



## NOMINAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BUKHARA

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### Annotation

The thematic-nominal classification of Bukhara district toponymy is presented in this article. The names of some microtoponyms include the names of the Turkic peoples, including the tribes and tribes of the Uzbek people, and their branches and networks, and we have analyzed and commented on them. It discusses topical issues of toponymics, including the etymology of microstructures of Bukhara district.

**Keywords:** Onomastics, toponyms, microtoponym, macrotoponym, footsteps, agronym, necron, lexical basis, etymology, linguistic, morphemic.

### Introduction

Topics are objects of study of linguistics, geography, history, geology. They reflect the history and destiny of the people and the people. The place names are one of the unique monuments of nations, nations and peoples with a long history.

This is because they represent a world of history and destiny. As a separate branch of onomastics linguistics, famous etymological studies of toponyms and their vocabulary in toponymics, which is one of its branches, are of great theoretical and practical significance. Materials and methods of the article. For the article, more than 1,450 toponymy materials collected in the Bukhara district toponymy for the period 2017-2019 were collected as the analysis object.

Illustrative, historical and comparative scientific methods were used to cover the subject.

### Literature review

Although the article focuses on the linguistic-etymological and morphological studies of toponyms of Bukhara district, a general overview of the place names to date; both linguistic and geographical; historical and linguistic; descriptive and etymological considerations are worth exploring. The present study has paid close attention to various principles and methods of etymological analysis of toponyms, as well as issues related to research implementation. They were supported by evidence in the case of the etymological analysis of toponyms.

Therefore, the etymological analysis of one or more toponyms when referring to a method, factor or principle is given as an example. However, we do not deny that other principles, methods, and factors may apply to that topology that is etymologically





analyzed. In the etymological study of toponyms, linguistic orientation along with geographical and historical directions is an important aspect of onomastic research. As a prerequisite for studying the etymological study of toponyms and their etymological study for logical disclosure of this edge in a logical manner, the following were identified: Approaches to the etymological study of toponyms and their vocabulary bases; Factors providing etymological study of toponym and their dictionary bases: principles and methods of etymological study of toponym and their dictionary; etymological study of toponyms. The opening of each chapter focuses on the study of these issues to be covered.

### **Research methodology**

The principles, methods, factors, and motivations that are presented as an etymological study of toponyms and their vocabulary bases differ substantially from those of other disciplines. Each subject or area has its own characteristics of onomastics, including toponymics, as they are the object of study, the subject, the conceptual base. The direct application of the principles, methods, factors, and motivations of a particular subject to another subject is not justified. Depending on the requirements of the area under study, they should be added to something or taken away from them.

It should be noted that the principles and methods that are the theoretical basis of the lexicon and etymological studies of toponyms mentioned in the work, as well as the issues discussed in this study, are not a closed system for onomastic, toponymic research. Instead of listing the existing methods and principles in science, it is better to focus on the toponyms that have been collected, and to focus on the related issues, factors, principles and methods within our research topic. The issues presented are theoretical and practical implications for the etymological study of toponyms.

### **Discussion**

Our research focuses on the factors, principles, and methods, as well as how to address the problem of their application, as a way to conduct a general survey of Bukhara district topologies. The research carried out in a comprehensive theoretical and practical justification of the object of our research is, in a sense, both scientific and practical. This work is one of the first scientific studies on the method of monographing of the toponyms of Bukhara district.

Practical and theoretical studies, beginning with the classification and characterization of toponyms, show that there is a need for a theoretical solution in the field of onomastics, including toponymics, to conduct an exhaustive etymological





analysis and research. Investigating the toponymy of a particular area begins with the collection of toponymic material in that area.

This requirement results in the classification of onomastic material based on certain principles and methods. Therefore, researchers described the classification of place names as one of the main problems: "The description and analysis of known places is incomplete without classification. The classification is directly involved in the work of the author, or in some studies it may be the author's primary purpose, and the type of material expressed in the classification material is based on the criteria" Almost all historians are involved in the description of the onomastic material.

The success of the research depends on the correct classification of the material. In the course of our research, it was revealed that the following toponyms of Bukhara district are available.

Famous geographical and artificial objects on land. These are divided into the following groups.

1.1.1. Footnotes. These include village, aul, and makhallya.

The name of the village and auls is an integral part of the toponymy and constitutes the main part of the Bukhara district toponymy.

Most of the village names in the Bukhara district are ancient, historic names, and the reasons for their naming are often forgotten. So, the names of villages such as Yurinpoyon, Patput, Leilak, Tutikhushk, Janafar, Chappa, Jonbobo, Mijona, Otquchi, Obitoratkabi.

The following is a brief overview of some of the village names.

Arabhona is the name of the district in the district. The name of the village and neighborhood that is found in most regions of Uzbekistan. The Arabic, Arabian, Arabo (Arabic) and other similar terms are also used and have the meanings of "Arabian Village", "Arab Residence".

The Arabs of Central Asia, from the time of the Arab conquest, have been associated with the Arabs of the later centuries. There are also villages, mahallas and guzars in Bukhara, Vobkent, Jondor, Kagan, Romitan, Peshko, Alat, Shofirkon, Karakul and Gijduvan districts. Prof. In his research T. Nafasov noted that there are the following types of Arabs in Arab settlements:

- 1) Arabs who do not speak Arabic and speak the dialect of blackness;
- 2) Arabs who speak Arabic, speak Uzbek and do not know Tajik;
- 3) Arabs who do not speak Arabic and Tajik, but speak Uzbek;
- 4) Arabs who do not know Arabic and speak Tajik and Uzbek.

The last two types of Arab settlements are called Arabian. Ethnic content is the basis for naming places.





Name of place in Bukhara district. Bukhara is a city with ancient history and rich in monuments. Narshakhi says that Bukhara has the names of Numijkat, Bumiskat, Madinat us-Sufria, that is, "Copper City", Madinah is a herbivor, or "City of Merchants." None of the cities of Khurasan has so many names. In one hadith Bukhara was called Foxira. On the Day of Judgment, the city of Bukhara boasts a large number of martyrs. There is also the story of Bukhara - Bukhara. There is an idea that Bukhara is derived from the Sanskrit word "Vihara" and means "temple." According to archaeological evidence, Bukhara was founded in the middle of the first millennium BC, and its name was found in early medieval Chinese sources (An, Ansi, Ango, Boko, Buku, Buku, Bukher, Bukhaer, Buhala, Bukhuala, Fuxo, Puxuala, etc.)

According to legend, there is a large hill (now a cemetery) on the side of the village of Master Charmgar. The hill is surrounded by oaks, cotton fields and reeds, where the people graze their livestock. In the village at that time there were two or three courtyard masters living in the hillside, where they would ditch the hillside, put cattle and goat skins in about 30 large boilers, cover with wet hay in the lid and avoid steam. they boiled their pots. A week later, the boilers opened and the woolen skins were removed and processed, and the finished leather was sold to the Buccaneers. Hence the name of the village was called Master Charmgar.

1.1.2. Names of neighborhoods. The following neighborhoods are located in Bukhara district: Arababad, Loblozor, Past mahalla, Rost mahalla, Chandirabot, Archazor mahalla and others.

1.1.3. Name of roads, streets. This group of famous horses is called noodles, dronimons in the nomenclature. Most of the road names in Bukhara district are ancient. The following road names are found in the district. Afghanistan Road, Kattamazor Road, Loblozor Road, Kayrakkash Road Kharos Road, Ray Dabiyon and many more.

1.1.4. Agronymes. The fields, plots, fields, fields and hills also have their own horses, which are called agronomies (Greek, agro-field, plowed land, cultivated fields).

N. Okhunov as a scientist who studied agronomists in Uzbekistan. Latipovs are particularly noteworthy. There are about 450 agronomists in the Bukhara district. Here are some examples: Lands - Land of Alafpoya, Land of Baratak, Botiriy land, Bibidur land, Gatti's land, Dung land, Laylakuya's land, Kilmak land, Sangzor land and more. Peaks - Badasia Peak, Bibi Makhsumai Peak, Bibikhonim Peak, Devon Peak, Durman Peak, Hazratibibi Peak, Hazrat Ebb Hit, Kangav Peak, Koruk Peak, Saron Peak, Shanbi Peak and more.





## Results

1. The classification of microstructures of the Bukhara district into thematic groups, with examples of almost all groups of toponyms in the area.
2. The names that are typical for the toponymy of the district are sculptures, agronyms.
3. Some types of microtoponym are not characteristic for toponymy of Bukhara district.
4. Most of the Bukhara microtoponym and necrotoponym are toponyms given to the famous horse.

## Conclusion

Linguistic analysis of the toponymy of the territory of the Bukhara district of the Bukhara region allowed to reach the following general conclusions:

1. Ancient names of Bukhara district toponyms fund. These names are Uzbek (Turkic) and belongs to the Persian-Tajik language.
2. Spiritually-thematic materials of toponymy of the district Almost all types of toponyms in the area are classified.
3. However, the onomastic units that play the most characteristic and significant role for this region are the mammals, dromonimons, agroonimons and necronymes.
4. Observations have shown that Bukhara district toponymy is characteristic of making new names from well-known nouns and based on this anthropotoponym, ethnotoponym, topotoponym, the most productive are anthropotoponym and ethnotoponym.
5. The emergence and development of the toponymy of Bukhara district is related to the ethnic history of the long-lived history, social, political, economic and cultural life of the population living in the area, and not only for the linguistic field, but also for history, geography, ethnography, culture. and valuable material for the history of spirituality.

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