samarkand. Babur emphasizes that the geographical location served as the basis for its naming: *Yana bir Ko'li Mag'ok o'langidur... Bir yonida bir ulug' ko'l voqi bo'lubtur, bu jihattin Ko'li Mag'ok o'langi derlar.* (p. 61).

The word *mag'ok* means: 1. A hollow or cavity. 2. A low-lying place.²³

²³ Алишер Навоий асарлари тилининг изохли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – II т. – Б. 283.

Babur also paid special attention to toponymic legends, which can be observed in his descriptions of toponyms such as Hodarvesh, Takasekretku, and Khoja Seyoron.

Another indication of Babur's skill as a toponymist is his ability to assign appropriate names to the places he established himself. For example, Nazargoh was a garden built on a hill in Tutum Valley near Khoja Basta in the vicinity of Ghazni. Babur explains that the garden was called *Nazargoh* because it was situated opposite a crossing place and offered an attractive and scenic view: *Guzargohning muqobalasida tushgan uchun va yaxshi maddi nazari bor uchun, 'Nazargoh'g'a mavsum bo'lib edi...* (p. 250).

Section 2 of the chapter entitled **“Distribution areas of oikonymic indicators in the work and their linguogeographic analysis”** examines the linguogeographic characteristics of settlement-name indicators used in the text.

Linguistic geography (from Latin *lingua* – language and *geographia* – geography) is a branch of linguistics that determines the boundaries of the distribution of individual linguistic phenomena. Similar to dialectology, its main object of study is the dialect, since a dialect is a historically formed territorial linguistic unit.

A dialect refers to a local linguistic variety that is usually compared with the common national language, particularly with the literary language. In linguogeography, the boundaries of dialects and vernacular varieties are identified, and the distribution of particular phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features is determined.²⁴

Although linguogeography and dialectology treat the factors of space and time differently, the spatial factor has equal importance in both disciplines. In particular, the territorial factor forms the foundation of linguogeography.²⁵

Through a linguogeographic approach, the ancient layers and variants of toponyms can be clarified. For example, the distribution areas of oikonymic indicators such as tuman, o'rchin, and pargana mentioned in the “Baburnama” demonstrate the linguogeographic characteristics of the administrative-territorial division system of that period. While describing the Kabul region, Babur notes that tuman is called o'rchin in the dialects of Andijan and Kashgar, and pargana in the Indian language: *Samarqand va Buxoro va yana bu navohida viloyatchalarnikim, bir ulug' viloyat taxtida bo'lg'ay, tuman derlar. Va Andijon va Koshg'ar va ul orada o'rchin va Hindustonda pargana derlar.* (p.109) This passage illustrates the territorial terminological differences of toponyms. Babur records that administrative-territorial units with the same meaning were referred to by different terms in three regions – Movarounnahr, Fergana, and India. This situation reflects differences in language, culture, and political systems among these regions and represents an important linguogeographic fact that demonstrates the geographical distribution of linguistic and administrative terms. Through this evidence, it becomes easier to determine which region a particular toponym refers to.

²⁴ Шерматов А. Лингвистик география нима? – Тошкент: Фан, 1981. – Б. 6-7.

²⁵ Нурмонов А., Йўлдошев Б. Тилшунослик ва табиий фанлар. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2001. – Б. 143-144.

The compositional structure of the “Baburnama” differs from the traditional organization of classical literature into chapters, sections, and subsections. Instead, the narrative of the author’s life is closely connected with specific geographical spaces and place names. The naming of sections after toponyms such as *Fergana*, *Kabul* and *India* forms a linguogeographic layer within the text and serves as a basis for expressing lexical-semantic units characteristic of each region.

The earliest signs of linguogeographic observations in the “Baburnama” can also be found in the explanations given for toponyms such as *Lamg‘on*, *Kashmir*, *G‘urband*, *Hayatiy Pol*. It is known that every linguistic phenomenon in living speech has its own geographical area and distribution boundary. For example, in the work Babur notes that the inhabitants of the Alishang district speak the Lamghani language and that they pronounce the sound instead of. By determining the distribution area of this linguistic feature as the Alishang district, he explains the origin of the toponym *Lamg‘on*. Reflecting on the speech of the local population, Babur writes: *Hazrati Nuh payg‘ambarning otasi Mehtar Lomning qabri Alishang tumanidadur. Ba‘zi tarixta Mehtar Lomni Lamak, Lamkon debturlar. Ul elni heyli mulohaza qilibturkim, ba‘zi mahal ‘kof’ o‘rnig‘a ‘g‘ayn’ talaffuz qilurlar, bu jihattin g‘olibo bu viloyatni Lamg‘on debturlar.* (p. 110)

When observing the oikonyms described in the “Baburnama”, it becomes evident that the indicators *kat*, *kent* and *kand* are widely used within their structure. One of these indicators, *kat* means *city* or *town*. This term is also explained in “Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk” by Mahmud al-Kashgari. According to Vasily Bartold, *kat* (*kand*) is a word of Sogdian origin that originally meant “house” or “dwelling place” and later entered Turkic languages. Scholars have also established that *kat* (*kass*) and *kent* (*kand*) are dialectal forms of the same Sogdian word.²⁶ In the memoir, 10 oikonyms formed with these indicators are mentioned: *Axsikat* (*Axsi*), *Banokat* (*Shohruhiya*), *Navkand*, *Piskent* (*Bishkent*), *Dahkat*, *Yorkand*, *Lotkand*, *Toshkand*, *Fanokat*, *Farkat*, as well as one dromonym (*Archakent road*) and one oronym (*Yettikent mountains*). This indicates that even in Babur’s time, toponyms formed with these indicators were widely used.

E. M. Murzaev noted that the term *kat* has several variants in Indo-European, Finno-Ugric, Turkic, and Mongolic languages.²⁷

In the “Baburnama” the Indian variant of the indicators *kat*, *kent* and *kand* – the term *pur* – is widely used in the structure of oikonyms, mainly in India and partly in Kabul (Afghanistan). In the memoir, 21 oikonyms from the territory of India containing the indicator *pur* are mentioned: *Abapur*, *Burhonpur*, *Bujpur*, *Bahlo‘lpur*, *Dipalpur*, *Dahpur*, *Diypapur*, *Do‘lpur*, *Jo‘npur*, *Manikpur*, *Nanupur*, *Odampur*, *Piro‘zpur*, *Sultonpur*, *Sarangpur*, *Ratanbo‘r* (in the *Kazan edition* – *Ratanpur*), *Sekandarpur*, *Udaypur* (*Dungarpur*), *Fatxpur*, *G‘ozipur*, and *Hojipur*. In addition, one oikonym in Kabul – *Odinapur* – is recorded. Even today, many oikonyms formed with the element *pur* still exist. According to V.A. Juchkevich²⁸ there are more than 500 city names with the indicator *pur* on the map of India.

²⁶ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 31.

²⁷ Hakimov Q. Toponimika. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so‘z, 2016. – B. 56.

²⁸ Жучкевич В.А. Общая топонимика. – Минск: Вышэйш школа, 1968. – Б. 309.

In Sanskrit, the sacred language of ancient Aryan culture, *pura* means “city” or “fortress,” and the toponymic element *pur* derives from this word.

The element *pur* in the names of Indian cities is not merely a linguistic component; it is also closely connected with the rich historical past of the country. According to V. P. Lemtyugova, the name of a settlement reflects not only language and geography but also socio-economic history. When studying Indian cities, the element *pur* in their names often conveys unique historical narratives associated with each place.

For example, Babur writes: *Pahorxonni bosib Laho‘r va Dipalpurii fath qilg‘ai yili keyla kelturub, ekturub edim, sabz bo‘lub edi.* (p. 110) *Dipalpur* is an ancient city with a rich historical past. Today it is located in the Punjab province of Pakistan, on the banks of the Ravi River, and has a history of more than two thousand years.²⁹ Many cities with the indicator *pur* were named by rulers, who often added the word *pur* to royal names to form new place names (oikonyms). For instance, *Dipalpur* literally means “the city of Dipa” and was named in honor of its founder, Raja Depa Chand Bhatti, a ruler of the Paramara dynasty (reigned 1216–1240).

Section 2.3 of the chapter, entitled **“Distribution areas and linguogeographic features of hydronymic indicators in the work”** examines the hydronyms mentioned in the “Baburnama”.

The “Baburnama” is not only a memoir and historical work but also an important source of linguistic and geographical data. The toponyms found in the work—particularly hydronyms (proper names of water bodies)³⁰—play a significant role in studying the historical and geographical characteristics of natural objects. In the work, a total of 134 hydronyms related to the territories of Movarounnahr, Afghanistan, and India are recorded. These are expressed through hydronymic indicators such as *su* (43), *daryo* (22), *suv* (21), *rud* (11), *guzar* (10), *ko‘prik* (5), *ob* (4), *band* (4), *soy* (2), *ko‘l* (2), *ariq* (2), *havz* (2), *chashma* (2), and *kechik* (2). These indicators signal that the proper name refers to a water-related object. In this research, the hydronymic indicators used, mentioned, explained, and described by the author in the “Baburnama” were analyzed from a linguogeographic perspective. These indicators do not merely denote the object but also provide additional information about it, which allows for a linguogeographic interpretation of toponyms and their indicators.

The most frequently used indicators in the work are *su* / *suy* / *suv* which in Turkic languages mean “water” and are used to denote natural liquid bodies such as rivers and streams. Similarly, hydronymic indicators such as *su* / *suv* / *suy*, *rud*, and *daryo* are used in a general sense to refer to large flowing waters formed from underground and surface water sources. This can be observed in hydronyms such as: *Andijon rud* / *Andijon suy*, *G‘azni rud* / *G‘azni suy*, *Saru suv* / *Saru daryo*, *Chandoval suv* / *Chandoval rudi*, *Gang suv* / *Gang daryo*, and *So‘n suv* / *So‘n suy*.

In the work, 43 hydronyms are recorded with the indicator *su*, distributed across the following regions:

²⁹ Бобур энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2014. – Б. 225.

³⁰ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 25.

Tashkent region: *Chir suyi*

Fergana Valley: *Andijon suyi, Axsi suyi, Xo'jand suyi, Sang suyi*

Samarkand region: *Aris suyi, Darg'am suyi, Ko'hak suyi*

Afghanistan: *Andarob suyi, Bajavr suyi, Balxob suyi, Biyla suyi, Boro suyi, Buthaq suyi, Duoba suyi, Gulbahor suyi, Gurgon suyi, Istalif suyi, Kishm suyi, Ko'kcha suyi, Xatlon suyi, G'azni suyi, Chag'onsaroy suyi, Paravon suyi, Hirmand suyi*, and others.

India: *Arind suyi, Bahat suyi, Betviy suyi, Arind suyi, Burxonpur suyi, Dehi Yaqub suyi, Gambir suyi, Go'yi suyi, Karmunas suyi, Kavariy suyi, Manas suyi, Panjkura, Sengar suyi, Suxon suyi, To's suyi, Gandak suyi, Gang suyi, So'n suyi*, and others.

The hydronymic indicator *rud* is also actively used in the work. The word *rud* / *ro'd* originates from Persian-Tajik and means *stream* or *river*.³¹ This hydronymic indicator is mainly used in Persian-Tajik-speaking regions. Historically, the indicator *rud* has been widespread primarily in Afghanistan and partly in northern India, since these regions have long belonged to the Persian-Tajik linguistic area. In the "Baburnama", a total of 11 hydronyms with the indicator *rud* are recorded. Among them, 7 belong to the territory of Afghanistan (*Alangar rud, Bangash rud, Bichoq rud, Go'mal rud, Kamrud, Surx rud, G'azni rud*), 3 to the territory of India (*Khoja Khizr rud, Sanor rud, Chandoval rud*), and 1 to the Fergana region (*Andijon rud*).

Statistical data show that the higher number of hydronyms with the indicator *rud* in Afghanistan reflects the fact that this region historically developed within the Persian-Tajik linguistic environment. Even during the time of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Persian was widely spoken there, which contributed to the preservation of the Persian linguistic layer in hydronyms. Thus, the indicator *rud* appears as a natural and inherent element in this region. Babur also notes in the work that eleven or twelve languages were spoken in the Kabul region, among which Persian was included: *O'n bir-o'n ikki lafz bila Kobul viloyatida talaffuz qilurlar: arabiy, forsiy, turkiy, mo'g'uliy, hindiy, afg'oniy, pashoyi, parojiy, gabriy, barakiy, lamg'oniy. Muncha muxtalif aqvom va mutag'oyir alfoz ma'lum emaskim, hech viloyatda bo'lg'ay.* (p. 109)

This passage highlights the remarkable linguistic diversity of the Kabul region and helps explain the multilingual influence reflected in its toponymy. The observations mentioned above also represent features typical of linguogeography, as the information provided by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur demonstrates that the territory of Afghanistan consisted of several dialectal zones (Afghani, Pashayi, Paroji, Gabri, Baraki, and Lamghani). He emphasizes that nowhere else, apart from Kabul, was such a diversity of peoples and languages known. For this reason, in this region the hydronymic indicators *suv* / *su* (Turkic) and *rud* (Persian) appear interchangeably in the names of water bodies. In the work, 21 hydronyms with the indicator *suv* are recorded, of which 9 belong to the territory of Afghanistan.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Sociolinguistic and Comparative-Historical Study of the Toponyms Used in the Baburnama**"

³¹ Qorayev S. Toponimika. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2006. – B. 64

presents a sociolinguistic analysis of toponyms, topohydronyms, oronyms, and drimononyms.

3.1. “Sociolinguistic Features of the Toponyms in the “Baburnama”.

Sociolinguistics is a relatively new field that emerged at the intersection of linguistics, which studies the internal structure of language, and the social sciences. Therefore, it examines the social aspects of language structure.³² Language is a social phenomenon: its emergence, development, and functions in any given period are closely connected with the life of society. Similarly, toponyms, which are the proper names of natural-geographical and artificial (human-made) objects on the earth's surface, serve as a vivid reflection of the history of society. The social nature of language is manifested in its role as a repository and transmitter of the history of tribes, ethnic groups, and nations. The accumulation and preservation of historical knowledge represent the cumulative function of language, while the expression of historical experience and information reflects its communicative function. Through these functions, language serves society and meets its needs. Contemporary society also obtains information about earlier societies through language.³³

The “Baburnama” by Babur is an extremely valuable source not only from a literary and artistic perspective but also from linguistic, geographical, and sociolinguistic viewpoints. In our research, the toponyms in the work that are connected with social life were classified according to their motivational bases as follows:

1. Toponyms motivated by ethnic groups.
2. Toponyms motivated by anthroponyms (personal names).
3. Toponyms motivated by the economic and social life of the population.
4. Toponyms motivated by religious concepts.
5. Toponyms motivated by historical battles and victories.

Place names whose formation is based on ethnonyms are called ethnotoponyms.³⁴ Ethnotoponyms serve as an important source reflecting the historical formation and development of the population of a particular region, as well as the ancient relations, integration, and migration of peoples. Therefore, they are closely connected with the life of society. In many cases, the names of countries are derived from the names of peoples, with the addition of the suffix -stan / -iston, which forms the name of a country. This phenomenon represents one of the main patterns in the naming of states. For example: *Afghan – Afghanistan, Arab – Arabistan, Mongol – Mongolistan, Hindu – Hindustan* and others.

In the “Baburnama” 19 ethnotoponyms are recorded, including: *Afghanistan, Arabistan, Hindustan, Hindukush, Moghulistan, Andijan, Bagyallar yurti, Bangala, Gujarat (Gujorot), Marg'inon, Qorluq, Qubo (Quva), Saroy, Sistan, Uyg'ur Majam, Dehi Afghan, Kohi Jud, Qipchoq ko'tali, and Darvozayi Qipchoq* and others.

³² Berdialiyev A., Turdibekov M. Sotsiolingvistika. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2022. – B. 5

³³ Odilov Y., Tursunov M., Qudratova S., Ravshanova F. Sotsiolingvistika. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Bookmany print, 2025. – B. 15

³⁴ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 95.

The transformation of anthroponyms (personal names) into toponyms occurs under various extralinguistic factors. Place names formed from personal names—such as given names, surnames, nicknames, or pen names—are called anthropotoponyms.³⁵ Such toponyms are motivated by factors such as an individual's relationship with the object, ownership or rule over it, residence in the place, its construction, or burial at that location.

In the work, 72 anthropotoponyms are recorded. Examples include *Junpur mamlakati*, *Sekandarpur*, *Udaypur*, *Tughlaqabad*, *Mallukhon havzi*, and *Bakhjatkhon havzi*...

The economic lifestyle, occupations, and activities of the population also play an important role in the naming of settlements. Such toponyms are usually connected with the profession or activity widely practiced in that area. In the past, place names related to crafts and trades were often given to villages, cities, and particularly to neighborhoods. Examples include *Ohangaron*, *Tijara*, *Koson*, *Alingor*, *Charmgaron* and others.

One example is Kafiristan, the historical name of a region located on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. Today this territory corresponds to the Nuristan Province of Afghanistan.³⁶ In the work *Temur Tuzuklari*, the region is mentioned as Katur. In the memoir *Baburnama* by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, this place and the peoples living there are mentioned in connection with the military campaigns of Mahmud Mirza: *Ikki qatla Badaxshonning janub-jonibi Kofiristong'a borib g'azot qildi*. (p. 48) Since the inhabitants of this region were mainly non-Muslims, the territory was called Kafiristan, meaning “the land of unbelievers.” The word *kafir* derives from the Arabic verb *kafara*, meaning not to believe in religion.³⁷ In Uzbek, it refers to a person who does not believe in God or belongs to another faith. Historically, the term was applied to regions that had not accepted Islam. Today the population of the region has adopted Islam, and the name of the province has been changed to *Nuristan*, meaning “the land of light”.

The work also records toponyms that arose from historical battles and victories, such as *Qarshi* (*Nasaf*, *Nakhshab*), *Raboti Sarhang*, *Qal'ayi Zafar* and *Bog'i Fath*.

In conclusion, the *Baburnama* contains 107 toponyms related to social life, and these names reflect the socio-political, economic, and spiritual life and worldview of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

3.2. “Comparative-historical analysis of toponyms”.

Proper names of water objects formed on the basis of attribution to toponyms are called toponyms.³⁸ A toponym is a proper name of a water object formed by relating it to the name of a terrestrial geographical object.

Another feature of the formation of toponyms is that the new name the toponym is created on the basis of an already existing name, namely a toponym. This process is naturally easier and more convenient than creating an entirely new name. Thus, toponyms are formed on the basis of settlement names and other

³⁵ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 16.

³⁶ Бобур энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2014. – Б. 296

³⁷ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати (туркий сўзлар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2000. – Б. 204

³⁸ Улуков Н. Ўзбек тили гидронимларининг тарихий-лисоний тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – Б. 90.

place names and are therefore closely connected with social life and human activity. When hydronyms are derived from toponyms, they are often combined with hydronymic indicators such as *daryo* (river), *soy* (stream), *anhor* (canal), or *ariq* (irrigation channel), which denote the type of water object. A hydronymic indicator is a unit that signals that the proper name refers to a water-related object.³⁹

In the “Baburnama” – a work considered an important part of our spiritual heritage – we encounter numerous topohydronyms formed with indicators such as *daryo*, *rud*, *suy*, *ko‘l*, *guzar*, *soy*, and *chashma*.

The following types of topohydronyms are observed in the memoir:

1. Names of water objects derived from oikonyms (settlement names):

a) Water-object names derived from urbanonyms: *Xo‘jand suy*, *Andijon rudi*, *Axsi suy*;

b) Water-object names derived from comonyms: *Karnon soy*, *Sang suy*;

c) Water-object names derived from fortress names: *Kachakot suy*.

2. Hydronyms derived from oronyms (mountain names): *Cho‘para guzari*, *Gulbahor suy*, *Kamrud rudi* and others.

While describing the Fergana region in the Baburnama, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur provides detailed information about Andijan, one of the cities located in the southern part of the region and the capital of Fergana, as well as about the Andijon rud, the river flowing through this. This river originates from the watershed area of the Kichik Alay mountain range. The river flowing through the territory of the Andijan region was named after the place itself: *Andijon rudi O‘shning mahallotining ichi bila o‘tub, Andijong‘a keladi: Nechukkim, Andijon suy O‘shdin kelur*. (p. 36) This, Babur uses the words *rud*, *suy*, and *suv* as synonymous indicators meaning “river.” Andijon rud refers to a small river that, during the Timurid period, flowed through the city of Osh and reached Andijan. Today this river is known as Oqbura, most of which flows through the territory of Kyrgyzstan. According to S. Jalilov, the hydronym Andijon rud indeed corresponds to the present-day *Oqbura*.⁴⁰ In various sources the hydronym appears in the forms *Oqbura*, *Oqbo‘ra*, and *Oqboyra*.

Hydronyms Derived from Oronyms

In the memoir, the topohydronym Gulbahor suy is also mentioned. Gulbahor is the foothill area located to the northwest of the Kabul region. The river and the settlement in that area also bear the same name⁴¹: *Gulbahor suyida, Paravon suyida, Istalif suyida bu tariqa bila tutarlar*. (p. 116)

The small river flowing from the foothills of the Gulbahor mountains was named after the mountain itself. In the linguistic formation of hydronyms in the Baburnama, hydronymic indicators such as *suy*, *suvi*, *rud*, *daryo*, *hovz*, *guzar*, and *jo‘yi* combine with words belonging to various parts of speech and designate them as proper names of water objects and hydraulic structures. From a historical-etymological perspective, these hydronymic indicators mainly belong to the

³⁹ Бегматов Э., Улуков Н. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Наманган, 2006. – Б. 25.

⁴⁰ O‘zbekiston joy nomlarining izohli lug‘ati. / tuzuvchilar R.Y.Xudoyberganov [va boshqa.]. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022. – Б. 22

⁴¹ Бобур энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2014. – Б. 213.

Common Turkic and Persian-Tajik lexical layers, and partly to the Arabic lexical layer.

The 3-section of this chapter deals with the “**Historical-linguistic analysis of oronyms**”. In Uzbek toponymy, the proper names of orographic objects (mountains, hills, passes, etc.) constitute a distinct micro-layer within the toponymic system.

In scholarly sources on toponymy, oronyms are interpreted in different ways. S. Karimov and S. Bo‘riyev define oronyms as the names of mountains and note that this group may also include the names of peaks, hills, ridges, passes, valleys, and ravines⁴². T. Ernazarov explains the term oronym as the name of elevations and depressions such as mountains and hills.⁴³

In the Baburnama, a total of 125 oronyms are recorded. Based on their nominative-motivational and lexical-semantic features, they can be analyzed in two main groups:

I. Natural-geographical oronyms

II. Socio-economic oronyms

Natural-geographical oronyms can be divided into the following subgroups:

1. Oronyms motivated by the color characteristics of the object. In such cases, the name is based on the external appearance or color of the place. Examples include *Kohi Safid* and *Oqko‘tal*.

2. Oronyms motivated by the shape or size characteristics of the object. As noted by E. M. Murzaev, the main motivation in the origin of an object’s name is often its distinctive feature.⁴⁴ Such oronyms are based on words expressing size or dimension, such as *long*, *short*, *high*, *low*, *large*, *small*, *wide*, or *narrow*. Examples include *Tul*, *Ko‘htan Mountain*, *Ko‘hbachcha*, *Khoja Regiravon*, and *Darbandi Ohanin*.

3. Oronyms motivated by numerical characteristics. In these names, words expressing number or quantity function as defining components indicating the number or other characteristics of the object. Examples include *Haftbacha* and *Savalak Parbat*.

4. Zooronyms—ornonyms derived from the names of animals, birds, or other living creatures. Since nature and the animal world are closely interconnected, various animals are widely found in mountainous regions, which often serve as a basis for naming such places. Examples include *Qarg‘abuloq*, *Uqobayn*, and *Murg‘on Mountain*.

Socio-Economic Oronyms. In the naming of orographic objects, various historical and social events, the economic and political relations of the population, as well as cultural lifestyles and traditions, may also serve as motivating factors. From this perspective, such oronyms can be divided into the following types:

1. Anthroponyms – names of orographic objects formed from personal names, nicknames, pseudonyms, or patronymics. These oronyms are usually formed according to the principle of ownership or association with a particular

⁴² Каримов С.А, Бўриев С.Н. Ўзбек топонимикаси тараккиёт босқичида. – Тошкент: Фан, 2006. – Б. 44.

⁴³ Эназаров Т. Номшунослик масалалари. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 78.

⁴⁴ Мурзаев Э.М. Топонимика и география. – М.: Наука, 1995. – С. 6.

individual. In such cases, mountains, passes, ridges, gorges, or hills are named after a specific person. In the memoir, many such objects are named after prophets or saints, for example: *Khoja Khovand Sayyid Mountain, Kohi Mehtar Sulaymon, Khoja Ismoil Mountain, and Dehi Yaqub Gorge*.

2. Ethnooronyms – names of orographic objects derived from the names of tribes, clans, nations, or ethnic groups. Such names typically appear in areas inhabited by particular ethnic communities. Examples include *Kohi Jud* and *Qipchoq Ko'tali*.

In the memoir Baburnama, a number of oronymic indicators are actively used, such as *ko'hpoya, pushta, tangi, uchma, dobon, ko'tal, dara, tepa, tumshuq, band, balandi, qiyo, domana, burj, shox, qo'l, and kanora*.

The oronyms in the work are formed with the help of such indicators as *pushta* (which appears both as an indicator and as an independent word in the text), *uchma, domana* (foothill), *burj* (mountain peak), *dobon* (mountain pass), *shox* (rock or cliff), *tangi* (a narrow passage or gorge between mountains), and *qo'l* (small branches or spurs between mountains).

The 4-section of the chapter discusses the **“Lexical-semantic characteristics of drimonyms”**.

As a result of such cultural developments, under the leadership of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur a number of gardens were constructed, including *Bog'i Vafo, Bog'i Navro'ziy (Bog'i Boburiy), Bog'i Nilufar, Bog'i Fath, Bog'i Safo, Bog'i Zarafshon, Hasht Bihisht, Chahorbog'*. This tradition of landscaping and garden construction had been inherited by Babur from his ancestors. The beautification projects and gardens established by Amir Timur serve as clear evidence of this legacy. In the “Baburnama”, twelve gardens built by the order of Amir Timur are mentioned, including *Bogi Maydon, Bog'i Nav, Bog'i Chinor, Bog'i Shamol, Bog'i Dilkusho, Bog'i Behisht, Bog'i Bo'ldi, Bog'i Zog'on, Naqshi Jahon, Bog'i Baland, Bog'i Davlatbog' and Bog'i Jahonnamo*.

This noble tradition of garden construction was later continued in Herat by Shah Rukh and Husayn Bayqara, and in Samarkand by Ulugh Beg, who built more than ten famous gardens.

Babur himself continued this Timurid tradition in Afghanistan and India. Among the gardens founded by Babur are *Bog'i Bihisht, Bog'i Gulgina, Bog'i Binafsha, O'rtabog', Suratxona, Bog'i Xilvat, Bog'i Yurunchqa, Bog'i Mohtob, Bog'i Ohuxona, Bog'i Vafo, Zarafshon Bog'i, Ram Bog'i, Hasht Bihisht, Orom Bog', Zuhra Bog', Bog'i Fath and Bog'i Nilufar*.⁴⁵

According to the Indian scholar M. Randhawa, ten gardens were built in the city of Kabul by the order of Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur.⁴⁶ Among them are *Bog'i Shahararo (also known as Bog'i Bobur), Chorbog', Bog'i Jalukhona, O'rtabog', Suratbog', Bog'i Mohtob and Bog'i Ohuxona*.

Although Babur lived in India for only four years, he established more than ten gardens there as well, including *Bog'i Bihisht, Bog'i Gulgina, Bog'i Binafsha,*

⁴⁵ Қодиров П. Тил ва эл. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2005. – Б. 241-242.

⁴⁶ Рандхава М. Сады через века. – М: Знание, 1981. – С. 119

O'rtabog', Suratxona, Bog'i Xilvat, Bog'i Yurunchqa, Bog'i Mohtob, Bog'i Ohuxona, Bog'i Vafo, Zarafshon bog'i, Ram bog'i, Hasht bihisht, Orom bog', Zuhra bog', Bog'i Fath, Bog'i Nilufar he names of these gardens are not accidental; they reflect a distinct logic, philosophical meaning, poetic imagination, and Babur's deep appreciation of nature.

Most of the drimonyms (garden names) in the memoir Baburnama are formed according to the Persian izafa model. Morphologically, such names appear mainly in the following patterns:

a) *Noun + noun model.*

In these formations, the toponymic indicator *bog'* (garden) is actively used. Examples include: *Bog'i Binafsha, Bog'i Bihisht, Bog'i Vafo, Bog'i Zubayda, Bog'i Maydon, Bog'i Nazargoh, Bog'i Xiyobon, Bog'i Shamol, Bog'i Zarafshon kabi.*

b) *Noun + adjective model.* Examples include: *Bog'i Kalon, Bog'i Nav, Bog'i Safed, Bog'i Safo kabi.*

Istalifcha kent ma'lum emaskim xeyli yerlarda bo'lg'ay. Ulug' rud kentning ichidan oqar. Rudning har ikki tarafi bog'ottur. Bu kentta Bog'i Kalon otliq Ulug'bek mirzoning bir mafsub bog'i bor edi. Men egalariga baho berib oldim. (112-b.)

The drimonym *Bog'i Kalon* is formed according to the Persian-Tajik izafa construction, consisting of the components *bog'* and *kalon*. Here, *bog'* means "garden," while *kalon* means "large" or "great." Thus, the lexical meaning of this drimonym is "large garden". In our opinion, the naming of this garden, established near the city of Istalif close to Kabul, was motivated by its large size. Therefore, this drimonym emerged on the basis of a nominational motivation reflecting the size characteristic of the object.

CONCLUSION

1. In his work "Baburnama" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, as linguist, historian, geographer and ethnographer, gave explained and cited variants of the folk and scientific etymology, historical, geographical and linguistic descriptions of more than 1500 place names belonging to the toponymy Central Asia, Afghanistan and India. In this regard, the work is a unique valuable and rich source of historical toponymy.

2. Toponyms are not only linguistic units but also important historical-linguistic elements reflecting the social life of a people, their ethnic composition, historical processes, and stages of cultural development, as well as the natural and geographical aspects of the territory. Therefore, the anthropocentric, in particular, sociolinguistic and linguogeographic study of toponyms allows us to understand and study in more depth the motives, factors, historical and etymological, sources, layers and areas of distribution of their names.

3. The toponyms in the "Baburnama" are sociolinguistically formed on the principle of harmony between language and society and vividly reflect the socio-economic and political, ethnic, religious and cultural landscape of the era.

4. The toponyms mentioned in the work, under the influence of the linguistic environment of the period, mainly use indicators from persian-tajik, partly turkic and other languages.

5. The *kat* toponymic indicator has a very wide distribution area. It spread across Central Asia and throughout the Eurasian continent, appearing in phonetic variants such as *kent* and *kand*, where it denotes meanings such as village, fortress, or city. It was actively used in the formation of oikonyms and represents an ancient toponymic element.

6. In the historical toponymy of Turkic, Persian and other languages, the method of transonymy, in terms of derivation, is actively used, that is the formation of a proper noun from one noun with another. In particular a significant part of the toponyms used in the work are topohydronyms that is the names of settlements were formed on the basis of the names of water bodies.

7. Historical hydronyms were formed historically and etymologically, mainly through the indicators *su/suv*, *rud*, *daryo*, *hovuz*, and *jo 'y* belonging to the general turkic and persian-tajik and partly to the arabic lexical layer. Of these the semantic scope of the turkic hydronymic indicator *su // suv* is especially wide and is actively used in the meanings of *river*, *stream* and *ditch*.

8. Most of the oronyms used in the “Baburnama” are structurally compound formations, and the majority follow the Persian-Tajik *izafa* construction model. The names of orographic objects are mainly motivated by natural-geographical factors.

9. Most of the drimonyms found in the “Baburnama” are historically and etymologically derived from lexical units belonging to the Persian-Tajik lexical layer. Morphologically, historical drimonyms are mainly formed according to the *noun + noun* and *noun + adjective* models.

10. The explanations, interpretations, and notes on place names provided by Babur represent a valuable source for the disciplines of history, geography, and linguistics, as they help to study the historical and linguistic development, etymology, historical variants, lexical and nominational motivations, and geographical locations of toponyms that are still in use today.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03
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НАМАНГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ЖАЛИЛОВА МАДИНА МУРОТОВНА

**СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ И ЛИНГВОГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТОПОНИМОВ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ БАБУРА
«БАБУРНАМА»**

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Тема докторской диссертации зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан под номером B2023.2.PhD/Fil3267.

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Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме) на сайте Ученого совета (namdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/2025.27.12.Fil.22.03 по присуждению ученых степеней при Наманганском государственном университете (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бобуршоҳ, дом 161. Тел.: (99869) 228-85-01; факс: (99869) 228-85-02; e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № _____). (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бобуршоҳ, дом 161. Тел.: (99869) 228-85-01).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2026 года.
(Реестр протокола рассылки № _____ от «_____» _____ 2026 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (автореферат диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования: Целью исследования является изучение топонимов, представленных в произведении Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура «Бабурнама», в диахроническом и синхроническом аспектах с социолингвистической и лингвогеографической точек зрения.

Задачи исследования:

научно-теоретическое обоснование того, что произведение Бабура «Бабурнама» является уникальным и богатым историческим, лингвистическим и географическим источником для ономастики, в частности для топонимики;

раскрытие мастерства и методологического подхода Бабура в сборе, объяснении, анализе и классификации топонимов;

выявление лексико-семантических, этимологических и номинативно-мотивационных интерпретаций исторической топонимии Ферганской долины, Афганистана и Индии, представленных Бабуром;

освещение художественных, научных и народных интерпретаций топонимов, использованных, описанных и объяснённых в произведении;

объяснение и анализ исторических и современных вариантов топонимов в диахроническом и синхроническом аспектах на основе интеграции лингвистики и географии;

раскрытие ареалов распространения, значений, историко-этимологических слоёв, вариантов, особенностей употребления и функций исторических топонимических индикаторов, представленных в произведении.

Объект исследования: Объектом исследования послужила основная работа Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура «Бабурнама» (Ташкент: Шарк, 2002 г. – 336 с.), а также, по мере необходимости были использованы и другие публикации.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

научно, теоретически и практически доказано, что труд Бабура «Бабурнама» является уникальным, богатым историческим, лингвистическим и географическим источником исторической, сравнительной и ареальной топонимии, основанной на интеграции ономастики, истории, географии и лингвистики;

лексико-семантические, этимологические и номинативно-мотивационные лингвогеографические интерпретации Бабура исторической топонимии узбекского (тюркского), персидского и индийского языков, характерных для Центральной Азии, Афганистана и Индии, были выявлены на основе принципов гармонии и связи между обществом и языком, местом (объектом) и именем;

научные, фольклорные, художественные, исторические и современные фонетические и лексические варианты исторических топонимов, таких как: *Кандибодом, Ҳодарвеш, Пуштайи Кўҳак, Кўҳи Сафид, Сайхун // Хужанд суви, Каҳлуз // Дарбанди Оҳанин* используемые, описанные и объясненные в

работе, представлены в сочетании диахронической и эпитетологической лингвистики и географии;

в работе раскрываются лингвогеографические характеристики, ареалы распространения, значения, историко-этимологические слои, варианты, использование и функции исторических топонимических индикаторов: хоронимические, ойконимические, гидронимические, оронимические, дрионимические.

Практическое внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных при исследовании топонимов произведения Бабура «Бабурнама»:

аналитические материалы и выводы, посвящённые художественным, научным и народным интерпретациям топонимов, использованных в произведении «Бабурнама», а также их историческим и современным вариантам, рассмотренным в диахроническом и синхроническом аспектах, были использованы при формировании теоретической базы данных авторского корпуса в рамках практического проекта «Создание авторского корпуса Алишера Навои» (на основе газелей дивана «Хазойин ул-маоний»), выполненного в 2023–2024 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (справка № 01/4-4611 от 30 сентября 2025 года). В результате теоретическая база данных авторского корпуса была обогащена сведениями о месте топонимических единиц в системе языка и их лингвистических особенностях;

результаты анализа лексико-семантических, этимологических и номинативно-мотивационных особенностей исторических топонимов Ферганской долины, Афганистана и Индии, представленных в произведении «Бабурнама» на основе принципа взаимосвязи общества и языка, места (объекта) и названия, были использованы при создании базы данных морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка в рамках инновационного проекта «Создание программного средства морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка – средства автоматической обработки для информационно-поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google Translate)», реализованного в 2022–2024 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (справка № 01/4-4615 от 30 сентября 2025 года). В результате база данных морфологического анализатора была обогащена теоретическими сведениями о месте топонимических единиц в системе языка и их лингвистических особенностях;

научные выводы, касающиеся лексико-семантических особенностей, словообразовательных характеристик и вариантов исторических тюркских топонимов, использованных в произведении, выявления мотивов номинации ойконимов и раскрытия их социолингвистических особенностей, были использованы при подготовке сценариев передач «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot», «O'zbekiston yoshlari», «G'azal bo'stoni» творческого объединения «O'zbekiston-24» телеканала «O'zbekiston» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана в 2024–2025 годах. Указанные передачи

были обогащены научными анализами и выводами автора, представленными на основе интеграции лингвистики и географии, посвящёнными художественным, научным и народным интерпретациям топонимов (географических названий), использованных, описанных и представленных в произведении Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура «Бабурнама», а также их историческим и современным вариантам (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана – телеканала «O‘zbekiston», № 05-09-1719 от 31 октября 2025 года). В результате были расширены знания и представления слушателей о исторических географических названиях.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и словаря топонимов, представленного в виде приложения, и насчитывает 146 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
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I bo'lim (part I; часть I)

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II bo'lim (part II; часть II)

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9. Jalilova M.M. “Boburnoma” asarida Kobul viloyati toponimiyasi talqini va tavsifi // Ilm ummonidan qatralar. – Toshkent, 2021. – №12. – B. 25-29.
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12. Жалилова М.М., Улуков Н.М. “Бобурнома” асарида қўлланган ойконимларнинг луғавий-маъновий хусусиятлари // Научный фокус. – М., 2024. – №9 (100). – Б.204-210.

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<https://europeanscien.org/index.php/4/issue/view/96/>

Avtoreferat Namangan davlat universitetining
“NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi” jurnali tahririyatida
2026-yilning 21-sentabr kuni tahrirdan o‘tkazildi

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Shartli bosma tabog‘i 4 Adadi: 60. Buyurtma: № 08/10/01.

Namangan shahar Hamroh ko‘chasi 71^A-uy.
“Yashin sanoat” bosmaxonasida chop etildi.