



## About the Oikonyms Varzik and Hisar

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**Abstract:** The article examines the linguistic and cultural and spiritual wealth of the Namangan region, which has been formed over many centuries. Oikonyms reflect unique observations, experiences, worldviews and various beliefs of our people from ancient times to the present day.

**Key words:** oikonym, historical oikonyms, ethnonym, toponym, toponymy, astyonym, polysonym, etymology, motive, lexical basis, nominative-motivational.

From a sociolinguistic point of view, naming is also considered a linguistic phenomenon. In toponyms, including the oikonym, the task of language designation comes to the surface. The oikonym, like other toponyms, is formed as an onomastic unit of the language through nominative-motivational character traits, language norms, language units. Each oikonym distinguishes phonetic, lexico-semantic, grammatical features. Also in toponyms, the emergence, various changes in meaning are associated with the fate of society. Any toponymic change occurs within the framework of the language laws in force in society.

The oikonym is also a sign from the semiotic side, but it differs from other signs. Oikonyms are used to display-separation, identification-differentiation of addresses of the population. In addition to the fact that oikonyms show, call, express, they also perform socio-political, aesthetic, ethnic functions. <sup>1</sup>

**Varzik** is the name of a city in the Chust district of Namangan region. The var component in its composition and its phonetic variants, such as vora, vor, far and bar bur, have a very wide area of distribution among the toponyms encountered. Especially in historical toponymy, toponyms with var content occupy a significant place. In the historical toponymy of Samarkand, there were toponyms Tali Vorsin and Vorsin or Varsanyan, currently the oikonym Varsin has been preserved.

In the toponymy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are also many toponyms containing var. For example, Vari, Vodaring, Vardan (Kashkadarya region), Varakhsha, Vardena, Vardena, Vardena (Bukhara region), Vorukh (Ferghana region), Varagdeh, Varagzon (Khorezm region), Zinvar, Zevar, Vakhshivor (Surkhandarya region). Not far from the city of Ustrushan in the Republic of Tajikistan there is also a village called Varzik.

The historical appeal of var to the toponyms in question was a lexical basis. In scientific sources, there are various interpretations and notes to historical and etymological sources and the meanings of the VAR dictionary unit.

Dictionaries note that var is a homonym. As a geographical term, it is used in several languages in the following meanings, and it is these meanings that have served as the lexical basis for toponyms:

<sup>1</sup> Bondaletov V.D. Russian onomastics. – Moscow: Prosveshcheniya, 1983. – p.54.

Dictionaries note that *var* is a homonym. As a geographical term, it is used in several languages in the following meanings, and it is these meanings that have served as the lexical basis for toponyms:

1. Solar heat, boiling, boiled water: Varnitsa (Moldova, Yaroslavl region), Varog (Transcarpathian region);
2. Depth, ravine, valley, the core of the river. I. Ashmarin and O. Prisdka say that this lexical unit is also associated with the word *enemy*;
3. The shore, the edge of something: Varka (river), Vaivarta (lake), Varishada (river) Nerovartato (lake. - Western Siberia).
4. *Var* is used in Azerbaijani, Persian, Hungarian in the meaning of fortress, surrounded village, fortification. In Azerbaijani, Talysh and Kurdish toponymy, *var* is observed in the variants *va*, *vo*: as *Musavar*, *Gadzhivar*.<sup>2</sup>

In the dictionaries of V.I. Savin, it is noted that the forms *ver*, *var*, meaning "settlement", "camp", "destination", "settlement" are recorded in the Kurdish language.<sup>3</sup> In the ancient Iranian language, *var* meant "structure", "fortress", "closed settlement", "surrounded fortified settlement". The verb comes from *var*, and *var*. There were also semes like "cover", "wrap", "delimit", "guard". In Avesto, *var* is used to mean "enclosing a place"; *vara* is used to mean "a city in which a person lives within its walls"<sup>4</sup>; in Persian, *vara* means "fortress", "wall"; *parvar*, *farvar* means "walled structure". In Hungarian, *var* is used in the meaning of "Castle", *varos* – "city"<sup>5</sup>. Experts believe that even in the toponymy of Khorezm (*hu*+ *vara* + *zam*), the word *faith* was used precisely in the meaning of the city.

Consequently, the vocabulary unit *var* is originally Sogdian, and its scope is very wide, it is assimilated in many languages and is used in phonetic variants, such as *var*, *ver*, *vara*, *par*, *far*, as "fencing", "walled castle" are the lexical basis for dozens of toponyms.

N. Begaliev believes that the first component of the toponyms *Varsin* and *Varsanin* is formed from the Sogd "var" – fortress, and the second component is from the word *San(g)* Stone. Therefore, this toponym can be interpreted as a "Stone fortress"<sup>6</sup>.

There are also various interpretations of the polysonym *Varzik*, the name of the city in the Chust district. S. According to Karaev, in Tajik *varz* means "harvest"; *varza* and *varzishgar* mean "farmer". The word *Varzik*, the lexical basis of the oikonym, means cultivated land. We believe that the polysonym is composed of morphemes *var* and *zik* with the values *var* – fortress, *zi* // *zik* – place. Therefore, *Varzik* is a fortified settlement, a fortified settlement point.

**Hisorak** is a village in the Chust district of Namangan region. Scientific sources note that the word "Hisor" as a geographical term is widely used in Turkish, Iranian, Arabic and a number of other languages. The word "Hisar" is used in Azerbaijan in the meaning of "Hasar"; in Kazakh in the form of "Asar"; in Turkish in the form of "Hisar" in the meaning of "Fortress", "fortification", "city wall" in the form of "Hisar" in Persian. Tajik dictionaries record the following meanings of this word: enclosing; surrounded by a wall; surrounding fence, walled enclosure, enclosure, fortress<sup>7</sup>.

There are toponyms in different lines, such as the archaeological site *Hissar*, *Heserder*, Ancient *Hesar* (Iran), *attic* (Afghanistan), *Hisar* (India), *Bala-Hisar* (Pakistan), *Hissaria* (Balar), for boiler formations "Khasar" will be a lecture<sup>8</sup>.

The toponymy of the republics of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan also has many names created on the basis of the *Hisor* appeal: we bury: *Hisor Valley* (intermountain ridge in the west of

<sup>2</sup> Murzaev E.M. Dictionary of folk geographical terms. – Moscow: Mysl, 1984. – p.113.

<sup>3</sup> Savina V.I. Dictionary of geographical terms and other words forming the toponymy of Iran. – Moscow, 1971.

<sup>4</sup> Tolstoy S.P. In search of the ancient Khorezmian culture. - Tashkent, 1964. – p.102.

<sup>5</sup> Murzaev E.M. Dictionary of folk geographical terms. – Moscow: Mysl, 1984. – p.113.

<sup>6</sup> Begaliev N.B. Toponymy of Samarkand. – Samarkand, 2010. – p.33.

<sup>7</sup> Culture of the Tajik language. – Moscow, 1969. – II. – p.748.

<sup>8</sup> Murzaev E. Dictionary of folk geographical terms. – Moscow: Mysl, 1984. – p.593.

the Republic of Tajikistan), hydronym: Hisor Grand Canal (Hisor Valley), oronym: Hisor Ridge (mountain range in Central Asia), Hisor Mountains, Hisor-Oloy Mountains (mountain range in Central Asia), Hisor Nature Reserve (Kashkadarya region), Hisor livestock farm (Republic of Tajikistan)<sup>9</sup>.

Mahmud ibn Wali writes that Chaganian (an ancient province in the upper and middle reaches of the Surkhandarya) was also called Hisar. The administrative center of the district was called Hisori Shodmon. There was a district in Kabul called Hisor. The name of the center in the Kitab district was called Hisoriy, which means "Hisor"<sup>10</sup>.

The word "Hisor" was used in the Old Uzbek language, including in the works of Alisher Navoi, as a homonym with the following meanings:

1. Fortress;
2. The sky.

Also in the Old Uzbek language, the words hisornishin were in use, formed from the basis of the word Hisor, meaning "surrounded, besieged, locked inside the fortress", and hisornishin, meaning "sitting in the fortress"<sup>11</sup>.

In the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" the word "Hisor" is not given, and the word "history" // history takes its place in the vocabulary of the dictionary. This word is written as borrowed from Arabic into Persian and denoting the lexical meaning of "encirclement; fortress; fortified fortress"<sup>12</sup>.

Encyclopedic dictionaries comment on this word as: "Himar (in Arabic. - surround, delimit) - a fortress wall in the khanates of Central Asia, a fortress city, a defensive fortification in mountainous areas, a hill<sup>13</sup>. Also, the unit of measurement of the breed of sheep "History" is included in the encyclopedic dictionary as a vocabulary and is designated as follows: "A breed of fat-tailed sheep and dahal wool." One of the ancient breeds of sheep bred by folk breeding in the foothills of Mount Hisar in Tajikistan."<sup>14</sup>

According to T. Nafasov, the word "Hisor" in connection with the culture of urban planning, rural planning, and internal arrangement passed from Arabic to Uzbek, Tajik, Persian in the 9th-10th centuries<sup>15</sup>. Hisar is referred to as the Pamir mountain range in the regions of the republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, Zarafshan and Kashkadarya. The defensive fortification of Hisora appeals to these synonyms, the meanings of the hill formed the basis of the dictionary.

There is a village called Hisorak in Shakhrisabz district of Kashkadarya region, Sariosi district of Surkhandarya region. According to Karasev, the oikonym Hisorak is made up of morphemes Hisor and -ak. Hisor is an Arabic word meaning fortress; - ak is a diminutive suffix forming a toponym<sup>16</sup>. N.Okhunov also confirms S.Karaev's interpretation: "These names are based on the Arabic word Hisar, meaning "fortress, fortified point", and the Tajik suffix- ak, meaning small<sup>17</sup>. Hisorak means "Fortress, small fortress". Some scholars cite the oikonym as Hisorak and suggest that the inhabitants of this village came from the Hisor Mountains and settled here<sup>18</sup>.

Consequently, the name of the city of Hisor was based on Hisorak, a word meaning fortress. The word "Hisorak" was borrowed into Uzbek from Persian-Tajik. The oikonym arose on the basis of

<sup>9</sup> National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2005. – 11- – pp. 361-364.

<sup>10</sup> . Nafasov T. Why is your village so named? - Tashkent: Nauka, 1989. – p.72.

<sup>11</sup> Explanatory dictionary of the language of the works of Alisher Navoi. - Tashkent: Nauka, 1985. - IV vol. – p.184.

<sup>12</sup> Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2008. - 5th ed. – pp. 537-538.

<sup>13</sup> National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2005. – –p. 361.

<sup>14</sup> National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2005. – 11th edition – p. 364.

<sup>15</sup> Nafasov T. Rural directory of Kashkadarya.- Tashkent: Editor, 2009. – p. 415.

<sup>16</sup> Koraev S. The meaning of geographical names - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1978. – p. 189.

<sup>17</sup> Okhunov N. Interpretation of geographical names. - Tashkent: Nauka, 1994. – p. 84.

<sup>18</sup> Turdaliev B., Numonov T., Khaidarov A. Materials on toponymy of Namangan region. - Namangan, 1995. – p. 73.

onomastic conversion, when the appellative "hisorak" passed without any grammatical changes to the name of the settlement. Hisorak" > "Hisorak".

The Hisorak reservoir is a large hydraulic structure in the Kashkadarya region, built on the Oksuv River, a tributary of the Kashkadarya River<sup>19</sup>. The village was named in proportion to the name, since the Hisorak reservoir is located in the lower part of the village of the same name<sup>20</sup>. So, the hydronym was formed on the basis of transonymization: Hisorak > Hisorak + reservoir > Hisorak reservoir.

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