

Toponyms in Sadriiddin Aini's "Death of a Sudkhor"

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Annotation: A small branch of linguistics, onomastics, studies the names of languages. The part of toponymy that studies place names is also divided into different groups. The toponyms and oikonoms in the article are based on the work of Sadriiddin Aini.

Keywords: toponym, oikonim, history, eclectic, affixes.

Onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies all names. Anthonyms, zoonyms, toponyms, cosmonyms, etc. are studied in onomastics. Toponyms are also divided into groups. Division of toponyms: oronyms (relief objects), horonyms: (territorial-natural and administrative), agroonyms (land areas), hydronyms (water bodies), gelonyms, eclectic (mosques and churches, religious toponyms), oikonims - astionims, urban ,oikonim, komonim, dromonim (road objects).

The study of toponyms in onomastics is a long-standing field. While Pafasov conducted the first linguistic monograph on Uzbek toponymy, H.N. Bobobekov, A. Muhammadjonov, H.Z. Ziyoyev, G.A. Agzamova, A.S. Sadullayev and S. Karayev also continued their scientific work during the years of independence.

Toponymy is a field of study that is closely related to geography and history. The scientist EM Mirzayev considers toponymy to be independent, using the methods of linguistic, historical and geographical analysis.¹ In Sadriiddin Aini's "Death of the Sudkhor" there are various toponyms. Due to the fact that the main events are connected with the image of the city of Bukhara and the market, there are corresponding toponyms. We will look at some examples throughout the article.

There are toponyms in the play called palace. In the Uzbek dictionary, "saroy" is a plural word, one of which means "hotel, courtyard and stable where caravans and merchants stay, caravanserai."²

The toponyms associated with the palace also indicate such places in the play. The terms bazaar, rasta, and palace are used interchangeably.

In the middle of this rasta, in front of the Coal Market Street, there is a palace called "Jannat-makoni". (P. 20)

... The trail goes to the roof of the Yusuf Palace and disappears at the top of the stairs leading to the roof from inside the palace. (P. 151)

Through Rasta, I saw a large crowd gathered in front of the gate of a palace attached to the roof of the Caucasus Palace. (P. 150)

In the sequence of events in the work, we also come across the toponyms of madrasas (a college for Islamic instruction) and mosques - ekklezionim.

¹ Мурзаев ЭМ. «Очерки топонимики» - М.: 1974. – 8.

² Annotated dictionary of Uzbek language. "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". State Scientific Publishing House. 2006-2008. Page 452

We descended the stairs to the west of the Ko'kaldosh Madrasa stage, turned right, and headed north on the street between the Madrasa and the Sheikh Shona Mosque. (P. 50)

There is a main street leading to Registan and Cappon, to the north of which is the Town Ro'd. to its north is the Mosque of Khoja. (P.160)

Qorilshkamba left home and went to the Magoq Mosque as usual. (P.174)

Given the fact that the play also includes historical events, it is natural that historical toponyms are reflected.

He narrated that Amir Muzaffar had built a tower over the heads of the humans who live in Hisor in front of the Denau Fortress, and that he had beheaded four hundred captives in one hour. (P. 28)

Given that the events in the play take place in different places, we also see the names of cities and villages – oikonoms.

He was born in Shafirkan's village of Istamziy and played tanbur in Bukhara. (P. 21)

One day he took me to the garden of the judge's son-in-law in a Xitoyon village. (P. 26)

With the Tajik affix "-on" a toponym is formed, indicating that people belong to a certain tribe. For example, in the village of "China" lived a population of Chinese descent, and this factor is the etymology of the toponym.

I am a rural, land-dwelling, home-grown farmer from Galaasiya. (P. 65)

ArbobRozi, an elder from Sangsabz village, replied elder (P. 78).

It is known that toponyms are based on local geographical terms. ³The origin of the toponym "Sangsabz" is based on this.

In the Kemukhtgaronmahalla, at the end of a narrow alley behind the shoe palace. (P. 34)

Oikonym is Greek for "oykos" meaning home. Settlements and their subdivisions - villages, forts, auls, mahallas, guzars, streets - are called oikonym.⁴ "Istamzi, China, Bolmakhan, Sangsabz, Kemukhtgaron are comonyms, while Galasiya and Shafirkan are polyonyms, that is, towns names.

In onomastics, it is safe to say that hydronyms are related to toponyms. Because in a sense, hydronyms also mean place.

But as we approached Lake Kemokhtgaron, the policeman came out of the shoe shop with his handle and continued to attack us. (P. 50)

A group of them found empty bank bags in the northeast of the city, on the shores of Lake Shorkol, sixteen kilometers from the city. (P. 147)

When the car reached the southeastern corner of the square, our carriage turned the horse to the left and went to the road to Shorkol. (P. 133)

It is well known that the names of hydronyms, such as anhar, are often based on the name of the village. The source of the proof of our statement is at this work: Kumukhtgaronmahalla and Kemukhtgaron lake.

³S.Qorayev. Toponymy. Publishing House of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan Tashkent - 2006. Page -67.

⁴Spring of science. JumayevRuzokulKholikulovich (teacher of Bukhara State University)

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