

ABOUT SOME AGORONYM IN THE WORK OF ABU RAYHON BERUNI "MONIQUES LEFT FROM ANCIENT PEOPLES"

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Abstract: *The article contains thoughts on some agoronoms used in the work of our great ancestor Abu Rayhan Beruni "Monuments left from ancient peoples". Ancient traditions, customs and values of peoples have left their traces in famous names, and onomastic units contribute to the understanding of national identity by paying attention to the traditions and customs that are the spiritual and spiritual roots of peoples is considered one of the tools.*

Key words: *linguistics, cognate noun, common noun, onomastic units, place names, agoronoms, lisonym sources, urbanonym*

INTRODUCTION

In science, the first name that people gave to things and events was a proper noun, because these words named a single object, that is, the words mountain, hill, river, lake, which are now considered as common nouns, were originally proper nouns. There are also views that it was because at that time human thinking was unable to generalize concepts about things. In linguistics, the names that are called famous nouns are the priceless historical, cultural and spiritual wealth of our language¹.

METHODOLOGY

It is not for nothing that the names of the places are compared with historical archeological monuments, religious and cultural places, and great examples of visual art. Because the names of places, people's names, historical, cultural-spiritual, natural geographical and ethnographic messages are not lost from the social scientific trees. We can learn about our ancient ancestors and thoughts, messages and information about them through words, phrases and texts in the language. Agoronoms can also be included among such linguistic resources.

Agoronyms (Greek agora - square, market + onoma - noun). Agoronym is a type of urbanonym. City square, market name. Famous squares and markets located in the city: Independence Square, Memory Square, Otchopar Bazaar, Oloy Bazaar. We can also find the names of markets in historical written sources: Sarroflar bazar, Bazzozlar bazar.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Abu Rayhan Beruni's book "Memorials from Ancient Nations" scientifically researched the life rules, customs, calendars, holidays and ceremonies of the ancient peoples of the East - Sugdians, Khorezmians, Arabs, Syrians, Jews, Iranians and other peoples who lived in this period and we will not be mistaken if we call the work a perfect encyclopedia of the ethnography, history, and social thought of the peoples of Central Asia, Iran, and the Middle East. According to P.G.Bulgakov, whatever people Beruni mentions in his book, regardless

¹ See: Kilichev B. Onomastika. O'quv qo'llanma. – Buxoro, 2023. – B. 5

of their religion, he objectively tells what he saw, heard, and knew. Trying to be as objective as possible, the scientist shows the services of the ancient Greeks, Khorezms, Persians, Syrians, Arabs and other peoples in the development of human thought and culture².

As the well-known ethnographer K. Shaniozov rightly noted, "Information in Beruni's works is a sufficient source for studying the location and life of the peoples of Central Asia in the Middle Ages"³.

When we look at the system of onomastic units in the work "Relics of ancient peoples", they contain names and nicknames of people, names of countries, cities, mountains, rivers, seas, markets, names of works, names of spatial bodies and objects, related to religion and theology. It turns out that names, as well as legendary names, have specific linguistic properties. Most of the historical names in the work "Monuments from ancient peoples" consist of toponyms, and more than 300 place names are used in the lexicon of the work. In the work, the scope of old cities, regions, mountains, deserts, rivers and other topographical objects belongs to the regions of Sarandip and Chin, on the one hand, and Ifriqiya, Maghrib, on the other hand, to Rum, Azerbaijan, on the other hand. It goes back to Iran and Khurasan. The toponyms of the Asian continent, such as Marv, Baghdad, Mecca, Kufa, Balkh, Isfahan, are also used in the work.

In the work "Relics from Ancient Nations" there is interesting information about markets held in some regions of Arabia before Islam, about the characteristics of these markets and how trade was conducted focused on market names.

The scholar Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Habib al-Baghdadi mentioned this in his book "Kitab al-Mujir" and writes: At certain times of the months of Nasi, the [Jahiliyyah] Arabs used to have markets in special places. One of them is mentioned by Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Habib al-Baghdadi in "Kitab al-Mujir"⁴.

ANALYSIS

Dumat al Jandal is the name of one of the places belonging to Arabia. The places where the bazaars mentioned below were held also belonged to Arabia. **Dumat al Jandal** market. It lasted from the first day of Rabi'ulawwal until the middle of the day, and the Arabs' trading activities were carried out by throwing stones. That is, people would gather on top of the cattle, and someone who was interested in the cattle would throw stones [on it]. Sometimes the number of buyers for a commodity would increase, so whoever threw a stone would have to sell [the commodity to that person]⁵.

Then **Al-Mushaqqar** market. Starting from the first day of the second Friday, because of the danger of trading, discord and lying, it would be done with a "mulomasa" i.e. a gesture⁶.

Then **Ar-Rabiya and Ukoz** [markets]. **Ar-Rabiya** is in Khazramawt, and **Ukoz** is near Arafat in upper Najd. These two [markets] were opened on the same day - in the middle of the month of Zulqada. **Ukoz** was one of the largest bazaars of the Arabs, attended by Quraysh, Hawzin, Ghatfan, Aslam, Ukayl, al-Mustayliq [tribes], Abyssinians, and people who did not belong to any tribe. This market lasted from the middle of Zulqada until the end of the month.

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In the work "Relics of Ancient Nations", *Suhar Bazaar* (started on the tenth of Rajab and lasted for five days), *Daba Bazaar* (on the last day of Rajab, in which trade was by agreement), *Ash - Shihr bazaar* (held in the middle of Sha'ban, where trade was carried out by throwing stones [on goods]), *Adan bazaar* (lasted from the first day to the tenth day of Ramadan), *An-Natot in Khaybar bazaar* and *Yamomada Hajr bazaar* (which lasted from the beginning of Muharram until the tenth of the month) can be found.

CONCLUSION

"Relics from ancient peoples" is one of the rare and ancient manuscripts, in which information about the names of many places in Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Iran, Azerbaijan, Arabia, Europe and Africa has been preserved and reached us came. This shows that the "Relics of Ancient Peoples" is a great cultural and spiritual heritage, an example of rare value.

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ABU RAYHON BERUNIY “QADIMGI XALQLARDAN QOLGAN YODGORLIKLAR” ASARIDA AYRIM AGORONIMLAR XUSUSIDA

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada buyuk ajdodimiz Abu Rayhon Beruniyning “Qadimgi xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar” asarida qo‘llangan ayrim agoronimlar bo‘yicha fikrlar yuritilgan. Atiq otlarda xalqlarning qadimiy an‘ana, urf-odat hamda qadriyatlarini o‘z izini qoldira olgan va onomastik birliklar milliy o‘zlikni anglashga xalqlarning ruhiy, ma‘naviy sarchashmalari bo‘lgan an‘ana, udumlariga e‘tibor berishga hissa qo‘shadigan vositalardan biri sanaladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: tilshunoslik, turdosh ot, atiq ot, onomastik birliklar, joy nomlari, agoronimlar, lisonim manbalar, urbanonim

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