



Regarding the Study of the Simple Names of the Fergana Region According to the Morphological Structure

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Abstract: Oikonims occupy an important place in the system of place names of Fergana region. Oikonims include the names of residential areas. The structure, composition, and production of oikonims of Fergana region have their own characteristics. According to their structure, they can be divided into two types: simple and compound oikonim. The article contains thoughts on the study of simple idioms of Fergana region according to the morphological structure.

Keywords: place name, toponym, oikonym, hydronym, oronym, ethnooikonym, anthropotonym, etymology, simple oikonym, compound oikonym.

Regarding the study of the simple names of the Fergana region according to the morphological structure

Simple nouns are names that consist of only one word. A group of them was created on the basis of root words. Symbols of this type are called by words with the following meanings:

1. Names of clan, tribe, people - with ethnonyms: Kirq, Bahrin (Uchkoprik district), Tumor, Saray, Toma (Dangara district), Kenagas (Uchkoprik, Uzbekistan districts), China (Baghdad, Buvaidda districts), etc.
2. With geographical terms: Tokay, Kamar, Qaqir (Uchkoprik district), Ravot (Koshtepa district), Qala, Chashma (Sokh district).
3. Plant names - with phytonyms: Chinor (Uzbekistan district), Sadda (Tashloq district), Chilon (Koshtepa district), Kairag'och (Uchkoprik district) and others.
4. Personal names - with anthroponyms: Islam, Sulayman (Uzbekistan district), Sobirjon (Uchkoprik district), Rahmatullo (Dangara district), Salim (Tashloq district), etc.

A large group of simple icons is formed with the help of various additions. Such toponyms, which contain various grammatical elements, are called formant names. Topoformants such as -chi, -li, -lik, -liq, -loq, -zor, -obod participate in this group of idioms.

1. Adjectives with the suffix -chi. Oikonims formed by means of this suffix are called by words with the following meanings: 1) they are called by the names of professions: Okhchi (Uzbekistan district), Ohakchi (Baghdad district), Pichachchi (Margilan city), Uzunchi, Ko'mirchi (Altiariq district), Sandiqchi (Tashloq district); 2) called by the names of clan, tribe, people: Baliqchi (Yangikurgan district), Kushchi (Furqat district), Ovchi (Uzbekistan district), Kochkhorchi (Kuvashy city); 3) called by the titles of profession, action: Dasturkhanchi, Ambassador (Uzbekistan district), Treasurer (Uchkoprik district) and others.
2. Adjectives with the suffix -lok. Adding to these additional nouns that express the meaning of the place, they make nouns that indicate the place of the object, thing, its abundance: Tasloq (the name of the district), Kumloq (the district of Uzbekistan), etc.

3. Adjectives with the suffix -zor. Symbols formed with this suffix express the place where the object understood from the root of the word is present. Yulgunzor (Uchkoprik district), Shuvoqzor (Tashloq district), Almazor (Kuva district), Terakzor, Uzumzor, Tolzor (Kokhan city) and others.
4. Adjectives with suffix -cha. Oykonyms with the suffix -cha are named with the following words: 1) named with ethnonyms: Naimancha (Dang'ara district), Do'rmoncha (Baghdad district); 2) named by geographical terms: Kalacha (Tashloq, Rishton, Fergana districts), Buloqcha (Tashloq district), Kurgoncha (Uzbekistan district); 3) called by the names of plants: Chumochcha (Tajik chumok - nut; Sokh district), etc.
5. Adjectives with the suffix -s. This is one of the most commonly used formants in adverbs. The names of settlements with the suffix - are based on meaningful words from the root: 1) clan, tribe, folk names: Kirqlar, Minglar (Dangara district), Yuzlar (Kuva district, Ko'kan city), Turks (Tasloq district), Kessaks (Kuva district); 2) category, class names: Beklar (Koshtepa, Buvaida, Rishton districts), Sufilar (Tashloq district), Mirzolar (Kuvay city) and others.
6. Adjectives with the suffix -li, -lik, liq. Oykonyms formed with these additions differ from each other in terms of their meanings: 1) added to the names of plants, they indicate that this plant is widespread there: Gumayli (Dangara district), Jiydali (Yangikurgan district), Tutli (Uzbekistan district); 2) emphasizes the presence of a certain subject, object, profession, field in this object: Jiydalik (Altiariq district), Nyoglik (Buvayda district), Kuduqlik (Dangara district), Degrezlik, Misgarlik (Koqan city); 3) added to the names of the clan, tribe, people, it means the place where that ethnic group settled, the place where they live: Mazanglik (Kokhan city), Takalik (Yozyovon district), etc.
7. Adjectives with suffix -chilik. Making an occupational noun is a common function of this affix. Words made with the suffix -chilik mean not only the profession, but also the place, neighborhood, and lifestyle of persons engaged in this profession. An example of this is the oikonim of carding, saddlery, tanning, woodworking, chalking (Kokan city), felting, onion growing, and sukchilik (Toshloq district).
8. Adjectives with the suffix -gar. The names of this type were created depending on the names of professions: Nosgar (Rishton district), Kagozgar (Koqan city), Chitgar (Altiariq district), etc.
9. nouns with the suffix ma. Most of the place names of this form were formed on the basis of geographical terms: Yoyilma (flow of water of a river, stream, canal, stream in a wide, flat area) - Uchkoprik, Rishton districts; Qayirma (ditch or road bend) - Toshloq, Koshtepa districts; Shaldirama (shovva, waterfall) – Margilan city; Elevation (elevation, height) – Uchkoprik district and others.
10. adjectives with ten suffixes. The Tajik suffix -on corresponds to the suffix -lar in our language. There are Kulolon and Chinnigaron oikonyms in Rishton district, which were formed on the basis of professional names. Kulolon means potters, chinigaron means porcelain makers, porcelain makers. The Shaykhan icon in the city of Ko'kan expresses the meaning of "sheikhs"; named after the category, group. The suffix -on is added to word stems ending in vowels in the -yon style. The name of the neighborhood of Dukchiyan (Rishton district) is a vivid example of this. Dukchiyan means "Dukchilar".
11. bof affixoid oikonyms. This formant forms personal nouns meaning "weaver". Some of them are used as synonyms. Such neighborhood and street names as Bakhmalbof (velvet weaver), Adrasbof (adras weaver), Olachabof (olacha weaver), Elakbof (sieve weaver), Kor'pabof (blanket weaver), Dastorbof (dastor weaver) in Kokan city are among them.
12. Vocabulary with the suffix – word, -doz. There are not many oikonyms formed with these additions. Chinnisoz, Sozanadoz (Kokan city), Yormadoz, Miltiqsoz (Margilan city) oikonims are an example of this.

13. nouns with a paz affix. Such names were created on the basis of professional names: Shirmonpaz (Margilan city), Somsapaz (Uchkoprik district), etc.
14. prosperous affixoid oikonyms. The word "Abod" has a wide range of functions and uses for making names of settlements. In Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Ossetia and some regions of the Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, this word is an active word that forms the names of cities and villages. Even in modern Uzbek language, its task of creating names is increasing. They are often added to the names of people and make the names of villages and neighborhoods. Ganiabad, Darvishabad, Hyderabad (Uzbekistan district), Akbarabad (Kuva district), Yoldoshabad, Matqulabad (Baghdad district), Azimabad, Nishanabad (Altiariq district), Sultanabad, Umrzaqabad (Uchkoprik district), Sattarabad (Fergana district), Hamraabad in Fergana region, No'monabad (Furqat district), Salijanabad (Koshtepa district), Zavkiabad (Kokhan city) oikonims are a vivid example of this.
15. some of the oikonyms with the abad affix are also called by the words denoting the category, class, position, and action used in the past: Amirabad (Dangara, Baghdad districts), Khanabad (Buvayda district), Bekobad (Uzbekistan, Uchkoprik, Baghdad districts), etc.

In the system of oikonyms that emerged during the years of independence, there are some cases where they are formed by means of the affixoid of abod. Among them are Mehnatabad, Khalqabad, Zafarabad, Gulabad, Dehkanabad, Pakhtaabad, Elabad, Yoshlarabad, Dostlarabad, Mindonabad, and Akariqabad.

From the above, it can be understood that in the composition of place names of Fergana region, simple oikonyms occupy a special place. Their structure and ways of making have their own characteristics.

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