

## Etymology of Some Names of Khatirchi District

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**Abstract.** In the article, Angidon in Khatirchi district, The etymology of such toponyms as Navandak, Gumariq , Kumtepa, Tashquloq , Karacha , Murdash , Oltinsoy , Band , Chilosh , Kuduqcha, Chagilkol is given. It analyzes the reasons for naming toponyms and their etymology.

**Key words:** toponym, hydronym, oikonym etymology, etymology, etymological analysis, topoasos , toposhakl .

The meaning of the words that have changed in the history of the development of the language does not remain intelligible to everyone with the passage of time. Such changes are especially common in toponyms. Because toponyms are one of the most numerous and long-lasting units in the language.

Without etymological analysis of toponyms, we cannot understand their meaning. Etymological research of toponyms is usually carried out on the basis of the historical-comparative method. In order to study and correctly determine their etymology on a scientific basis, it is appropriate to take into account the phonetic, lexical, grammatical laws that are in practice in the language, among related languages, at different stages of the development of a specific language, and apply them to etymological analysis. If work is not done based on these basic principles and requirements, the original, ancient, true form and meaning of the names cannot be determined.

In the etymological analysis of toponyms, it is important to determine its etymology. *An etymon* is a word or a morpheme that is the basis of the origin of a word or a morpheme in the current language [29, 136] .

toponyms , it is necessary to check their phonetic, lexical, and morphemic composition from a historical and comparative point of view, as well as take into account the linguistic factors that are the basis of their creation. Also, in determining the toponyms and topoforms used in the composition of the toponym through the word-formation models known to science, the etymological analysis is successful to the extent that their morpheme composition corresponds to the toponym-formation model.

**Angidon** is the name of a village in the district. The inhabitants of the village explain that the naming of this toponym is based on the toponyms of Andijan and Angor of our republic. If we interpret this toponym as Andijan, there are the following points:

1. Orientalist A. Juvonmardi y ev "*andu*" - tribe, "*gon*" - Persian suffix meaning "total, gathering together", Andugon means the total gathering of Uzbeks. He explains that the pronunciation has become Andijan [11, 29] .
2. Historian academician A.Muhammadjonov studied the name of this toponym by dividing it into meaningful groups in the form *andi+gon>kon>jon* . *The scientist compares the part of "andi "* in the toponym with the word "*andi/andi*" in the process of deification , a word related to the national values and traditions of the Uzbeks , and emphasizes that "*andi "* means "*near*" in the old Turkic texts . *Gon>kon>jon* means "water" and "river" in ancient Turkic and old Uzbek languages, and the toponym Andijan is "a city near a stream or a stream", "a city by a stream", "a city by the water's edge". mentioned that it is used in the meanings [14, 44-45; 15, 39-42] .
3. T.Enazarov agreed with A.Muhammadjanov's opinion that "*andi* was topoasos for toponym, *and gon* was a toponymic identifier because it means "river" and "water". He emphasizes that over time, these two toponymic tools have merged into one whole topoasos, and indicates the etymology of the toponym as **andi > andi+gon > andigon > andijon > Andijon** " [10, 33-35] .
4. the toponym in connection with the name **Angor** , **T. Nafasov states that this toponym is a dialectal variant of the word "** *ankhor* " and means "a large stream, a water basin for irrigation" [17, 13] .
5. It may also be related to the word toponim *tangi* . *In the speech of the inhabitants of the mountainous region, the word "Tangi"* is interpreted as "a narrow, narrow place of a gorge, the two sides of which consist of a steep mountain ridge, and the middle consists of a ravine." It is also interpreted in the Tajik language as "gorge, narrow passage" [4, 63] . In "Boburnoma" it is used in the meaning of gorge [ 24, 206] . *-don* means "space, place, stream". The first consonant in the word Tangi was dropped during the speech process and was pronounced in the style of Angi. The toponym was applied to a narrow gorge with a ravine in the middle. This word was originally formed in the quality of the name oronim , and later moved to the name oikonim. The etymology of the toponym has the form **tangi+don>angidon>Angidon** .
6. The composition of the toponym Angidon consists of the components *angi+don* . *The word Angi is* originally a phonetic form of *Anni>anna* . The word "Anna" is "*Anna<arna*" - a natural water bed, a ravine carved by water, a pit; a belt, a channel where water flows at the bottom of streams; "anhor" means a big ditch where water flows [17, 14]. The word "Anna" comes from the ancient Sogdian word "*Arna*" . VVRadlov and E.M.Murzayev state that the word arna is used in the sense of "a channel that has become a river" [16, 8]. VVBartold mentioned that the word Arna belongs to the ancient Khorezmian language [3, 112]. O. Begimov also notes that "*Arna//orna //anna//onna component toponyms belong to the Khorezm language*" [4, 13].

*Arna* is used in the Khorezm language in the sense of "a large channel, an anhor dug out of a river and a large volume of water flowed." In Khorezm dialects, *arna* is interpreted as "huge channel, anchor" [1, 51] .

T. Nafasov said that the word arna is present in the speech of the Kipchak dialect inhabitants of Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya regions, that this word is mainly preserved

in mountainous regions, the sound form is used in the variants *arna/orna/onna/anna* , *its meaning* and he explains that "floods in the foothills and hills, a ravine formed by natural rainwater washing and carving the ground, a stream with flowing water" [18, 46-47] .

The second component of the toponym Angidon - *the grain* form means space, place.

So, the naming of the toponym consists of the components *arna>an na>anni>angi* and *-don* , *and is used in the sense of "place, place rich in natural water flowing stream, jilgah, stream and the like"*. Because the geographical location of the toponym is a mountainous area, many streams and brooks merge into one big stream. That's why we can etymologically analyze this area as "place of streams and hills". The etymology of the toponym *is Arnadon > Annadon > Annidon > Angidon* as a result of language development came into shape. In this case, *the r* in the first part **the sound** was pronounced similar to the *n sound* under the influence of the following sound ( a assimilation), then the second *n* sound changed to *the g* sound and *the a* sound changed to *the i* sound.

**Navandak** is the name of a village in the district. The toponym is composed of *Nav+an+dak parts*. *The word variety* in the toponym means "new" in Persian-Tajik.

The word *an* in the second part of the toponym *is considered a changed form of the word ar* belonging to ancient Iranian languages and means "flow, stream, flowing water" [20, 18]. APDulzon also emphasized that the word *ar//ir means "water" in ancient Iranian languages* [8, 344]. Also, T. Nafasov states that the word *ar is a word specific to Indo-European languages and is used in the sense of "water, stream" [17, 16]*.

The third component of the toponym *-dak is a word characteristic of the ancient Eronic languages, which means "flowing water, stream, river"*. In modern Pamir languages, the base of the verb meaning "to flow" is represented by the word *-tak* , which also means "stream, flowing water, river" [6, 77].

Kashkadarya of the region Shahrissabz in the district That's it named toponym be this *\_\_ \_\_* of the toponym second and the third from the components content found , i.e *\_\_ Andak > So* in the style of

So, the toponym consists of parts *Nav+an+dak and means " new stream, new valley "* . The etymology of this toponym is **nov+ar+dak>Novardak>Novandak** .

**Gumariq** is the name of a stream in the district. "Gum" - (Persian ghayib, pinhon) *"a deep place of a river or lake; means "deep" [25, 552]* . **Ariq** - this word, derived from the verb **a:r, which means white in the ancient Turkic language, by adding the suffix -iq** , means *"small waterway" [9, 13]* . So this ditch means *"deep ditch"* . Its etymology is **gum+ariq > gumariq > Gumariq** .

**Kumtepa** is a cemetery name "Sand" is a sedimentary rock composed of small particles that do not unite with each other [27, 476]. The toponym is named according to the composition of the soil. *Tepa - in the old Turkic language*, it is said in the form of tapu. Over time, this word became **tepa : topa > tepa** . This word means *"a mound, a relatively higher place" [22, 331]*. So, the etymology of the toponym is **qum+tepa>Kumtepa** .

**Tashquloq** is the name of a village in the district. The composition consists of stone and ear parts. **Stone** - this word meaning "hard rock" was pronounced **ta:sh in the old Turkish language** [22, 351] . **Kulak** is used in the sense of "land that separates small water from

large water" [22, 575] . So, Tashquloq means "the land that separates small water from big water with a rock." This is the name of the area where the watershed is located. The etymology of this toponym is **tash+kulok>tashkulok>Tashkulok** , and the name of the hydronym was formed from the name of the icon.

**Karacha** is the name of a village in the district. Place names related to this name can also be found in Guzor, Ishtikhan, Narpay districts of our republic. There are different views about the toponym.

1. According to the people living in the area of this toponym, in ancient times, the great saint Zangi was one of his disciples. Badr sent his father to Bukhara to study and gave him a stick. He said that you will find space in the place where the stick is bruised by pushing this stick into the ground. When father Badr came to the territory of Miyanqal, he pushed his stick on the ground to pray, and at that time the stick turned blue, "Ainul bulak" boiled in front of the stick, and the stick turned blue and turned into a big tree. the bottom has become a large shadow-cool place. To those in the trade caravan coming from Tashkent to Bukhara, from a distance, this shadowy place looked like a black shadow in the desert. They said that they would go to "Korachik" and have a rest, and since then this place has been called Karacha.
2. The toponym is derived from the ethnonym. In the book "Family trees and dialects of the Uzbek people" by Kh. Doniyorov, it is mentioned that the Uzbek clans included a clan called Karacha [5, 81] . Also, BK Karmishev notes that the katogans of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan say that a branch of the burqa clan is Karacha [12, 105] .
3. T. Nafasov says that "in Turkish and Mongolian, black/kara/hara/khira means height, roundness" [18, 387] .
4. In our opinion, this toponym is made up of black+cha parts. Black is derived from the word kara/kara/hara/khira, which means "height, hill, hill" in Turkic and Mongolian languages. The diminutive suffix -cha is added to this word, meaning "small height, small hill, small hill". It is understood that the name of the village was based on a small height or a small hill. The etymology of my toponym is **khira/hara/kara/kara+cha>karacha> Karacha** .

**Murdash** is the name of a village in the district. In the "Annotated Dictionary of Place Names of Uzbekistan" the toponym is said to be derived from the word "Murdashoy" - "corpse washer" "There were villages named Murdashoy or Murdashoyan in large cities and villages, where corpse-washers lived," they comment [23, 262] .

In our opinion, the toponym is composed of Moore+dash parts. **Mur** in the toponym is the shortened form of the Arabic word amir, **mir** , and in the folk language, **the i** sound was changed to **the u** sound, resulting in the form of **mur** . **Amir** - (a. governor, ruler; chief) in Bukhara and in some Muslim countries, the title of khan, king, and the owner of this title [27, 79] . The second component of the toponym is the phonetic variant of the word **dash** . Dasht – " (ft. field; desert, desert) a barren land; desert; wide open space; used in the meaning of "field" [27, 581]. The **t sound** in the word "Dasht" is dropped in the normal speech style.

So, the toponym means "Amir's steppe". The nature of this area was considered to be the reason for this name of the toponym. The rulers of the Bukhara Emirate came to this area

and rested in this area. Also, due to the abundance of vast pastures in this area, the cattle of the emirate are raised. That is why this area is called " Amir's Steppe " . The etymology of this toponym is Amir 's **desert** > **Amirdashti** > **Amirdasht** > **Mirdasht** > **Mirdash** > Murdash .

**Golden** - the name of the village in the district. The toponym is made up of gold and river parts. Gold is a yellow-red precious metal. Soy - used in the ancient Turkic language in the form of "sai". It was originally used in the sense of "*rocky plain*". Later, it began to be used in the sense of "*a lowland between two hills*" [7, 481; 22, 293-294; 9, 17]. So, the toponym is derived from the name of the stream that flows through this area. The river was named so because of the presence of gold in its soil.

**Band** is the name of a village in the district. Band means "barrier", "dam", "pit" in the Persian-Tajik language. This word is used as a toponymic identifier in toponymy. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in his "Baburnoma" used it in the meaning of a mountain (pass) and explains the toponym of Gurband as follows: "It is another Gurband district. In those regions, they call kotals busy. They will go with pride, and the victor will be the martyr" [24, 193]. This word was the reason for the name of Oronim, then the name of Oronim was changed to the name of Oykonim.

T. Nafasov uses the word band as a toponymic identifier in the sense of "a small flowing water dam, a small junction that divides the flowing water into several small streams" [18, 24] . This shows that the name of the toponym was based on the hydronym. In this case, the name of the populated area located next to the dam or dam that distributes the flowing water into small streams is based on the name of this structure.

**Chilosh** is the name of a village in the district. This toponym is made up of chil and osh parts. According to the legends of the local population, when the toponym was named in this way, in ancient times, when the enemy invaded the country, the villagers prepared forty (chil) types of food (dishes) to survive them. After that, this area was called Chilosh. This hypothesis is based on folk etymology and is not based on clear scientific evidence.

Chil/chel in the toponym can be a word meaning "*a small field prepared for irrigated crops*".

Also, chil is used in the speech of mountain villagers in the sense of "flowing water or rainwater, flood, a hole carved by a flood, a ravine" [18, 293] . In the dialects of the Turkmen language, chil is used in the sense of "big ravine" [2, 33] . And the word "ash" is a shortened form of the word "bas". In this case, it is in the form of **head>vosh>osh** . From this it is understood that the meaning of the toponym is "*the head of the ravine*". That is, the toponym was originally in the form of Chil's head. During the development of the language, it became Chilosh in the speech of the local population. The etymology of this toponym is **chil's head>Chilboshi>Chilvosh>Chilos** .

**Kuduqcha** is the name of a village in the district. The toponym consists of well+cha parts. Kuduq is formed by adding the suffix -ug' from the old Turkic form of qud meaning "water well": qud+ug'>qudug'> kuduq [22, 571] . The word can also be interpreted as follows. In the old Turkic language, it was formed by adding the suffix -q to the form of the inferior quality of kudi, meaning "low": **kudi+q>qudiq>quduq** . The reason is that the well is in the lower part [9, 33] . -cha is a diminutive suffix.



The word well was created as a result of adding the suffix -cha to the word well, which means "a deep place where water comes out". That is, this word means "small well". In the process of naming places, the well was considered a hydronymic object and became a toponym as a result of the geographical factor. In dry deserts, deserts and steppes, they dug deep to drink water and got water" [9, 33]. So, the name of the toponym was based on the word "well", a structure from which water comes out. A village with a well was named with this word because there was no drinking water in other villages nearby. The small well was transferred to the name of the village. The etymology of this toponym is **kud+ug'** > **kuduq'** > **kuduq+cha** > **kuduqcha** > **Kudugcha**.

**Chagilkol** is the name of a village in the district. The toponym consists of gravel and lake parts. The word чагил in the name is a phonetic variant of the words чагал/чагат. T. Nafasov said that the genesis of chagal and chagat is the same, chagal represents unity, and chagat represents plurality. It is used in the sense of "a place on the mountainside with a surface covered with small stones" [17, 151]. O. Begimov's use of the word chag'il/chagat as an orographic term to express different forms of the body, in the Kazakh and Kyrgyz languages it is used as shagyl, and in the Ogiz-Kipchak languages as chagyl, said that it means "gravel stone" [4, 66]. The word "lake" used in the toponym is considered a phonetic variant of the word "kol" and in Uzbek dialects it means "a small ridge of a mountain extending to a flat place" [19, 439]. This means that hand is an orographic term. In his dictionary, Mahmud Koshgari explained the word "kol" in the sense of a place that descends directly from the top of the mountain, high above the valley, and as an example "opri koli" - "valley kola" gave the combination "li" [13, 148]. S. Qorayev showed that the term kol has the meaning of "river, gorge, mountain range, tributary" [21, 74]. O. Begimov explains the hand toponymic identifier as "as a geographical term, it indicated the type of both a water body and a mountain object and served to create hydronyms and oronyms based on these meanings."

Therefore, Chagilkol's toponym was named in reference to the place where there are stones lying along the small ridge of the mountain extending to a flat area. Here, the lake served as an oronymic identifier for the formation of oronym, then the name of oronym was changed to the name of oikonim. The etymology of Oikonim is **Chagil+kol** > **Chagilkol** > **Chagilkol**. The toponym Chagat is also found in the district. In the etymology of this toponym, it is related to the word Chagil.

The performed etymological analysis shows that among the toponyms of Khatirchi district, along with the names related to the ethnic stratum of the population, profession, natural-geographical location, appearance, shape and size, characteristics of the soil, possession of natural resources, factors such as flora, fauna, and climate are the basis named toponyms are also found.

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