

## A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF URBANONYMS

**Khursanov Makhmud Gayrat ugli**

Teacher of native language and literature at general education school No. 34 in Zharkurgan district

**Abstract:** In this article, a brief review of urbanonyms and toponyms, the reasons for their appearance, principles, types, stages of development, the place of toponymy among the disciplines, and the views of major toponymologists were made. Conclusions were made about the necessary function of toponyms in personal society.

**Keywords:** Onomastics, toponymy, hydronymy, oronymy, oikonymy, microtoponymy, ethnotoponymy, anthropotonymy.

**INTRODUCTION**

Humanity has been striving to create conveniences in its lifestyle from the time of the primitive community system to the present day. Calling the object that a person sees with his eyes, the people that he communicates with, the area that he lives in, based on certain names, causes some relief in social life. These names have been refined during various political-historical processes and stages of language development. People also name the areas where they live. Geographical names provide information about migrations, interactions, professions, and lifestyle of the population in ancient times. In ancient times, place-naming made it possible to distinguish one river from another, one meadow from another, and one tribe from the next. The field that studies place names is called toponymy. Doctor of Geography Y.I. Ahmadaliyev explains this field in the manual "Toponyms of Fergana Region" as "a science between the sciences of geography, history and linguistics".

**MAIN PART**

Professor S. Qorayev explained in detail the general linguistic laws of toponyms. Toponyms are nouns that are derived from related nouns at relatively later stages of language development. Ancient languages did not have proper nouns, some word combinations served as proper nouns. Such phrases have taken a stable form. People refer to places in the surrounding area they are familiar with, such as "fishing lake", "flooding creek", and so on. Since there are not many such word combinations and related nouns in the representation of specific geographical objects, they gradually became common nouns. The emergence of a geographical name occurs as a result of the concretization and individualization of a general concept. So, the real roots of toponyms go back to natural phenomena and geographical environment [1].

Due to the fact that it was difficult for people to express toponyms through word combinations, popular nouns were created. And this process is also reflected in language development. The emergence of toponyms is an important phenomenon for the precise expression of addresses. The word toponym is defined in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as follows: "is a Greek word, composed of the words topos- "place" and onyma- "name", which is the science of place names". Place names, that is, toponymy, are divided into several types. These are: hydronymia (Greek hydro- water), that is, the names of rivers, lakes, seas, streams, canals, gulfs, straits, waterfalls; oronymia (Greek oros-mountain), that is, the names of the landforms of the earth's surface - mountains, peaks, hills, valleys, plains; oikonymy (Greek oikos-house), polynymy (Greek polis-city) or urbanonymy (Latin urbos-city), that is, the names of villages and cities; microtoponymy (Greek micros-small), that is, small objects: the names of springs, wells, fields, meadows, groves, ravines, roads, bridges, and even some trees with proper names [2].

In addition, toponyms named after different peoples, clans, and clans are called ethnotoponyms (Greek ethnos-people). Toponyms with personal names can be called anthropotonyms (Greek anthropos-man). It is clear from this that toponymy is a very broad field. Due to the fact that the

main information about the history, development process, socio-political life of geographical regions is reflected in their names, toponyms have simultaneously become one of the objects of study of historians, geographers, geologists, ethnographers, archaeologists and linguists. The scientific study of geographic names provides important information about the history, life, and language of the people living in that area. Geographical names, that is, toponyms, are part of the language vocabulary and are subject to language laws. Of course, the word should be studied by linguistics. So, toponymy is a part of the science of onomastics, which studies nouns, and is included among the linguistic sciences. The first and most common principle in the creation of toponyms is the consideration of the natural geographical feature of the inhabited area.

For example, the village of Ariqyoka in the Namangan region was named so because it is located on the bank of a stream. Formation: the collar of the ditch> the collar of the ditch> Arikyoka; Dashtisukhta is a village in Samarkand district of Samarkand region, the toponym is made from combination of dasht and izofa indicator and fake words. The word sokhta in the second part of the name is related to the Tajik verb sokhtan- to burn. The general meaning is burnt steppe. The area is named so because of the extremely high air temperature. The next principle in the naming of toponyms is related to the profession and occupation of the population living in this area [3].

The name of the village of Aspjallob in Shahrizabz district of Kashkadarya region also means the name of the occupation of the inhabitants, which is a combination of the Tajik words asp-ot and the Arabic jallab-seller, which means a merchant who sells horses. In addition, in the Pakhtachi district of the Samarkand region, it got its name because of the large amount of cotton grown there. The names of Konchilik village of Ko'kan city, Mahsido'zon neighborhood of Bukhara city, Miltiqsoz neighborhood of Margilan city are also named after the activities of the local residents. Most of the Uzbek toponyms are based on the principle of being named after the clan that lived in the area. An example of this is the names of neighborhoods and villages, such as Yuz, Jaloyir, Nayman, Kipchak, Uighur, Mongolian, which are repeated in many regions of our country [4].

#### **CONCLUSION**

The essence and task of standardization of geographical names is to determine and fix the official and uniform form of writing the name of any geographical object. UNESCO and other organizations are dealing with the study of the laws of geographical names-nomination-naming, their systematization, the creation of their writing rules, and the issues of standardization of writing at the national and international level.

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