

## THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHIC TERMS DEFINITION HIGH RELIEF FORMS IN THE FORMATION OF ORONYMS

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### Abstract

In the article, the importance of height relief forms in the formation of mountains is analyzed on the example of mountains of Uzbekistan. The terms representing the most important elevational relief forms involved in the formation of oronyms have been determined and the toponyms involved in them have been studied geomorphological.

**Keywords:** oronim, gaza, tov, dovon, art, ola, aska.

Mahmud Koshgari explained the word "mountain" as flat mountain. Even now, it has the same meaning, we say that it has increased from the edge to the edge, but the place of the word edge in our scientific geographical terminology has not yet been determined. Smaller peaks are called surfaces. This word is more common in the high mountain valleys, and the lower hills between the mountains of Kyrgyzstan are called surface.

In the Zomin district of Jizzakh region, there are places called Katta baraz, Kichik baraz, and Topchiboy baraz. The word "Baland" is a remnant of the ancient Sogdian language, and now it is found independently or as part of toponyms in a very large area. For example, there are toponyms such as Yagnobda, Buroza, Pushtibaraz, Saribaraz, Vanjda Barazga at the head of the Zarafshan river. According to scientists, Berizanka, Berezan, hydronyms also come from the same word "high". Bardzir in Armenian is cognate and cognate with that baroz.

The word "gaza" has the meaning of mountain edge - toq gaza, "top of the mountain", and gaza "low deep place of the mountain edge". The word Gaza also has the meaning of "fortress" in Arabic.

Mountain names are called oronymy. The structure and areas of such names of Central Asia have been little investigated. Many mountain names contain suffixes such as - tog, - tov, - dog. Sometimes the terms - stone, -dovan, art are added. Oktog and Karatog are common names. Oktog and Karatog are antonymous and



comparative pairs in terms of size and scope. Compared to Karatog, Oktog is bigger and bigger. Karatag low mountains, snowless mountains, treeless mountains.

Olatog` consists of two parts: ola+tag`. Olatog has nothing to do with coloring ola (a mixture of white with other colors, such as white-black, white-malla). It is a variant of the word ulug' (big, huge, great): ulug' - ulu - uli - ola. The word ulug (-ola) means the size of the mountain. Turkish Olatog has the same meaning as Kohiqaf of Iranian languages. Ola, ala is an ancient word most characteristic of Turkic-Mongolian languages, in Mongolian aula, ula, ula means mountain, height. Mountain belongs to Turkic languages, the word ola is high, after it lost the meaning of height, mountain was added. Olatog means mountain + mountain. People look for a natural object that is somehow different from others to give a name. For example, people who live among mountains use the word stone more than the word mountain. For example, in a mountainous area, instead of saying, "he climbed to the top of the mountain", they say "he climbed to the stone". Also: Airitash, Karatash, Aktash often refer to some mountains. In the Ural and Siberian mountains, the people call the mountain peaks Kamen (stone). This is probably the reason why Russians often call chives, mountain chives, partridges and martens from mountain animals kamenaya kuropatka, kamenaya kunitsa.

The name Askartog (Mount Askar) is mentioned in the epics "Malikayayyor", "Oysuluv", "Orzigul", "Alpomish", "Balogardon", "Murodkhan". This mountain does not have a specific address, it is a general term. There is no word Askar in the language, but there are many names of people called Askar, it has nothing to do with the word Askar (Soldier, military serviceman). In the mountainous regions of Kashkadarya region, there are Asqartepa, Askarchoqqi, Asqarthirram. In the folk speech, let Askar grow like a mountain, wish like Askartag, let him give a Qirday (child). There are a lot of gerdaymak phrases like Askartog.

In the Uzbek folk epics, the expression of the mountain and the fog is often repeated. In the speech of residents (Uzbeks) of Yangi-Kurgan, Namangan Region, and Yangi-yol regions of Kyrgyzstan, the combination of mountain aska (high point of the mountain, high place, peak of the mountain) is used in practice. This word is still used in a number of Turkic languages. Karakalpokcha Askar height, peak, top, height, height. In Kazakh, a very high mountain, an impassable mountain, - Askar. In the Kyrgyz language, the epithet askar is used for a high, snowy mountain.

According to K. Konkaboev, Kyrgyz askar means a high-peaked, impassable mountain, askar mountain is covered with snow, it is the highest mountain. In these languages, the combinations askar tau and askar too are used for very high,



impassable mountains that are always covered with snow. In the Mongolian language, the word ascha (asqa) has the meaning of a pile of stones, a pile of stones, a heap made of washed stones.

Asqa, askar are words that have the same base, the meanings are close to each other, asqa is an ancient form, and askar is derived from it. In the past, it was also used in Uzbek. The meaning is high, high, the highest point of the world, big, great, huge. Askar mountain is a high mountain. Askartepa is a huge mountain, Askarchoqqi is the highest peak, Askarqir is big and lofty, Askarshram is a tall, sharp peak. Askar (person's name) is big, great.

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