

TOPONYMS ENTERING THEIR OWN AND
SEPARATE LAYERS IN THE EPIC OF
“HASANKHAN”

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ANNOTATION This article analyzes the lexical composition of the toponyms used in the “Hasankhan” epic, that is, to which layer they belong.

Key words: onomastics, toponym, geographical name, own stratum, assimilated stratum, cognate noun.

The epics of the “Goroguli” series are a huge series that includes about a hundred works of different content. Let’s pay attention to the lexical composition of toponyms, which is one of the branches of onomastics in the epic “Hasankhan” that is part of this series.

In the 60s of the last century, the research scope of Uzbek linguistics expanded considerably, and new directions, different from the traditional fields of grammar, lexicology, and semasiology, began to appear in it according to their goals and tasks. Uzbek onomastics is one of the new directions that appeared and developed during this period. It is known that the interest in noble horses existed in the past. Historical written sources contain many interesting ideas about the origin, ethnography, meaning and etymology of personal names, place names. However, the systematic and consistent collection of nouns and their analysis on a scientific basis began in Uzbek philology in the 60s of the last century. The first steps in this regard were expressed in the researches of H. Hasanov, T. Nafasov, E. Begmatov.

Toponymy is a branch of nomenclature that studies place names. Oronim (nouns with nouns such as mountain, hill, hill, peak, davan, etc.), hydronym (nouns with nouns of oceans, rivers, lakes, seas, canals, streams, etc.), horonim (nouns with

nouns of deserts, sand dunes, natural places), oikonim (city , village, neighborhood, etc.), ecclesonym (mosque, church, monastery, etc.), dromonim (underground, above-ground, underwater, and above-water roads), necronym (grave, cemetery, and similar holy places) .

The term toponym, derived from the Greek words “topos” and “onyma”, means the name of a place. The name of the place means places of residence of the population (republic, region, city, district, village, village, district, daha, neighborhood, guzar..), water bodies (ocean, sea, river, lake, reservoir, brook, brook, pond , band, stream), the names of landforms (mountain, peak, rock, hill, hill, ravine, cave, field, meadow, hill...) are understood. Sometimes they are also referred to as geographical names, land-water names. A toponym is a scientific term. Any toponym has its own meaning and function as a word.

All of the mentioned names were the name of a fortress in a certain period of history in this area (a structure surrounded by a wall, a courtyard), and then became the name of a village, village, neighborhood, district around this fortification. In order to distinguish the fortresses from each other, new names were created by adding words such as big, three, stone, black. The creator and namesake of every fortress and settlement is the people. Issues such as when the fortress and settlement were created, why, by whom, where, and due to what necessity were created are the main tasks of the science of history, including local historians. [2:4]

A toponym-geographical name is also a word. But toponyms are nouns. At the relatively later stages of language development, proper nouns originated from related nouns (appellatives). It is said that there were no proper nouns in ancient languages. In the languages of the indigenous peoples of Australia, Africa, and America, there are very few proper nouns. In such languages, cognate nouns and certain word combinations function as proper nouns. Such word combinations take on a more and more stable form. [3:34]

This gave the epic a unique aesthetic pleasure. The use of names of different languages in the epic means that the epic appeared many years ago and underwent various changes among different peoples and peoples. Because of this, many linguistic names have been used and have evolved over time. We will analyze the toponyms in the epic by dividing them into 2 types: the original layer and the original layer. The first of these is its own layer.

Toponyms used in epics belonging to their own layer.

Names belonging to this type are purely Turkish (Uzbek) names. For example:

Isfahan, the mine of the master,
A space of perfect servants,
The four of them lived a wonderful arc,
That bow and arrow belongs to you, Gorogli. [1:92]

Isfahan is an Uzbek name that means sword. This name was given in connection with the population living in that area.

Takali Yovmit,
I'll pay at Turkman's bar... [1:95]

Yovmit is a purely Turkic name, the name of one of the Turkic and Turkoman clans. According to the social origin of the people living in this area, this area was called by this name.

Toponyms used in epics belonging to the native layer.

- **Toponyms borrowed from the Mongolian language.**

Bulgarian, Russian, from **Nogai**,
Mangishlov, Saroylyk,
Chambilsolanding place... [1:102]

Nogai is a word borrowed from Mongolian, and it is a village of the Nogai tribe community in Turkey. At the bottom of his tribe, there was an image of Noghay (Mongolian nokhoy/nuguy - dog), which was their totem.

- **Toponyms borrowed from the Russian language.**

There was a widow in **Chambil**, They had two very cute and beautiful children named Shodmon and Asom. [1:92]

Chambil is taken from the Russian language, and today it is the name of a town belonging to the Norin district of the Namangan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In folklore, “Goroguli” serves as a uniting region of epics.

We have considered the language and meanings of many toponyms in the “Hasankhan” epic. As you can see, different language names are used, which gives the epic a unique aesthetic.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that most of the toponyms used in the “Hasankhan” epic are mainly toponyms borrowed from Russian and Mongolian languages. Their meanings are also different. We can see that many toponyms are named after the clan and profession of the people living in that area. In the course of our scientific research and research, we study and analyze such appropriated and classified names.

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