

TOPONYMS FORMED ON THE BASIS OF ETHNONAMES

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Abstract

In this article, based on the names of clans, tribes, peoples (Kipchaks, Mangits, Yuz, Kirqs, Kungirots, Naymans, Kuramas, Sarays, Kenagas) that were part of the Uzbek people in the Fergana Valley in the past. Toponyms that have arisen and views of scientists on this matter, distribution areas of some ethnonyms are discussed.

Keywords: Kipchaks, Kipchaks (or pure Kipchaks), Kyrgyz-Kipchaks, Chinese-Kipchaks and Sart (Uzbek)-Kipchaks, Jaloyir, Kurama, Urganji.

In onomastics, toponyms based on the names of clans, tribes, peoples, peoples occupy a special place. In the past, the Uzbek people in the Fergana Valley were a part of the Uzbek people, such as the Kipchaks, Mangits, Yuz, Kirqs, Kungirots, Naimans, Kuramas, Kangals, Alchins, Sarays, Kenagas, Dormans, and Katagons. where the peoples lived. Naturally, these peoples and clans played an important role in the formation of the toponymy of the valley. Most of the settlements are named after them.

If we take a look at the composition of the ethno-regions of the valley, we can see that most of them are named after the Kipchaks and their clans. At the end of the 19th century, the Kipchaks numbered 70,000 people in the Fergana Valley. According to the population census of 1917, there were 84 Kipchak villages in the valley [12.109-110].

There are different opinions about how long the Kipchaks have been living in the Ferghana Valley, but some researchers claim that they came here in the 16th century

as part of Shaibani Khan's army [2.432-433]. Another group of scientists connects it with the arrival of Kipchaks to the valley in the 20s-30s of the 18th century [8.17]. The division into clans and tribes is one of the characteristics of the Kipchaks, and the Kipchaks who lived in the valley were divided into four large groups. These are divided into: Kipchak (or clean Kipchak), Kyrgyz-Kipchak, Chinese-Kipchak and Sart (Uzbek)-Kipchak. In addition to being divided into four groups, the Kipchaks in the past consisted of several clans and branches. Kogay, bugach, kumshoy, immortal, puchughoy, elatan, bogoz, powder, sirmak, lettikashga, kutlug'said, cherek, kokmoyyn, fourtayg Such clans as ir (four brothers), tortoy, tovuldi, changarakh, chiyal, kulon, akboira, karabovur, bashkirt, tikan, karatikan, aqtikan are among these [13.40.].

Kipchak-Uzbeks make up the largest component of the Uzbek nation in terms of number and composition. The main part of this component brought the name "Uzbek", which was later added to the composition of the Uzbek nation from a historical-chronological point of view, but at the same time remained the single, common name of the representatives of the entire nation.

Kipchak-Uzbeks in ancient times were formed on the basis of clans and tribes, such as thousand, one hundred, forty, qipchak (in the narrow sense), kangli, qiyat, kungirot, belonging to the kipchak group of Turkic peoples, Itil (Volga) and lived along the Danube rivers, the Hazar (Caspian) Sea, the Aral Sea, the Ural Mountains, the Irtysh and Enisei rivers in Western Siberia, and they had a great position in the Turkish Khaganate established in Yettisay [3.58].

Kipchaks - Uzbeks were not only representatives of a very backward state until they came to Central Asia, but they also had a great culture, oral and written literature before this period.

Toponyms related to Kipchak ethnonym are found in several places in the valley. For example, Namangan, Toraqorgan, Uychi, Chortoq, Pop, Andijan region's Izboskan, Oltinkol, Asaka, Beshariq, Toshloq, Rishton districts of Fergana region, settlements called Kipchak and Andijan region's Izboskan and Kipchakovul in Norin district of Namangan region, Tashloq district of Fergana region and Kipchakariq oikonim in Ko'kan city are a vivid example of this. Also, toponyms named after the clans of the Kipchak tribe can be found in several places in the valley. Yashiq,



Yettikashka, Puchug'oy, Elaton, Immortal, Tumar, Sirmaq, Kogay, Bachkir, Karaboyin, Tovuldi, Changarakhi, Aqboira, Bugach, Toraigir, Among them are Qizilmush, Uzunqishloq, Sozoq.

More than 15 villages in the Fergana Valley are called Kurama. These settlements are located in Uychi, Uchkurgan, Norin, Namangan, Torakurgan, Kosonsoy, Izboskan, Khojaabad, Asaka, Andijan, Beshariq districts. The naming of these names is directly related to the collective ethnonym. According to the population census of 1926, the number of Kuramas living in our republic was about 50 thousand [9. 246]. Kuramas in the Fergana Valley immigrated from Ohangaron and its surrounding villages in the 17th century, mainly at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 20th century, and gradually settled down and mixed with the local population [6.9]. Settlement of Kuramas in the valley left its mark in place names. The above-mentioned ethno-symbols are a clear proof of this.

In the Fergana Valley, in particular, in the districts of the Kokan group, several settlements are called Jaloyir. These villages are located in Uchkoprik, Furqat, Buvayda, Rishton districts. These names were formed on the basis of the Jaloyir ethnonym. In the past, the Jalayirs were considered one of the major tribes and were divided into several clans. Abulghazi Bahadirkhan says about this in the "Zikr of Jalayir people" in "Shajarayi Turk": "Old people are standing. There would be an infinite number of seeds... He wrote [1. 42]. In the population census of 1920 and 1926, it was determined that the number of Jaloyirs living in Uzbekistan is about 25 thousand people. They lived in Tashkent, Bukhara oasis, Nurota mountain foothills, Jizzakh, Kattakorgan, Karmana, Karakol districts and Khorezm [11.294]. Jaloyirs also lived in the Fergana Valley. The above-mentioned villages named Jaloyir are proof of this.

Another ethnic group that lived in the valley is the Turks. According to the statistics of 1924-1925, the number of Turks living in the Fergana Valley was 24,279 [10,364]. Big Turk, Little Turk (Dang'ara district), Turkkisloq, Turkravot (Kuva district), Turk (Buvaida district), Turkclar (Tashloq district), Turkabad, Turkmahalla (Khojaabad, Asaka districts) are named after this Turkish tribe. is called

In the past, representatives of the Sarai tribe, which was part of the Uzbek people, lived in the suburbs of Bukhara, Karmana, Gijduvan, Kattakorgan, Samarkand and



Jizzakh, and partly in the Fergana valley. In Uzbekistan, there are a number of village names derived from the ethnonym of the palace. In particular, there are more than 10 of them in the Fergana Valley. Shahrikhan, Oltinkol of Andijan region, Saray in Yangiurgan districts of Namangan region; Kapasaroy, Toptiqsaroy in Dangara district of Fergana region; Dongsarai in Baghdad district; Tepasaroy in Uychi district of Namangan region; Aghasaroy in Chst district; Toponyms of Koshtepasaroy in Altinkol district of Andijan region are among such names.

The toponyms of Dangara, Buvida, Uchkoprik of Fergana region, Izboskan of Andijan region, Pakhtaabad, Urganji in Namangan districts of Namangan region, Urganjibog in Kokand city are named after Urganji ethnonym. According to the writings of N. Veselovsky, O. A. Sukhareva, the Urganjis are Uzbeks who left the city of Urganch at the end of the 18th century and settled in Bukhara and other places [5.9]. In fact, the Urganjis of the Fergana Valley may have come and settled in the valley area during these times. In the sources of the history of the Kokan Khanate of the 19th century, it is noted that people belonging to the Urganji people lived in these lands and that they did not forget the name of their clan [7.145].

In addition to these, in the toponymy system of the Fergana Valley, Kenagas, Bahrin, Dormon, Olchin, Uyrot, Turgoq, Kaltatoy, Minglar, Kirqlar, Uyshun, Telov, Chimboy, Khiyali, Uyamovud, Karakoyli, Chuvalanchi, Naiman, There are toponyms such as China, Kungiro, Kangli, Beshbola, Beshsaroy, Argin, Beshkovoq, which were formed directly on the basis of ethnonyms of the same name.

So, ethnonyms have a special place in the formation of toponyms of the Fergana Valley. These ethnotoponyms provide a lot of information about various tribes, peoples, and clans that have lived in a certain area, and serve as an additional source for elucidating the history of the formation of the Uzbek people, ethnogenesis.

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