



HISTORICAL SOURCES OF TOPONYMY OF THE FERGANA VALLEY AND THEIR STUDY

Ulukov Nasirjon Muhammadalievich

Professor of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics of Namangan State University, Doctor of Science.

Hamidova Kamola Mamirovna

Assistant professor of the Department of Primary Education Methodology of the Kokhan State Pedagogical Institute, PhD.

ORCID: 0009-0007-3161-2164

Annotation. The article deals with the rich geographical, historical, linguistic: lexical-semantic, etymological, nominational-motivational, derivational information about the toponymy of the Fergana Valley and the historical toponyms used in them.

Keywords: toponym, toponymy, historical toponym, oykonim, polysonym, hydronym, oronym, toponym variant, phonetic variant of toponym, lexical-semantic analysis, etymological analysis, nominational-motivational basis, derivational feature.

INTRODUCTION

Collecting and studying the historical variants of toponyms of the Ferghana Valley, the "Movarounnahr" part of Ibn Havqal's "Kitab surat al-ard", "Hudud ul-olam" by unknown author (X century), "Hasan" by Shamsiddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Abu Bakr al-Muqaddasi. al-Ta qosim", "Baburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "History of Fergana" by Ishaq Khan Ibrat are important and unique sources.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Ibn Havqal's book "Kitab surat al-ard" ("The book of the image of the earth"), "Movarounnahr" part, in the sections "Fergana", "Fergana regions", "Fergana mines", geography about Ferghana region, its geographical location, regions, ancient cities and mountains. Descriptions are given from the point of view of science. The work is an important source for the study of the historical versions of the khoranim and oikonim of the valley and for comparison with other historical sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the work "Ahsan al-taqasim fi marifat al-aqalim" ("The best guide for the study of climates") of the Arab geographer and traveler Muqaddasi, the cities of Akhsikat, Koson, Bab (Pop) were mentioned among the 40 cities in the Ferghana Valley [1]. It is understood that

Akhsikent, Kokonsoi, Pop are ancient and historical cities belonging to the Namangan oblast oikonomy. In the work, the current Ahsikent icon name is Ahsikat, Kosonsoy polysonym Koson, Pop polysonym Bob.

In the historical-geographic work "Kitab hudud ul-olam min al-mashriq ila-l-magrib" ("The book about the boundaries of the world (Earth) from the East to the Maghreb"), the author of which is unknown, known as "Hudud ul-olam" in science, the Central Geographical and ethnographic information about Asia, especially Uzbekistan, is given. In particular, Bukhara, Vaikand (Poykend), Sughd, Tavovis, Karmina (now Karmana), Kushani (Kushania), Samarkand, Kesh, Tirmiz (Termiz), Fergana, Shosh and other cities and regions are described. The territory of present-day Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Western China is very well described in the work. It contains detailed names of seas, rivers and other places.

Historical toponyms such as Khatlom (now Norin) river, Bob (now Pop), Aksikat (now Akhsi) belonging to the toponymy of Namangan region are observed in "Hudud ul-Olam" [2]. In the part of the book called "A word about rivers", the Khatlom river is explained as follows: "Another one is the Khatlom river. It starts from the Moniso mountain, the border between Hallukh and Yaghmo. Passing through the city of Khatlom, it goes to the vicinity of Bob and flows into the Uzgand river" (p. 9). Also, in another place of the book, the following note about this city is observed: "Kashokas, Pob - two prosperous towns, with a lot of fields. All these cities belong to Fergana district" (p. 16). So, in this source, the current Pop icon is used in phonetic variants such as Bob, Pob.

In the part of the treatise "A word about the region of Movarounnahr and the cities in it", the current icon of Ahsikent is given in the form of Ahsikat, just like in Muqaddasi's work "Ahsan at-taqasim fi marifat al-aqalim": "Akhsikat is the capital of Ferghana, the seat of the emirs and responsible officials; a large city located on the banks of the Khashart River; at the foot of the mountain" (p. 15). In our opinion, Khashart is also a phonetic variant of the name Yaksart, a historical lexical variant of the current hydronym Syrdarya. The historical names of the river, such as Yaksart, Yakshart, Chinchuhe, Yinchu, Khashart, have exactly the same meaning.

"Baburnoma" by Z.M. Babur, "Habib us-siyar fi akhbori afrodi bashar" ("A friend who reports on the affairs of Bashar") by Ghiyasiddin bin Humomiddin Khondamir (1523), the works of Muhammad Haydar Mirza Ayoziyn "Tarihi Rashidi" [3] XV-XVI centuries are sources that provide vivid information about the toponymy of the Ferghana Valley.

The historical icon of Akhsi in the region is the most used in the work, and it is given in the form of Akhsi in 34 places. Babur also says that the name is written in the style of Akhsikat in the sources: "Kasabas on the north side of Sayhun suyi: one is Akhsidur." Aksikat bitarlar in books" (Boburnoma, p. 36). Also, in the work, the current Kosonsoy polysonym Koson, G'ova oikonim G'avo are used in the variants.

Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora's Muntakhab al-Tawarikh (Book of Selected Histories) [4], Mirzoolim Mushrif's Ansab us-Salatin wa Tawarikh ul-Khavaqin (The Genealogies of Sultans

and Khans' History) [5], Niyaz Muhammad Hoqandi's "Ibratul Khavaqin (Tarikh Shahrukhi)" ("A lesson to the Khans") [5], Mirzo Olim Makhdum Haji's "Tarihi Turkestan" [7], Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat's "History of Fergana" [8] are historical sources of the toponymy of the Fergana Valley of the 18th-19th centuries.

In the chapter "A word about seas and bays" of the work, the Khazarian Sea (now the Caspian Sea), the Khorezm Sea (Aral Sea), in the chapter "A word about rivers" Jayhun (Amu Darya), Kharnob (may be a tributary of the Panj River), Chag'onrud (Surkhan Darya), Lexical and phonetic variants of historical hydronyms such as Uzgand (Koradarya), Khirsab (Kurshab), Osh River (Aqbura), Khatlom (Norin), Parak (Chirchik), Bukhara River (Zarafshan) are presented [9].

In the chapter of the work called "A word about the mountains and the minerals in them", several historical versions of the oronim are mentioned and described. In the book, the Talas Olatovi range is used in the form of Tolas: "... A mountain begins near the Iskok Sea from the border of Tuguzguz; it continues until the end of Tukhsiyon and the beginning of the boundary of Hallukh. A ridge separates from it and returns to the region where one of the Khirkhiz tribes [is located], and it is called the Tolas mountain" (p. 7). Therefore, the Talas Olatovi range started near the Issyk-Kol sea and was called Tolas. A historical version of Tolas Oronim. The work also describes the settlement of Ramijantepa: Karmina, Dabusi, Rabinjan - towns in Sughd on the way [from Bukhara] to Samarkand; prosperous [places], delights, flowing waters and trees [many] (p. 12).

Rabinjan is the site of an ancient town, now called Ramizantepa in Kattakorgan district of Samarkand region.

Butamon // Buttamon // Buttam (present-day Nisar range), Middle Butamon // Buttamon (present-day Zarafshan range), Outer Buttam (Turkestan range) are also mentioned in the work.

"It ends in Josht region. In the north-west, it passes to the territory of Butamon in Movarounnahr...".

"When the main ridge reaches Butamon, it splits into two ridges. "Butamon - passing between Daryaja and Chaganiyan, goes to the territory of Samarkand and Sogd and [reaches] to the territory of Bukhara" (p. 7). In addition, the work contains historical horonims - historically famous names of administrative-territorial divisions, Choch river (Syrdarya), Dizak (Jizzakh), Historical variants of hydronyms and oikonoms such as Ishtikhan (Ishtikhan), Khavokand (Ko'kan), Avol (Avval), Chadgal (Chotkal), Gurgonj (Urganj) are presented and explained.

It is clear from the analysis and evidence. The work "Hudud ul-olam" is a comparative-historical study of the historical phonetic and lexical variants of toponymic units belonging to the current oikonymy and hydronymy of the Uzbek language. is an important source of learning.

The works of V. V. Bartold have a special significance in the study of the Uzbek language, including the historical toponymy of the Fergana Valley [10]. In the scientist's book

"Encyclopedia of Islam" the history and naming of the cities of Andijan, Akhsiket, Margilon, Ferghana, Kokand belonging to the toponymy of the Ferghana Valley, based on sources in ancient Arabic, Persian and Turkic languages, is covered.

P.B. Lure's research on Sughd toponymy also includes valuable analyzes of the structure, meaning and etymology of the toponyms of Fergana, Akhsikat, Kand, Salot, Andukan, Koson, Miskan, Zarkan, Ushtikan, Vorukh, Navkat, Uzgand, Khuvakand, Zandarmetan, Jadgal, Khojand. given [11].

Sh.S. Kamoliddin in his monograph on the ancient Turkic language toponymy of Central Asia, Akhsikat, Qubo, Osh, Uzgand, Otboshi, Kochqorboshi, Aval, Jadg'al // Jidgil (Chotqal), Ettikand, Ushtikan, Biskand, Andukan, Asbara // Aspara // Ashpara He includes toponyms such as (Isfara) in the group of names based on the Turkic language [12].

S. Qoraev's research is also an important source for studying the historical variants of some names belonging to the toponymy of the Fergana Valley [13]. A.Muhammadjanov's series of articles also covered the emergence, lexical layers, structure and motivational-nominative features of the names of large cities such as Fergana, Margilon, Andijan, Namangan, Khojand, Kuva, Ko'kan, Izbosgan [14].

While researching the historical toponymy of the Fergana Valley, G. Joraboeva groups the toponyms that underwent some sound changes and formed more than one variant as follows:	
1.	2.
Names with sound changes in the sources of the same period	Names with sound changes in different period sources

a) names with sound changes in the sources of the same period: Pragana ~ Pargana ~ Fergana; Besharig' ~ Besharig; Yermozor ~ Yermozor; Arziqtepa ~ Arzangtepa ~ Arziktepa; Targhova ~ Targhova; Khurramsaray ~ Gurumsaray [15];

b) names with sound changes in different period sources:

Names with sound changes in different period sources:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Variant names characteristic of two periods	Variant names characteristic of three periods	Variant names characteristic of four periods	Toponyms whose lexemes have undergone some changes

Variant names characteristic of two periods: Labbaytag'o // Labbaytoga; Izbosgan // Izbosgan; Bob ~ Pob // Pop; Chamash ~ Chamashbi // Chamoch; Nasukh // Nursukh; Aqjangal ~ Aqjingil // Aqchangel; Chahortog // Chortoq; Writer // Writer; Paloson ~ Faloson // Poloson; Ghova // Ghova; Bibi Ubayda // Buvayda; Jalayir // Jalaer; Khafalak // Khafalak; Besaron // Besarang; Chadg'al ~ Jadg'al // Chotkal; Ulugh'nahr // Ulugh'nar and others;

Variant names characteristic of three periods: Xshikat ~ Ahsikat // Axi // Axi ~ Axsikent; Qubo // Qubod ~ Qubo ~ Quva // Quva; Andukan ~ Andukon // Andigon ~ Andigan ~ Andijon // Andijon; Marginon // Marginon ~ Marginon // Marginon; Like Asbara // Ispara ~ Isfara // Isfara;

Variant names characteristic of four periods: Uzgand ~ Uzkan ~ Yuzkan // Uzgand ~ Uzzand // Uzgand // Uzman; Khavokand ~ Khokand // Khokand // Khokand // Kokand; Rishton // Rushdon // Rashidon ~ Roshidon // Rishton and others.

Toponyms whose lexemes have undergone some changes: G'ijdon Gozibek > G'azig'ijdon; Kaynar Okhund > Okhunkainar; Ovuli Kazakhan > Kazakova; Koson > Kosonsoy; Shahriamir > Shahrikhan [16].

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A small edge, a particle of human history is reflected in each toponym. The Uzbek language, including the historical toponyms of the Fergana Valley, provides vivid information about the people's history, ethnic composition and development, distribution, lifestyle, profession, ethnography, etymology of ancient toponyms, and linguistic evolution.

As noted by N.Ulukov, in the future "Hudud ul-Olam" and "Hasan al-Taqasim" by Shamsiddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Abu Bakr al-Muqaddasi, "Baburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Tarihi Fergana" by Ishaq Khan Ibrat and other historical works. Research of toponyms of the Uzbek language from the areal, comparative-historical, etymological, structural-typological point of view is one of the next important and urgent tasks of Uzbek toponymy.

References

1. V. Ahmedov. Sources of the history of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Teacher, 2001. - B. 122-123.
2. "Hudud ul-Olam". - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2008. - B. 64. Page citations from this source appear in parentheses in subsequent places.
3. Ghiyasiddin ibn Humamiddin Khondamir. Habib us-siyar fi akhbori afrodi bashar. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2013. - B. 1272;

4. Muhammad Haidar Mirza. The history of Rashidi. - Tashkent: Sharq, 2010. - B. 719; Mirza Muhammad Haydar Ayazi. The history of Rashidi. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2011. - B. 704.
5. Muhammadhakimkhan Tora. Excellent at-Tawarikh. - Tashkent: New age generation, 2010. - B. 716.
6. Mirzoolim Mushrif. Ansb us-salatin and tawarikh ul-khawaqin. - Tashkent: Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1995. - B. 128.
7. Niyaz Mohammad Khoqandi. Ibratul Khawakin. - Tashkent: Turon zamin ziya, 2014. - B. 700.
8. Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji. History of Turkestan. - Tashkent: New age generation, 2009. - B. 242.
9. Ibrat, son of Ishaq Khan Junaydullahhoja. History of Ferghana. From the "Heritage" series. - Tashkent: Kamalak, 1991. - B. 336; Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat. History of Ferghana. - Tashkent: Spirituality, 2005. - B. 105.
10. "Hudud ul-Olam"/ Responsible editor Mirsadiq Is'khakov. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2007. - B. 6-10.
11. Bartold V.V. Turkestan during the era of the Mongol invasion. – St. Petersburg, 1900. – P. 573; Osha muallif. Essays. Volume III. – Moscow: Science, 1965. – P. 326, 342, 462, 481, 527.
12. Lurie P.B. Historical and linguistic analysis of Sogdian toponymy: dissertation. Ph.D. Philol. Sci. – St. Petersburg: Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg branch, 2004.
13. Kamoliddin Sh.S. Ancient Turkic toponymy of Central Asia. – Tashkent: Shark, 2006. – B. 84-88.
14. Hamidova, Kamola Mamirovna. "On andijan polysynonym and its variants." ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH 10.5 (2021): 661-664.
15. Muhammadalievich, Uluqov Nosirjon, and Hamidova Kamola Mamirovna. "ABOUT SYRDARYA HYDRONYM VARIANTS" Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal 3.6 (2022): 1667-1670.
16. Mamirovna, Hamidova Kamola. "OB ISTORICHESKIX ISTOCHNIKAX TOPONIMII FERGANSKOY DOLINY I VARIANTAX NEKOTORYX TOPONIMOV." Gospodarka i Innowacje. (2022): 1-9.

17. Ubaydullaevna, N. S., Mehmonalievich, T. A., Mamirovna, H. K., & Nosirovna, N. D. ON THE PRINCIPLES OF CATEGORIZATION OF WORDS.
18. Mamirovna, H. K., & Qo‘qon, D. P. I. (2021). ONOMASTIK BIRLIKLAR DOIRASIDA “POLINDROMIK TOPONIMLAR” TADQIQI. *Integrated Education*, 4(4), 109-111.
19. Khamidova, K. (2022). SOCIAL, MORAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THE WORKS OF CHARLES PERSY SNOW. *Journal of new century innovations*, 15(1), 123-125.
20. Mamirovna, H. K. (2023). O ‘QISH VA ONA TILI SAVODXONLIGI DARSLARIDA SINFDAN TASHQARI ISHLARNI O ‘TKAZISH. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 23(5), 124-127.
21. Mamirovna, H. K., & G‘ayratovna, J. R. K. (2023). BOSHLANG ‘ICH SINFI O ‘QUVCHILARINI BADIY NUTQINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MAZMUNI VA MOHIYATI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 23(5), 119-123.
22. Ubaydullaevna, N. S., Mehmonalievich, T. A., Mamirovna, H. K., & Nosirovna, N. D. ON THE PRINCIPLES OF CATEGORIZATION OF WORDS. *JOURNAL OF AERONAUTICAL MATERIALS*, 42, 216-224.