



## THE NECRONYM OF RISHTON AND MARGILAN SUBJECT GROUPS

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### Abstract

In this article, the linguistic features of necronyms, which are considered toponymic objects, their division into thematic groups in terms of naming, as well as the linguistic and psychological aspects of the basis of necronyms are highlighted.

**Keywords:** necronym, toponym, ethnography, onomastic unit, microtoponym, macrotoponym

### Introduction

Today's society, modern civilization, any connections between peoples and countries cannot be imagined without geographical names. The development of culture and science, the ever-increasing international relations require the use of geographical names more and more in our language. Every geographical object on the globe has its own name. Toponyms are not only important. Such an understanding cannot show the facets of the content of geographical names and the fact that they are a source of diverse information. The toponymy of geographical names is the priceless fruit of the creation of peoples over the centuries. Geographical names are the product of various historical circumstances and linguistic development. That is why historians, archaeologists and ethnographers are increasingly turning to toponymy.

### The Main Part

We all know that there is a need to name things separately in order to distinguish the only one from the general type. Various features of nouns in the language have been attracting the attention of scientists from various fields since ancient times. For example, in the works of the ancient Greek scientists Aristotle, Democritus, and Heraclitus, opinions were expressed about the characteristics of famous names. For example, in the work "Poetics" of Aristotle, he expressed the noun as one of the parts of speech and defined it as follows: "A noun is a word that has a complex meaning, does not indicate time, and its parts do not have a meaning by themselves" [1, 41]. Julius Pollux, who lived in the 1st century BC, created a dictionary explaining the famous nouns called "Onomastics". In the 20th century, the famous English philosopher and logician Bertrand Russell further developed the logical direction about noble horses. In his opinion, it has a more precise and scientific character





compared to nouns with the same meaning expressed by proper nouns in a certain place and time. Danish linguist Paul Kristofersen sees the difference between common nouns and common nouns in that the first expresses a clear, concrete meaning, and the latter expresses an abstract meaning. Proper nouns are the direct name of an individual, while relative nouns are indirect nouns. Cognate nouns initially denote the name of a whole group, and later this name becomes concrete. Uzbek onomastics or nomenclature emerged as a separate scientific direction in the 60s and 70s of the last centuries. Uzbek nomenclature has become one of the most developed fields since the second half of the last century. The problems of Uzbek toponymy were also analyzed in a general way in the works of scientists such as H. Husanov, S. Karayev, E. Begmatov. Some work on Uzbek historical toponymy and anthroponymy has been done in our country. For example, academician B. Ahmedov, academician A. Muhammadjonov's observations on the etymology of some historical toponyms, Sh. Kamoliddin's works on ancient Turkic toponymy in Central Asia are particularly noteworthy. In the development of Uzbek nomenclature, scientific-theoretical conferences on onomastics held in our republic have a great place. In most of the existing works on Uzbek nomenclature, names, partly nicknames and nicknames, microtoponyms and macrotoponyms, ethnonyms are analyzed. However, some types of nouns in the Uzbek language have not been studied or analyzed to this day. That is why we set ourselves the goal of conducting scientific research on necronyms, which are studied in connection with toponyms and are considered as a part of toponyms. It is known that nouns with proper nouns are one of the most ancient, living and stable layers of the language according to their genesis. Names are a lexical layer that has a huge cultural and spiritual layer, which was created by our ancestors for many centuries in the past and reached us as a historical-linguistic wealth. The history of the Uzbek people's past, dreams and aspirations, socio-religious and philosophical views, images, customs, faith and trust are reflected in the names and their creation. When viewed in this sense, the nicknames that arose on the basis of historical facts and show the faith of the people have their own importance. In the city of Margilan: Khanaqah, Four Lakes, Said Amir Hamza, the Key of Paradise, Imam Zahiriddin, Abdullah ibn Umar, Khudoyar Haji, Gumbaz, Rabia Haji Ana, Qutayba ibn Muslim, Companion Zayid bin Harisa, Galatoy, Sheikh Muhyiddin, Muiy Mubarak, Noman, Baraka, Khoja Porso, Kashkar, Abdullah ibn Masud, Sayyid Jalal Khan Tora, Pigeon Cemetery, Shirman-pazlik, Zia, Furkon, Jora Alman, Mosque like Poshhoja Eshonbuva, it is important to study the naming history and linguistic features of madrasas, houses and shrines. Also, the study of lexical aspects related to their linguistic features, nicknames used in the form of a word or a word, and whether the





name based on them has a place, time or social significance is an important innovation for linguistics. In the process of linguological-psychological analysis of necronyms, we used T. Nafasov's program for a special course called "Toponymy" and N. Okhunov's "Study of place names in teaching the Uzbek language", "Place names and education", "We can draw our conclusions based on the articles "Place names - the vocabulary of our language" as well as the program "Toponymy" by S. Korayev and the study guide [7, 7].

The linguistic features of necronyms and their lexical foundations are very few. While thinking about necronyms, it is necessary to remember that linguistic analysis of every aspect of them, study of their semantic features, analysis from the point of view of illuminating the national, ethnic, socio-political, cultural history of the people, the historical development and improvement of the language, is one of the important issues facing linguistics. . Despite the high weight of the work done on the toponymy of the Uzbek language, the toponymy of all regions of our republic, all types of toponyms have not been adequately researched. Except for some scientific studies, the study of necronyms in Uzbek toponymy, the research of aspects related to their language features is very small. In particular, the nicknames Rishton and Margilon are considered to be one of the works that have not yet been attempted by linguists. That is why we aimed to study this type of toponym on the example of Rishton and Margilan regions. It is a historical fact that many scholars and religious leaders worked in these regions with ancient history and ethnography of origin. Necronyms, which are a component of toponyms, are important sources that shed light on important aspects of history, introduce the period and the life activities of famous people, and acquire symbolic significance in relation to their profession or place of residence, title. If compared with other toponymic objects, it can be seen that necronyms are stable in terms of naming, have passed the test of time, and have an unchanging basis.

There are many holy places in Rishton. Such steps have their own history of origin and past based on various evidences. Rishton's nicknames include "Hizir Buva", "Khoja Mazar", "Eshon Buva", Khoja Ilghor, Aq Mazar, Zohidan, Mag There are a number of features related to the naming of nicknames such as 'firat, Bujay, Khojay-bob, Qalandar-khana, Amirabad, Sano. Necronyms can be named according to a person's name, nickname, social status, and faith. By studying the linguistic features of these nicknames, it is possible to reveal new undiscovered secrets of our history. Above, we noted that the name of a person can lead the naming of nicknames. One such nickname is "Pir Siddiq" complex. The special significance of this complex is that if the written sources consider it to be "Pir Siddiq", i.e. the name given to a person,





there is also a second version of this name "Kaptarli Mazar" in the vernacular. Pir Siddiq, also known by his own name, the addition of the nickname Pir to the word Siddiq means that he was famous in the field of religious science, or that he was named after his ancestors. In fact, the mosque was named according to a legend related to the name of this person. But with the passage of time, the inhabitants and pilgrims of this place have become a common tradition to call it Pigeon Tomb, due to the fact that there are more pigeons in this place than usual. Examples of nicknames led by a person's name are Said Amir Hamza, Abdullah bin Umar, Khudoyar Haji, Rabiya Haji Ana, Sahoba Zayid bin Harisa, Sheikh Muhyiddin, Poshshahoja Eshonbuva.

### Conclusion

Among the necronyms that are considered toponymic objects, there are many necronyms that are given the name of a territorial division. In the naming of such nicknames, the place of belonging is considered to be the capital owner. For example, the nicknames that can be used are Kashkar, Tort kol, Galatoy, Aq Yer, Zahidan, Bujay, Hujaybob, Amirabad, etc.

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