



About Historical Anthrotoponyms Of Ferghana Valley

Nizomiddinova Dildora Nosirovna^{1*}, Turakhujayeva Adibakhon Khalilullayevna²

^{1*}Senior lecturer, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute E-mail: dnizomiddinova@list.ru

²Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, candidate of philological Sciences
<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-9806-7400>

***Corresponding Author:** Nizomiddinova Dildora Nosirovna

**Senior lecturer, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute E-mail: dnizomiddinova@list.ru*

<i>Abstract</i>	
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<p>Anthrotoponyms are the product of different social periods and are one of the most historical toponymic layers in the vocabulary of the language. Such place names appeared with the emergence of a society based on private ownership.</p> <p>Keywords: <i>toponym, zoonym, onomastics, oikonym, ethnonym, anthroponym, anthrotoponym, anthroponecronym, anthropohydronym, anthropooronym, anthropoikonym.</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

Historically, anthroponymy and toponymy are inextricably linked. Both of them study common nouns in the language. Anthroponymics is the study of personal names, while toponymics is the study of place names. Place names formed from personal names, nicknames, and surnames within the scope of anthroponyms are called anthrotoponyms.

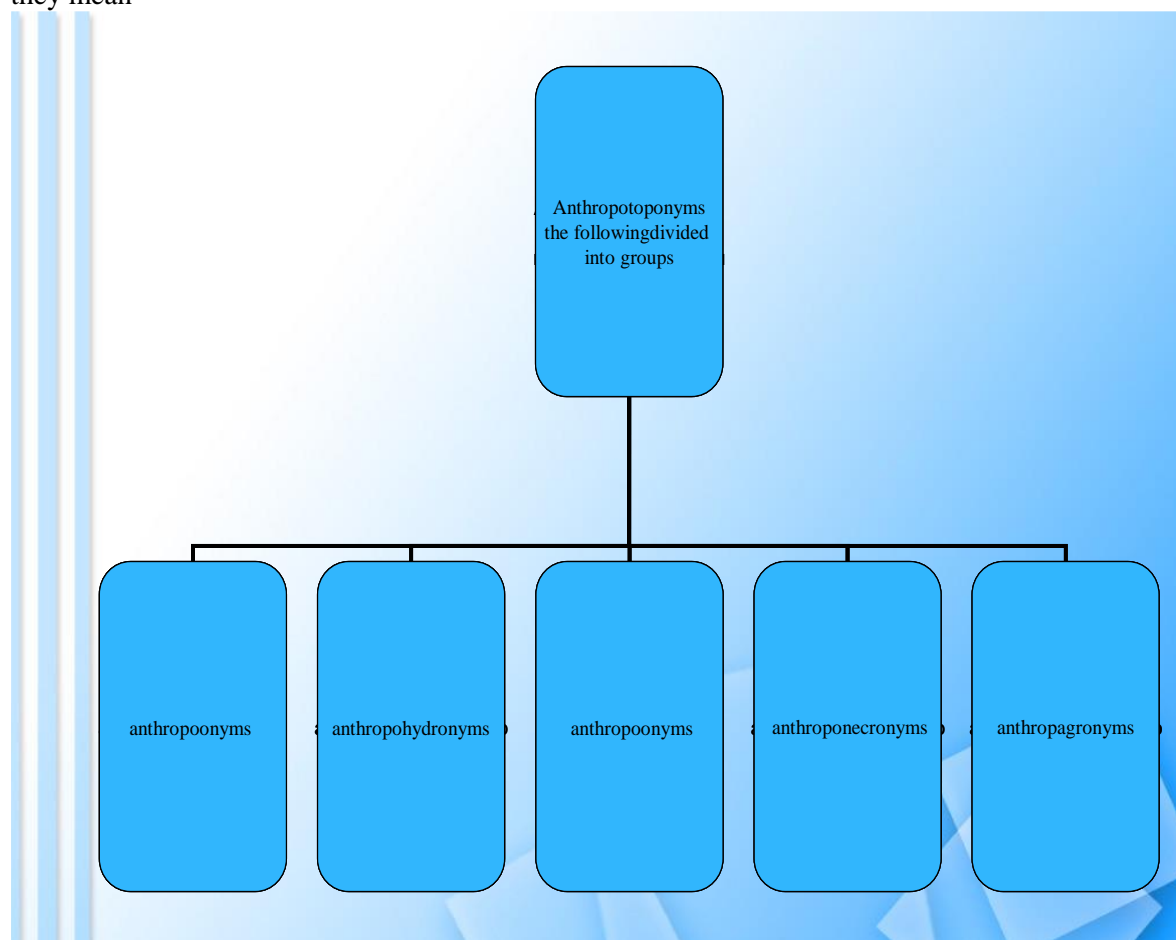
Anthrotoponyms are the product of different social periods, are one of the most historical toponymic layers in the vocabulary of a language. Such place names appeared with the emergence of a society based on private property. Residents' settlements - village, neighborhood, fortress, village, guzar, and streets were named after the prestigious and respectable persons who founded the land, built it, and spent money for its improvement.

HEADING

Place names, which are a type of famous names, are a product of our people's intelligence and an integral part of our national values. Important information about our people's history, lifestyle, customs, professions, and economic activities is reflected in place names. In this sense, toponyms are the historical and linguistic wealth of the Uzbek language, as well as the priceless and rare heritage of the people's spirituality.

Anthroponyms and toponyms are historically inextricably linked. Place names created on the basis of first names, nicknames and surnames, which are part of anthroponyms, are called anthrotoponyms.

Table 1. Anthrotoponyms are divided into the following groups according to what and what type of object they mean



Anthrotoponyms occupy a certain place in the system of place names of our republic, especially in the Fergana Valley. A group of such anthrotoponyms was created during the Kokan Khanate. Most of them are named after the khans and their children, brothers, relatives, officials, scholars, and religious figures who held important positions in the palace. Toponyms of Sheralichek in Baliqchi district of Andijan region, Khudoyorkhan and Mallakhan in Uzbekistan district of Fergana region are clear examples of place names created based on the names of Kokan Khans. These names are directly related to the names of Sherali Khan, who ruled the khanate in 1842-1845, Khudoyor Khan, who ruled the khanate for almost 25 years, and Mallakhan, who sat on the throne of the khanate in 1858-1862. Chek Nasriddin in Rishton district of Fergana region, Nasriddinabad, Ormonbek villages in Andijan region's Baliqchi district are named after Khudoor Khan's sons - Nasriddinbek and Ormonbek. Among the toponyms created on the basis of the names of the descendants and relatives of the Khans, it is possible to include the toponyms Hojibek Guzari in the city of Ko'kan, Hojibek in the Beshariq district, and Sultanmuradbek in the Baliqchi district. Hajibek was the younger brother of Khan of Ko'kan Norbo'takhan, and worked as a governor in the city of Oratepa and Toraqorgan, which belonged to the khanate. Sultanmuradbek - Khudoyar Khan's half-brother; with some interruptions, he managed the Margilan Bek from 1853 until almost the end of the khanate 4.

Some of the anthrotoponyms in the region of Fergana Valley were created on the basis of the names of public servants of the Khanate era - big officials, high-ranking people, military commanders. Examples of these are the toponyms of Muslimonqulariq, Risqulibek guzari, Kholmatdodho, Oftobachichek, Sheralimingboshi. Muslimongulariq is in the territory of Baliqchi district of Andijan region. The name of the stream in this way is directly related to the name of Muslimqul, who grew out of the Kulon clan of the Kipchaks, who played an important role in the social, political and economic life of the Kokan khanate in the early 40s and 50s of the 19th century. In the reign of the Muslim Khanate, he rose to the rank of prime minister-thousand. In the middle of the 19th century, he dug a ditch from the left bank of Karadarya. This stream was called Muslim Gulariq based on his name.

A place named Risqulibek guzari in Ko'kan was held by the name of a great military commander Irisqulibek. According to Ya. Dadaboev, a researcher of the city museum of local history, based on historical sources, Irisqulibek Norbotabiy's wife Ming was a half-brother (one father, another mother) and was considered the uncle of the Khans of Kokan Olimkhan and Umar Khan. He started his military service in the army of Olimkhan as a tuchiboshi (the head of the team carrying and guarding the flag of the military unit) and at the end of his life he reached the highest military rank - the rank of thousandbashi. Irisqulibek showed heroic examples in the battles fought to strengthen and centralize the khanate. At the same time, he did a lot of work for the improvement and development of the neighborhood where he lived. He built a mosque, a school and a market in the neighborhood. That's why the neighborhood guzari was called Risqulibek guzari out of respect for him.

Kholmatdodho village is located in Asaka district of Andijan region. The place name was created on the basis of the name of a person named Kholmuhammad, who occupied one of the positions in the Khanate - the position of dodo. According to the sources of the history of the Kokan Khanate, a large part of the land in the Asaka region was in the possession of the son of Muhammad Nazar Qushbegi, a high official Kholmuhhammad Dodo⁵. The village built on the land owned by Kholmuhhammad Dodo was named after him as above. In the list of settlements published in Skobelev (now Fergana) in 1909, the name of this village appears in the form of Chek Kholmat dodo.

Oftobachichek is the name of one of the settlements belonging to Altinkol district of Andijan region. The village was named after Abdurahman Aftobachi, the son of Muslimkul, who had great influence during the reign of Sheralikhan and Khudoyarkhan from the Kokan Khans. Abdurahman was appointed by Khudoyar Khan to the position of aftobachi, therefore the word aftobachi was added to his name. Khudoyar Khan took into account the services of the farmer and gave him several hundred acres of land in the Andijan region as a check. In the historical documents, Abdurahman expressed this place in the form of a check of the oftobachi, but with the passage of time, it was reduced and became the form of Oftobachichek⁶.

Sherali mingboshi - one of the streets in the city of Ko'kan is called by this name. The residence is related to the name of the military commander Sherali thousandbashi, who has left an indelible mark in the history of the Kokand Khanate and is highly respected. During the time of Khudoyar Khan, the commander of the Sherali thousand, Ko'kan Khan, he was the commander of the cavalry and showed heroic examples in the fight against the invaders. Historian scientist, Professor R. Nabiev, in his work "From the History of the Kokand Khanate" ("Iz istorii Kokandskogo khanstva"), based on the historical sources of that time, recorded some information about the Sherali thousandbashi. It says that he was a tall man with broad shoulders and was considered a skilled horseman. He surprised everyone with his fearlessness, bravery, and enthusiasm. 14 of his husbands were wounded in the battles with the enemy. He died heroically in the battle with General Skobelev's army.

In addition to these, the toponyms Dasturkhanchi, Qazikalon, Elchi, Ghaznachi in Buvayda district, Mirishkor in Uchkoprik district, Naib's bridge, Devonbegi, Bakovul are found in the territory of Uzbekistan district of Fergana region. In fact, among the mentioned toponyms, Dasturkhanchi village - Mahmud dasturkhanchi, Naib's bridge, Devonbegi, Bakovul streets - Otabek naib, Muhammad Razzaq devonbegi, O'tab bakovul were named.

Among the place names, there are also anthropotonyms based on the names of religious figures. Examples of these are the toponyms of Shaykhulislam Guzari and Khalifa Safo in the city of Ko'kan. Shaykhulislam is the highest title in Muslim society, meaning the head of the clergy. In sources, the names of Sultan Khan Tora Ahrari, Maruf Khan Tora Binni Ma'murkhan Tora, Sulaiman Khoja Bin Yusuf Khan Khoja, Eshon Baba Khoja Konibodomi, Zakir Khoja Eshon Namangani, Khoja Kalon Joybori, who occupied the position of Sheikhul Islam in the Kokan Khanate, have been preserved. Among them, Zakir Khoja Eshon Namangani had the honor of leaving his name. At first Guzar was known as Shaykhulislam Zakirkhoja Eshan Guzar. Later, the pronunciation was simplified and it was called in the style of Shaykhulislam Guzari⁷.

Khalifa Safo neighborhood in the city was named after the great religious figure of his time, Khalifa Safo. According to the sources, Khalifa Safo was a student of the famous Bukhara sheikh Khalifa Husayn Bukhari and was considered one of the famous Eshans. He had many murids from different strata of the population⁸. He was a teacher at Jome madrasa. He was highly respected in the Sultanate.

It should be noted that in the system of place names of the Fergana Valley, there are many anthropotonyms formed from the combination of a person's name and the word "chek". The word Chek, meaning "private land", was included in toponyms. In fact, in the past, "chek" meant the private lands of the khan and his family members, officials, religious leaders, and any other people in general⁹. Villages and neighborhoods formed on such private lands were later named after the name of the owner of that land by combining the word "chek". Ahmedho'jachek, Farmonchek, Bobochek in Shahrikhan district of Andijan

region, Sariqmirzachek in Asaka district, Yusufhalfa check, Usmoncheki, Toramcheki, Mallachek in Baliqchi district, Niyozmatchek, Sottiho'jachek in Pakhtaabad district, Mamayusufchek in Oltinkol district, Dehkonchek in Korgontepa district, Daminboychek in Izboskani district, Fargo Jumaboycheki, Furqat, Uzbek district of na province Chek Sharif district, Mahmudchek, Mirsultonchek, Mavlonchek, Ismoilchek, Sherazimchek, Dostmatchek, Egamberdichek in Norin district of Namangan region are among such anthrotoponyms.

A certain group of anthrotoponyms was created during the years of independence. Some of the neighborhoods, streets, parks in the cities and districts of our republic are the great scholars of the East - Burkhaniddin Marginani, Ahmad Fargani, Termizi, Zamakhshari, Imam Bukhari, Bahauddin Naqshband, Khoja Ahror, Najmuddin Kubro, Rudaki, Alisher Navoi, Ali Kushchi; The great generals who sacrificed their lives for the motherland - Spitamen, Muqanna, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur - began to be called by their names.

CONCLUSION

So, anthrotoponyms are the priceless wealth of our language, a relic of our ancient history, a musical sound. Make them scientific

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