
On The History of the Study of on mastic Units Related to Place Names in Linguistics

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Abstract: On mastics is a very broad branch of linguistics, and place names are one of its components. This area includes many internal networks. Analysis of the study aspects of on mastic units is an important tool in solving many problems of linguistics, history, ethnography, cultural studies and geography, providing a number of valuable data and scientific evidence.

Keywords: on mastic units, choronim, oronim, oykonim, astionim, drimonim, toponymy.

Introduction

Language has a huge impact on people's daily lives, thinking and culture. Linguists M.Mirtojiev and N.Mahmudov say that "... language is the most complex, but at the same time a very unique social phenomenon." [9,82] Although language by nature has the meaning of a noun and serves to name an objective being, in fact it is not only a set of nouns, but also the most important form of expression, embodying folk culture, level of consciousness and social identity from thread to needle.

Today, the science of linguistics, in its developmental stages, is increasingly being studied in relation to man. In a number of areas of modern linguistics, the idea of studying language in conjunction with the human factor, its creator - the thinker, is promoted. But the field that has been advancing this idea since ancient times, and which is actually clearly reflected in human names in place names, is onomastics.

The main part

As language develops in relation to consciousness, the concept of consciousness is broadly assessed as a worldview of people in society, a general set of personality traits, and language development consists of the process of realization and understanding of these traits in communicative relationships.

Language opportunities are manifested primarily in speech. Relationships that are clearly visible in the speech process are also regulated through the various structures of human society - communities, politics in public administration. This is more clearly expressed by the names of the socio-political areas that represent the place names.

Science is directly concerned with eliminating uncertainties in people's lives and thinking, explaining them on a spelling basis. The concept of science is defined in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" as "a system of knowledge that reveals the laws of development of nature and society and affects the environment" [24,194].

In this sense, the science of linguistics serves as a vehicle for all knowledge. Because any knowledge that humanity understands is expressed in one language or another. That is, it is realized through linguistic evidence. In other words, the most important sign of the existence and development of a particular language is its sociality or its relation to the thinking and

development of a people who have lived and continue to live in the world. In this case, the management patterns of the human mental system are scientifically based, the forms of speech activity are studied depending on the person and his life path and living environment.

Onomastics is a very broad branch of linguistics, and place names are one of its components. This area includes many internal networks. For example, in toponymy, place names and the laws of their formation are studied. The word "toponym" is derived from the Greek words *topos* - "place" and *onoma* - "famous horse", which is interpreted as the famous name of all natural-geographical and artificial objects located on land.[3, 76-77].

The linguistic study of place names dates back to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. But the work consisted mainly of novelties in the form of small-scale and historical documents. They include scientific articles on historical place names, textbooks, and monographs. In particular, the first theoretical foundations of the industry were formed in the research conducted by Russian linguists as V.A.Serebrennikov, A.P.Dulzon, E.M.Murzaev, A.I.Popov, V.A.Nikonov, V.N.Toporov, A.K. Matveev, Yu.A. Karpenko, VA Zhuchkevich, EM Pospelov, AV Superanskaya [20; 6; 10; 12; 22; 8; 18; 21].

The beginning of the study of place names in Uzbek linguistics dates back to the 60s of the XX century. By this time, a large-scale monographic study of Uzbek linguistics began to emerge, which, along with the rich history of our people, began to reveal to some extent the linguistic features of place names. Among the scientific community of this period researchers such as H. Hasanov, T. Nafasov, S. Karaev, Z. Dusimov, B. Urinbaev, T. Rakhmatov, L. Karimova, T. Enazarov, N. Ahunov, S. Nayimov, A. Turobov, A. Otajonova and O. Begimov can be mentioned [23; 16; 15; 2]. In the researches carried out by the above-named scientist, scientific researches on names of various historical places in the territory of Uzbekistan have been carried out. But the common denominator of most studies was that they contained comments related to the history of collection, sorting, etymological signs, or naming. In-depth research on place names and their linguistic features is almost non-existent, and some approaches to them can only be found in terms of naming. In this regard, G. Juraboeva, who conducted research on the toponyms of the Fergana Valley, said that "linguistic analysis and classification of some linguistic features, construction, etymology of onomastic units. Elsewhere, the work was mainly statistical and bibliographic in nature," he said, focusing his research on the comparative-historical and anthropocentric features of the toponyms of the Fergana Valley [7].

It can be said that onomastic units, including toponyms, are not ordinary names, they "speak" from history. Although this fact has been repeated and recognized many times in science, scientists have done more research on place names in regions of our country with a relatively long past and rich historical data. In particular can be mentioned researches an Uzbek scientist on the surface as T. Rakhmatov, described the toponyms of the Samarkand region, which has an ancient history of our country; H. Kholmominov microtoponymy of Boysun district; U. Aripov macro and microtoponyms of Nurata district with extremely rich and beautiful natural landscapes; A. Aslanov's microtoponymy of Shafirkan district; H. Burieva on historical toponymy of Tashkent; S. Buriev's research on microtoponyms of Urgut district [19; 25; 14; 1; 5; 4]. Apparently, research in the field of toponymy is of a general and specific nature, which is also explained by the fact that these units of language exist in general linguistic features or within the framework of isolated small political and social regions. We intend to conduct our research on the onomastic units of the Sokh district of the Fergana Valley, another historical region of our country, in particular, place names.

The onomastic units associated with the regions are closely related to the geographical relief of a particular region and its natural structure. This is because the landscapes of the Earth

have a diverse structure, and onomastic units name them primarily on the basis of their natural features. For example, there are concepts such as mountain or desert, river and sea, which emerged as a paradigm of names formed on the basis of natural and social features of the region. It can be said that in the field of toponymy in world linguistics certain classifications have been created and their special terminological structure has been formed. In particular, the following groups of place names are distinguished: a) khoronims - administrative territory: names of the country, the state and regions; b) oykonims - the area of residence: names of dwellings, places; c) astonyms - city names; g) komonims - names of villages, auls; d) oronyms - names of mountains, hills, hills, ravines and hills; e) agroonyms - names of fields and land plots; yo) necronyms - names of sacred places, mausoleums and cemeteries; j) dromonyms - road names; z) drimonims - names of trees, forests, etc. It seems that there is a dominance of western terminology in the formation of these terms. The general linguistic terms of place names used in Uzbek language are not formed, ie there are no alternative units in Uzbek naming the groups given in the above classification accordingly. While these terms have a common denominator as the place name implies, they are characterized by the geographical structure and administrative and social differences of the regions.

The study of place names is directly related to the areal linguistic issues of linguistics. Arealism also differs by region, studying the peculiarities observed in the speech of people of a particular region, while the field of onomastics, which conducts research on place names, makes scientific observations on the names of administrative and geographical regions. Linguistic analysis of place names is perfected on the basis of the interdependence and complementarity of several disciplines. At the same time, the issues of history, geography, political science and sociology are intertwined and support each other.

Our research is devoted to the study of onomastic units of Sokh district of Fergana region, which is an administrative territory. It can be said that the onomastic units related to this region and the studies devoted to their analysis are divided into two major groups. In this case, the research of the first group deals with general theoretical issues in the field of onomastics, toponymy, while the research of the second group focuses on the exact place names of certain regions, which study the history, etymology, composition and origin of place names. Unlike the first series of studies, the second series of studies often involves specialists living in the area and trying to scientifically substantiate the naming, history and various other aspects of their area in the spirit of patriotism. whether based on it or not, they use their interpretations, concepts and interpretations. In this sense, among the researchers there are many scientists who are engaged in the study of toponymy of the region in which he lives. In particular, the candidacy of linguist N. Ahunov on "Toponymy of Kokand group of districts" is devoted to the names of places in the districts of Kokand [16]. In his later work, the scientist expanded the scope of research and conducted research in the Fergana region. For example, his views, published under the title "Naming features of the Fergana region oykonim", covered the entire territory of the region [17].

In this regard, A. Ergashev's research is devoted to the study of the area of the Andijan region. The candidate's dissertation "Areal-onomastic study of ethnotoponyms of Andijan region" is devoted to the study of ethnotoponyms of Andijan region [26]. Ethnotoponyms are part of the hyperonym of toponyms. Ethnotoponymic place names play an important role in Uzbek toponymy. The reason for this is related to the periods of historical development, the existence of ancient tribal and clan names, and the fact that they are directly transferred to the place names of the areas inhabited by this population, which contributed to the increase in their number in our language.

Another monographic study of the toponymy of the Fergana Valley on the basis of division into administrative territories is the dissertation of Yu.Ne'matova [11]. The researcher's research on the state of further development of the toponyms of Namangan region in historical works, including "Hudud ul-alam", "Ahsan at-taqosim", "Boburnoma", "History of Fergana", in the works on the names of the region in which he lived cognitive knowledge and imagination help closely. In the dissertation, the names of 99 rural assemblies, 403 villages, 773 mahallas, 7 cities of Namangan region are analyzed on the basis of the current administrative division. This further increased the relevance of the study. While the work reflects the links between history and the present, later periods have emerged as a valuable resource for the field of toponymy.

Conclusion

In this work, we have tried to use the methodological nature, structure and models of this research. The reason is that we chose Sokh district of Fergana region as the object of our research. It can be said that due to the unique natural climatic conditions, long history and political and territorial boundaries of the population living in this area, there are more than 30 neighborhood names and more than 200 street names in this area. mountain, hill, ridge in accordance with the structure; rivers, beaches, and streams. Although the issues raised in this study of Uzbek linguistics are analyzed from the point of view of the field of nomenclature of this branch of science, in general, many related fields are important for history, geography, ethnography, cultural studies and so on.

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