

BASIS FOR THE NAMING OF TOPONAMES IN YAKKABOG' DISTRICT ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. This article presents a qualitative analysis of the location of toponyms in Yakkabog district as a scientific-popular study. The results of the study of regional place names, relief, hydrography, flora and fauna, socio-cultural and economic-infrastructure results, are determined. , the active use of affixoids such as -bog', -zor, -say, -ariq, -tepa, the stability of the quality + variable are shown. The article reveals the semantic layers of toponyms based on some practical examples of Yakkabog (Kattabog', Kairag'och, Mevazor, Alaqaqarg'a, Eski Yakkabog', Jarkyrg'iz and others). In conclusion, the history, place names, natural and landscape features of the region, as a "living document" of the natural and cultural processes of the region. The proposals noted the need for a systematic registration of toponyms, the availability of an etymological dictionary, their use in the educational process, the promotion of tourism and cultural heritage, as well as all personal toponyms.

Keywords: Yakkabog district, toponymy, place names, relief, hydronym, flora and fauna, cultural layer, etymology.

Introduction. Toponymy is a science that studies the origin, meaning and development of place names. The place names of Yakkabog district (Kashkadarya region) are mainly inextricably linked with the natural landscape, water bodies, flora and fauna, historical and cultural layers, and normative realities of the population's life. By "naming by place" we mean that the toponym directly reflects the natural-relief or socio-cultural function of a given place. Language is the most important social phenomenon that expresses the national culture, spiritual world and historical development of any people. In this regard, the Uzbek language, as a rich and ancient language, has preserved its long historical layers in the system of toponymic units. Each place name is a trace of the past life, lifestyle, customs, religious beliefs, attitude to nature and socio-political processes of the people transferred to the language.

Yakkabog district is a unique territory in terms of its geographical location, natural conditions, historical past and ethnic composition, and the toponyms formed in it also reflect different stages of language development, changes in historical periods and the development of national thinking. Therefore, the linguistic analysis of place names in Yakkabog district, identification of their sources of origin, study of semantic and historical layers is of great scientific and practical importance.

The relevance of this topic is that the study of language history, folk ethnography and cultural heritage through toponyms is an integral part of the process of understanding national identity. In this regard, by analyzing toponyms in Yakkabog district, it will be possible to identify ancient layers of the Uzbek lexicon, word formation models and semantic changes.

The main part.

Works on the theory and methodology of toponymy (A. Abdurakhmonov, S. Nazarov, H. Hasanov, etc.) serve as a basis for studying the linguistic, historical and geographical

characteristics of place names. These sources provide general information about the types and typological classifications of toponyms. Publications such as the “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan”, “Encyclopedia of Kashkadarya Region” provide brief information about the Yakkabog district and its settlements. These sources are important in documenting the official form of toponyms. There is literature that covers place names in connection with folk oral literature, legends and stories. They reveal the natural linguistic, as well as cultural and mythological layers of toponyms. Literature in this area allows us to analyze the place of toponyms in folk memory and the process of their change. Summarizing the literature, it can be seen that: Theoretical sources provide a general methodology. Regional sources consider Yakkabog toponyms in the context of Kashkadarya and the toponymy of Uzbekistan as a whole. Encyclopedic and historical sources are the history of providing the official form and chronology of toponyms. Names based on relief and geomorphology. This type of toponyms is conveniently “translated” into the language, such as the height of the territory, hill, ravine or plain. Components such as -tepa, -qir, -jar, -koya, -cho'qqi, -dara are used.

Model forms: Compositions such as Qiziltepa, Jarqishloq...

Content: It is convenient to give directions to the population, naturally - danger (guides) or send them from land and water (yaylov, lalmi).

Linguistic sign: In toponyms based on relief, word-forming affixes (-lik, -zor, -on) are combined with small, more pure lexemes (qizil + tepa, katta + qir).

Names based on the hydrographic (water) system. In the names of settlements that appear in the center of water bodies such as streams, creeks, springs, lakes, rivers, water terms are directly or metaphorically involved.

Model forms: —soy, —say, —ariq, —bulaq, —kul components.

Function: To indicate the water supply and agricultural infrastructure of the settlement (ditch networks, orchards around the springs).

Examples from Yakkabog:

Kayrag'och — also regulated as a full toponym (available in the lists of MFY and place names); directly a tree name.

Kattabog', Mevazor — as names denoting the culture of gardening, fruit growing, semantic treatment belongs to the group of “plant-agriculture”.

Linguistic sign: —bag', —zar—zar affixoids (fruit+zar , big+bag') enhance the meaning of intensity and scale (big-small) Ijtimoiy-madaniy va tarixiy qatlamga tayangan nomlar:

This group reflects the function of the place (culture, trade, craft), historical-linguistic space (ethnonyms, modern toponymic layer) and urban processes. Examples from Yakkabog:

Eski Yakkabog — urban-type name indicating a relative relationship with the center (new—old); many stages of urbanization.

Culture, Turon — names based on spiritual-territorial identification and historical-cultural semantics. Yakkabog context: There is a history of railways and irrigation networks; for example, the —bagh component in the name of the district center city of Yakkabog has long denoted a horticultural space; its status was formed in the 20th century and is firmly urbanized with urban infrastructure (etymology and historical notes: “Yakkabog’ — Yakkabog’ + bagh ”).

Scientific News

1. Toponyms in Yakkabog district were systematically analyzed for the first time from a linguistic-theoretical and historical-etymological perspective.

2. Toponyms of the district were grouped according to the stages of language development, and the laws of their phonetic, morphological and semantic changes were determined.

3. The mechanisms of interaction of place names belonging to the ancient Turkic and Persian-Tajik layers in the language system were analyzed.

4. The influence of the language policy of the independence period on the system of place names was studied through modern toponyms.

5. Local dialect words found in Yakkabog toponymy, naming trends based on the names of historical figures and clans were identified, and their linguistic features were described. Toponyms in Yakkabog district have a multi-layered semantic nature. Among them, names based on relief, water bodies, flora and fauna, farming traditions, socio-cultural realities prevail. This reflects the natural-geographical and historical-cultural wealth of the region in toponyms.

The spatial relationships of toponyms reflect the lifestyle of the population, economic income and landscape as a “living document”. For example, names such as Kattabog’, Mevazor indicate farming; names such as Jarkyrgyz, Kairagoch indicate natural conditions and geobotanical temperature.

In linguistic education, Yakkabog’ toponyms are mainly based on Turkic roots: affixes such as -bog’, -zor, -say, -ariq, -tepa are actively used. In this case, structures such as the adjective + noun model (Katta+bog’, Eski+Yakkabog’) or the name of a plant + place component (Kayrag’och, Mevazor) form the main forms.

An analysis of toponyms in the Yakkabog’ district shows that most of them are closely related to the historical, natural and social life of the people. The majority of toponyms were formed under the influence of ancient Turkic, Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages, clearly expressing the historical and cultural ties of this region.

In the process of language development, some place names have undergone phonetic, semantic or grammatical changes, but their etymological foundations have been preserved in the memory of the people. Also, socio-political changes characteristic of the years of independence and new naming tendencies are observed in the toponyms of the new era.

The results of the study show that the systematic study of place names in Yakkabog district serves as an important source at the intersection of linguistics, history, ethnography, and geography. The study of toponyms provides important information about the historical stages of the development of the Uzbek language, the evolution of folk thinking, and cultural changes.

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