



Toponymy of G'ijduvan

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Abstract: Today's society, modern civilization, any connections between peoples and countries cannot be imagined without geographical names. Place names have deep scientific, political, practical and educational significance and are the product of various historical conditions and language development. In this article, the fact that toponyms are a national value, the tasks of the science of toponymy were studied. At the same time, the history of the toponymy of the Gijduvan district, which has an ancient and ancient history, and the toponymy of its notable shrines were studied.

Key words: toponymy, history, geography, philology, ethnography.

Toponymy is a department that studies famous geographical names, the laws of their appearance or creation, development and change, historical-etymological sources and grammatical features, their structure, areas of distribution and reasons for naming. A set of place names in a specific area is called toponymy, and a separate place name is called toponym. Toponyms, as part of the lexicon of the language, obey the laws of the language like all other words, but in terms of their appearance and some internal characteristics, they are related to the everyday material and spiritual condition, economic life, dreams and aspirations of society, and differ from other groups of words to a certain extent. At the same time, the ancient phonetic, lexical and morphological elements characteristic of our national language are more preserved in the toponyms. The natural geographical conditions of the place, the ethnic composition of the population, the profession and occupation of the people, fossils, resources, historical figures and events are the main sources of toponyms. Consequently, each region, existing toponymic complex of the region, place names should be analyzed from different points of view:

- 1) geographical signs of the name: mountain, river, steppe, desert, city, village, etc.;
- 2) the time of appearance and the reasons for it;
- 3) which language it belongs to and its linguistic features;
- 4) content and etymology;
- 5) the structure of the name corresponds to the rules of language and spelling;
- 6) scientifically correct spelling of the name in the created language and other languages;
- 7) distribution area, area, migration routes of the name. V. A. Zhukkevich, the founder of the Belarusian school of toponymy, who paid attention to this issue, wrote: "solving toponymic problems within a narrow specialization will harm the work and reduce its practical importance."

The conclusion is that if any toponymic research is carried out in connection with a specific place, then the specific formation features of the toponymy of the studied area will be comprehensively studied. In the words of Uzbek research scientist H. Hasanov. names have their own history, people, tribe, nature, economy, event and discovery. If the history of the names is included in the language, the nature of mountains and waters, plant and animal species, trade, profession. all our treasures, battles, and beliefs will be eternal." Therefore, toponyms are one of the important elements of the development of human society, a mirror of nature, history, life and humanity. Therefore, the current society, modern civilization, any connections between peoples and countries cannot be imagined without geographical names. The development of culture and science, the growing international relations require the use of geographical names more and more. Toponymy has been practiced by geographers and the science of geography since time immemorial. Later, historians and archaeologists became interested in this field and researched issues such as the meaning, composition, and language of historical names. Recently, toponymy has become a research object of linguistics. It can be seen in the diagram below that toponymy arose at the intersection of the interests of geography, history and philology, and that it is a complex science. For a long time, the view that toponymy is a geographical science, a scientific direction specific to the science of geography, was in the dominant position. This is certainly related to specific objective and subjective reasons. A place name is a special label of a geographical object located at a certain point on the globe. T. Nafasov, philologist and nomologist, "stated the conclusion that geography is the prelude and midwife of toponymy." H. Hasanov also expressed his opinion on this matter: "Toponymy is actually a branch of geography, which is inextricably linked to the science of linguistics and the science of history. It would not be wrong to say that toponymy is a branch of linguistics or history. "Every scientist prioritizes his specialty in toponymic research," he wrote.

Geographical names are very important for history because they are preserved for a very long time. Toponyms such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm are also very ancient names. That is why their origin is still not fully resolved. How many names are left from the times before writing appeared. Peoples may have disappeared, languages may have been forgotten, but geographical place names remain. Even if a plant or animal is extinct, the name lives on. Bukhara is one of the famous ancient oases of the East. The toponymy of the Bukhara region is distinguished by its antiquity. Archaeological sources record that there were three settlements on the site of the current city of Bukhara in the 5th-5th centuries BC. One of them is Firobdiz. the second - Navmichkat, and the third - Bukhara. Later, the settlements were united and were called Bukhara. There are many ancient names in the region whose etymology is still unclear or requires further research. To them Varakhsha, Afshona. Narsakh, Torob. Names like Gijduvan are an example.

There are different stories among the local population about the origin of the toponym "Gijduvan" that we are studying. Among them are "Kish tuvon" (Tajik "kish" - "planter", "tuvon" - "address"), that is, the address of farmers who plant crops, or "Gujudehkan" - "a place made up of many villages". they explain with nos. Gijduvan has been mentioned as a village since the 10th century. It is located in the northeastern edge of the region. G'ijduvan district is a district in Bukhara region. It is located in the northeastern edge of the province. It was founded on September 29, 1926. It borders Konimekh, Karmana, Vobkent, and Shafirikon districts of Navoi region to the northeast and southeast. The area is 3.94 thousand km. There were 1 G'ijduvan city, 1 Zafarabad town and 11 neighborhoods in the district.

Since 1928, there have been 3 cities in Bukhara district - Old Bukhara, New Bukhara and G'ijduvan. In 1965, the city of G'ijduvan was turned into a settlement. In 1982, it was given the status of a city subordinate to the region. At the beginning of 1999, the city of G'ijduvan was again subordinated to the district administration. Until 1920, there were 22 begliks, and the city and villages of G'ijduvan were under the jurisdiction of the Bukhara beg. In fact, the chronicle of G'ijduvan, which is more than 4000 years old, from 1920 to 1924 is as follows. During the Soviet republic, the people of Bukhara had the status of the fortress city of Gijduvan. In those years, the fortress city had more than 50 bakeries, 38 butchers, 24 oil shops selling juvoz and its products. . , brick-baking chains, hundreds of shops - bakeries, bakeries, confectionery, etc. The villages of Kimson, Qalandarkhana,

and Pozagari were added to the 11 neighborhoods under the control of the G'ijduvan executive committee. At that time, the city had 2,000 houses, 15 mosques, 55 private schools, 1 private higher education network, 300 shops, 500 merchants, and 10 money mills.

In 1982, the G'ijduvan settlement was given the status of a city again, and it was transferred to the regional council of deputies. During these years, dozens of multi-story, single-story residences, schools, and health care facilities were built at the expense of the city's construction and improvement fund. 60 km long roads were paved. The construction of a model collective farm market has begun in G'ijduvan. After we gained independence in September 1991, G'ijduvan district was further expanded and improvement works were carried out. Fresh water was brought to the city from the Samarkand-Bukhara main water pipeline. 15 neighborhood citizens' meetings functioned under the administration of the city administration. They are A.Gijduvani, A.Navoi, Chorsu, Okhunbobayev, M.Babur, Ghalaba, Nodirabegim, Sharq, A.Ikromov, A.Kahhor, Gulistan, F.Yunusov, F.Khojayev, Ulug'bek, Kassabon are neighborhoods. In 1999, the city of Gijduvan was again transferred to the district administration. Many independent agencies have been merged. Out of 15 neighborhoods in the city, Ulugbek and Qassabon neighborhoods were reduced. Gijduvan district has long been known for its craft centers and folk art products. Traders from Asia and Europe came here to buy the best ceramics, gold embroidery and silk carpets. To this day, craft centers flourish in the district, where skilled craftsmen display their unique products. While traveling to Gijduvan district, you can get acquainted with ancient customs and traditions, witness the wonderful technology of making souvenirs, ceramics, clothes, silk and leather goods, dolls, flower arrangements, sweets. you can. The production process itself attracts your attention with its antiquity and originality. After all, crafts are usually passed down from generation to generation and preserved for hundreds of years.

Bukhara is the land of seven great Sufis of the Naqshbandi order. The great representatives of Sufism lived in this place, they carried out religious and social work in the formation, prosperity, spiritual and educational life, emotional spirit of Bukharai Sharif. Here, the holy shrines of Muslims and the burial places of members of the Sufism movement have been preserved. Most of the pilgrims visiting Bukhara first visit the mausoleum of Khwaja Abdul-Khaliq Gijduvani, the religious leader who founded the Naqshbandi teachings. Abdul-Khaliq Gijduvani is related to the tenth generation of the religious line of our prophet Muhammad. The ten-pillared mausoleum portico is also a reminder of the recorded dynasty. During the time of Khwaja Abdul-Khaliq Gijduvani, there was a cooling room in the mausoleum, and they worshiped here during the forty days of heat during forty summers. A sacred place for worship then becomes a place of worship. Until recently, the shrine was abandoned. The mausoleum had to go through many hardships until it got its present exemplary appearance. Today, Abdul Khaliq Gijduvani's mausoleum is a link between earth and sky as a part of the ancient East. The toponymy of the Gijduvani mausoleum is also related to the name of Khoja Abdul-Khaliq Gijduvani. It is now one of the tourist zones. It is the first step of "Yeti Pir" shrine.

By the 15th century, the teaching of Naqshbandiyyah became the most widespread teaching of religious unity. Khoja Muhammad Porso's services were great in this work. After the death of Bahavuddin Naqshband, his work is continued by Khoja Mohammad Porso. He played an important role in the expansion of the teaching of Naqshbandiya and the strengthening of its organizational structure, and took decisive steps in the universal achievement of the teaching. Muhammad Porso left behind valuable manuscripts covering the main principles of spiritual education of a person, in his works he called people to honesty and socially useful work. Muhammad Porso enriched the teaching with the works of the great tasafuf sheikhs before the Mongol era. Until then, none of his followers had been able to do such a thing. Khoja Muhammad Porso is a great scientist and scholar, the author of many scientific and religious works. Today, his works are preserved all over the world, including in Tashkent, Bukhara and other cities of our country. He wrote 10 volumes of commentaries commenting on Sufism terms, words, expressions, 7 of which are known now. His works are devoted to the history and issues of Sufism, scientific interpretation, and the unique characteristics of the tariqat (the way of divine understanding of the world). On the initiative of Khoja Porso, an architectural complex named after him was built, consisting of a mosque, a madrasa,

a mausoleum where his mother and relatives were buried. In addition, he built a bazaar, a bathhouse, and a library in Bukhara. The toponymy of the shrine "Khoja Porso" also comes from the name of Khoja Porso.

In conclusion, we can say that toponyms contain more ancient phonetic, lexical and morphological elements characteristic of our national language. The history of the origin of the toponymy of G'ijduvan, which we have studied, and the names of the neighborhoods go back to ancient times. Their meanings are being studied as a result of toponymic research. This is a long history. As the first President Islam Karimov said, "There is no future without history."

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