
Lexico-Semantic Features of Margilan Toponymy

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Annotation: The article provides thoughtful comments on the lexical and semantic features of the toponym Margilan.

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Introduction

Margilan is the name of the city of the Fergana Valley, which became famous in the past with its silk atlas. In addition, it is the homeland of Burhaniddin Marginoni, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of Islamic jurisprudence in the Middle Ages. Among a number of historical names of the Fergana Valley, the term Margilan has not been studied in linguistics, toponymy or history. Therefore, only historical narratives are recorded in historical works.

The main part

As early as the 13th century, the definition of this city reached the Muslim world. Suffice it to recall the words of Yaqut Hamawi in *Mu'jam ul Buldon*: Margilan is a city in Movarounnahr, one of the largest cities in the Fergana region. There are a lot of good people out there.

In addition, the fact that Burhaniddin Margilani, the author of such invaluable works as "al-Hidoya", a great scholar of the religious sciences, who lived in the Islamic world, spent most of his life here, also spread the fame of this city to distant lands. The city of Margilan was also closely connected with Kokand, the center of the khanate, and was of great importance as an integral city. For this reason, in the history of the Kokand khanate, the people of Margilan never protested against the khans. This opinion is confirmed by Mir Izzatullo, a tourist who visited Margilan. He came to Margilan from India via Kashgar in 1812 and expressed very sincere thoughts about the local population. He included; "The people of Margilan are at the forefront of the faith. The reason why the city itself is so picturesque is that its people are also cheerful and generous. All of them, young and old, fully comply with the rules of Sharia"

Uzbek enlightener and historian Ishaqkhon Junaydullokhoja o'glu Ibrat's book "History of Fergana" tells about a story in the book "Ajoyib ul buldon" ("Wonderful cities") and explains the origin of the term Marginon: *Iskandar "oqsoyi" (uzoq) Sharqqa borganda, Farg'ona yerida "... dehqoni bodiyanishin (dashtliklar) uni "peshkash" (tortiq) uchun nonu tuz o'ngiga bisotlaridagi tovuqlarni pishirib, ... Iskandarni qarshi olgan ekanlar. Iskandar: "Bu qanday tortuq!" — deb so'ragan ekan, ular "murg'u non", ya'ni tovug'u non deb javob bergan ekanlar. (When Alexander went to the far East, in the land of Fergana, "... the farmer from steppe peoples greeted him by cooking chicken instead of bread and salt for gift. Alexander: "What a gift!" They replied, "murg'u non", "Chicken bread.") [1, 279]*

That is why the place where the chicken and bread were baked became the name of the city of Marginon. Later, the city was called Margilan in the pronunciation of generations.

Although such information is undoubtedly a narrative, but it is symbolic of such phrases as "dehqon", "bodiyanishin", "non" and "murg", the nature, language, society and economic life of the Fergana Valley, especially the Margilansay oasis, are general. The reflection of the landscape, that is, the reflection and the echo, found its expression.

The term "Marginon" is first mentioned in the work of the tenth-century Arab geographer Muqaddas "Axsan ut-taqosim fi ma'rifat il-aqalim" (The best guide to the study of countries). [2: 262, 272]

According to Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Marginon is located west of Andijan, seven miles (84 km) away." The village is good, "purne'mat": pomegranate and apricot are plentiful, good... The bird of prey is good, the white deer is near population of Sarts (townspeople) ” [3, 61]. Some researchers describe this historic city as "Marginot". According to toponymist Suyun Karaev, the Margilan form of the term was later formed as a result of Uzbek pronunciation [4, 72]

Regardless of the form in which the term Margilan is mentioned in written sources, linguistically it is a name consisting of two syllables. Its first syllable is often mentioned in some distorted forms of the term "Marg" in the pronunciation of "Marg" and "Marj". Both lexemes are its substrate-base. The second syllable of the term is the noun-forming morphemes in the forms "on", "lon", ie suffixes, and are often replaced by certain expressions such as "ob", "rud". In such forms, the pronunciation and meaning of the term change radically. The term is given to the original form "Marg", which is given in the forms "Margi", "Margiy", as well as "Margoz".

In the dictionary of Navoi's works, the word "Marg" is interpreted as "grass", "plant", ie green, grass. "Margzor" is a meadow, a place where animals graze, that is, greenery, meadow, pasture and greenery [5, 366]. The term is expressed in the plural with the addition of the suffix "on" to the word "Marg", which is based on the Sogdian language. From such linguistic and toponymic analysis it is clear that both names in the Margilan and Marginon forms meant greenery, meadow or lawn, meadow. Synonymous terms of this ancient toponym in various forms are especially widespread in the forms of oronyms and toponyms in Central Asia, in particular, in the foothills of the river valleys, agricultural oases and mountain ranges of Uzbekistan. They are formed on the basis of Marg substrates. Margob (Murgab), Mardon, Margan, Margitta, Margit. Examples include the village and canal Margilantepa near Samarkand, the village of Margilan in Denau, the Margi Sharqiy, Margikozi, Margi (Mirkhan) and Margi Mirgadoy (Mirkadak) separated from the famous spring valley of Nurata. The term is a popular, sacred name given by Mardumi Fergana to a natural corner of a long historical period in which neither the village nor the city was built. In fact, this ancient toponym is pronounced as "Margijon" or "Margikon" and means "Yayloksay", which means "water flowing through the greenery".

The term Marginon-Margilan is based on the ancient name of the Margilansay oasis "Margijon", which means "meadow". Later, when the city became one of the main cities of the oasis, it left its ancient name in the neighborhood and was given the common name of the oasis - Marginon and Margilan.

It is important to cite the opinions of expert scholars on the origin of the name Margilan. In particular, about this Z.Dusimov and H.Egamovs express the following opinion: "It's not clear when it was built. In the X-XII centuries, Margilan was known as a major trade center [7, 94]. The toponym occurs in written sources in the form of Margilan, Marginot. According

to many researchers, Margilan is related to the Persian word Marg 'meadow' [6, 483]. According to J.Latipov's opinion on the origin of the toponym Margilan, it is related to the ethnonym Margi.

Indeed, in the old variants of the toponym, the suffixes an and at are plural signs, meaning a group of people. So my toponym means margins. The etymology of the ethnonym Margi is related to the word Mark, which means "meadow, forest, green land". Margi means "one who lives in the meadow, one who lives in the forest, or one who raises cattle." The -i suffix in my ethnonym is also found in other names. For example, the idea of the origin of the name Margilan is very interesting because of the diversity of such ideas about the origin of the name "Margilan". For example, the historian H. Bobobekov suggested that the name of Margilan, unlike others, may be associated with Alexander the Great, including:

"... At the same time, it would be good to study the etymology of the word 'Margilan'. Isn't this name related to Macedonian? It is well known that over the centuries, many names have changed and may not be the same as before. For example, Alexander the Great, Macedonia, Macedon, Makiyon, Murgyon, Murginon, Marginon, Margilan... » [8, 19].

Conclusion

It is clear from these data that the views on the origin of the name Margilan were formed mainly on the basis of folk legends related to King Alexander. Therefore, the views on the name of Margilan have not yet been resolved.

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