Article

The Formation and Structural Features of Shurchi District

Qulturayeva Sarvinoz Bahodir qizi

1. 3rd-year doctoral researcher (PhD student) at the Alisher Navo'I Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature

* Correspondence: -

Abstract: In this article, during the classification of the toponyms of Sho'rchi District according to their morphological structure, it is analyzed that the main part of the simple root toponyms in the district consists of noun-based names from a morphological perspective. In the formation of compound toponyms, it was determined that appellative toponymic elements such as tepa (hill), qo'rg'on (fortress), and buloq (spring) are frequently used. At the same time, it can also be observed that the element "obod" is actively used in the morphological composition of the district's toponyms.

Keywords: Toponymy, onomastic system, toponomastic grammar, morphological, syntactic, lexeme, compound toponyms, geographical terms, structural-typological classification, composite (compound) toponyms.

1. Introduction

Toponymy, as an integral part of a language's vocabulary, undergoes certain changes over time. Since toponymy is a lexical layer closely connected with the social life, ideology, and spirituality of society, transformations and innovations in a nation's politics and worldview continuously lead to the evaluation and re-evaluation of existing place names. A clear example of this can be seen in the toponymic policy pursued by the state of Uzbekistan during the period of independence [1]. As a result of this policy, significant changes have occurred in the composition of place names in Uzbekistan. Many names associated with the ideology of the Soviet era fell out of use; conversely, numerous historical, national, and authentically Uzbek folk names—once suppressed and nearly forgotten under the pressure of communist ideology—have been restored. At the same time, the system of Uzbek toponymy has been enriched with new names that reflect the ideals and aspirations of the independence period [2]. The toponymic system of any language is not merely the product of a single era or specific socio-political views; rather, it is the result of centuries-long development of the language's onomastic system. Therefore, within the Uzbek toponymic system, the most ancient historical toponyms, toponyms from the recent past, modern-period toponyms, and entirely new toponyms coexist [3]. This situation is also characteristic of the toponymic system of Sho'rchi District. Of course, it is impossible to determine precisely when all names in the toponymic system originated, since the time and authorship of many names have been forgotten. For this reason, the creator of place names is considered to be the people, and such names are referred to as natural or folk toponyms. Although the history and origins of names may be forgotten, the linguistic features of any toponym as a product of language are preserved. This can be identified through the analysis of the formation and grammatical structure of many names. In particular, the replacement of obsolete names and the

assignment of new names to new objects are carried out on the basis of certain linguistic patterns. In this process, two main approaches can be clearly observed [4]:

2. Materials and Method

Although the history and origins of names may be forgotten, the characteristics of any toponym as a product of language are preserved. This can be determined through the analysis of the formation and grammatical structure of many names. In particular, the replacement of obsolete names and the assignment of new names to new objects are carried out on the basis of certain linguistic patterns. In this process, two main approaches can be clearly observed:

1. The method of creating new names.
2. The method of borrowing names from other languages.

Through these two approaches, the toponymic fund is enriched and renewed. Both methods are important in the transformation and enrichment of the toponymic system. However, the creation of new names—relying on the internal resources of the language and preserving its national character—is considered more preferable and progressive. As noted in the previous sections, toponyms are based on existing lexical foundations in the language. At the same time, the ways of enriching toponymy also make use of the language's available resources. However, there may be differences between ordinary vocabulary and proper nouns in terms of the dominance of particular word-formation methods.

N. V. Podolskaya referred to word formation in onomastics as "toponomastic grammar" Z. Do'simov noted that a certain portion of toponyms emerged from derived words formed by adding affixes to roots, which later shifted into the onomastic lexical layer. T. Nafasov pointed out that place names are formed through morphological, syntactic, and lexical-semantic methods. S. Qorayev classified their grammatical features into simple and compound toponyms, as well as those that are less frequently and more frequently used.

3. Result and Discussion

The issue of the formation of toponyms through the morphological (affixation) method is one of the most complex and controversial problems in onomastics. This is because, in many studies conducted by Uzbek onomastic scholars to date, the formation of the word that serves as the basis for a toponym is not distinguished from the formation of the toponym itself; thus, word-forming morphemes that create the lexical base are interpreted as toponym-forming elements [5]. In order to clarify this issue, we would like to present interpretations related to this matter from two different works.

In his work entitled "Toponymy of the Kokand Group Districts," N. Okhunov discusses the formation of place names through the morphological method and interprets names such as O'qchi, Dasturxonchi, Temirchi, Ozodlik, Hurlik, Shodlik, Degrezlik, Misgarlik, and Novvoylik as toponyms formed by the morphological method [6]. Similarly, in N. Mingboyev's study devoted to the toponymy of Mirzacho'l, the names Sirg'ali, Achamayli, and Qo'shtamg'ali are explained as being formed with the suffix -li; Qushchi and Qarapchi with the suffix -chi; and Shodlik, Do'stlik, and Birlik with the suffix –lik [7].

However, the bases of these toponyms actually consist of previously existing derived ethnonyms in the Uzbek language (sirg'ali, achamayli, qo'shtamg'ali, qushchi), occupational vocabulary (dasturxonchi, temirchi), or common nouns that already exist in the language in a ready-made form (shodlik, do'stlik, birlik) [8]. Therefore, in the cited cases, the suffixes identified within these names are not toponym-forming elements; rather, they form the lexical bases (toponymic stems) and appellatives, which have subsequently been transferred into the function of toponyms in their ready-made forms. Such confusion is found in almost all toponymic studies conducted in Uzbek toponomastics to date [9].

It can be said that the article by the renowned toponymist Z. Do'simov has shed considerable light on the issue of the formation of toponyms through the morphological

method. In his article "On the Issue of Toponym Formation," the scholar notes: "…The meanings of Bazzozlik, Hurlik, and other toponyms are concretized through the meanings of the lexemes bazzozlik and hurlik before they become toponyms. Therefore, the toponyms mentioned above are not formed with the -lik suffix; rather, they emerged as a result of the transition of the words bazzozlik and hurlik into toponyms. Hence, in this case, we are not dealing with the affixal formation of toponyms, but with another method of toponym formation [10]."

The formation of new words by combining more than one root is considered the syntactic method of word formation. In linguistics, this method is also referred to as the syntactic method, word compounding, root combination, analytic method, morphological-syntactic method, or the compositional method [11].

- Using the suffix -tepa: Boy+tepa (cemetery name, Yangiariq MFY), Baxshi+tepa (cemetery name, Baxshtepa MFY), Dalvarzin+tepa (cemetery name, Kushon MFY), Ko'l+tepa (cemetery name, Tamaddun MFY), Azlar+tepa (cemetery name, Qo'shtegirmon MFY), G'arma+tepa (cemetery name, Zarbdor MFY), Shoniyoz+tepa (cemetery name, Oftobmakon MFY), Savur+tepa (neighborhood name, settlement name), Katta+tepa (settlement name, Oliyhimmat MFY) [12];

- Using the suffix -soy: Polvon+soy (name of a locality, south of the Khonazartepa mountain), Ters+soy (name of a ravine, east of the South Surxon reservoir), Orqali+soy (name of a locality, west of the Khonazartepa mountain);

- Using the suffix -ariq: Yangi+ariq (MFY name), Qora+ariq (MFY name);

- Using the word qo'rg'on: G'arma+qo'rg'on (MFY name), Oq+qo'rg'on (MFY name);

- Using the word kapa: Sakson+kapa (MFY name);

- Using the suffix -lik: Go'zal+lik (MFY name);

- Using the suffix -obod: El+obod (village name), Kon+obod (MFY name), Xayr+obod (MFY name).

The syntactic method is one of the most productive ways to enrich the toponymic vocabulary of a language. This is also true for the onomastic layer of the language. In this way, the syntactic method gives rise to compound toponyms. The lexical units (toponymic bases) that form a compound toponym are considered a semantically and grammatically unified word, a lexeme (name) that is phonologically and orthoepically a single whole [13].

Since the toponymic base of a compound toponym consists of more than one word, its components are organized according to specific syntactic relationships that existed prior to becoming a toponym. The main types of such formations are as follows:

Toponyms formed on the basis of Numeral + Noun structure:

Besh+tom (cemetery name, Laylakxona MFY), To'qqiz+shahid (cemetery name, Obodon MFY), Sakson+kapa (MFY name);

Toponyms formed on the basis of Adjective + Noun structure:

Oq+qo'rg'on, Qizil+qayroq, Oq+tosh (cemetery name, Qo'shtegirmon MFY), Katta+Savur (MFY name, town name), Kichik+Savur (settlement name);

Toponyms formed on the basis of Noun + Noun structure:

Qo'sh+tegirmon (MFY name), Shakar+ko'l, Oyna+ko'l, Bobo+tog' (MFY name), Laylak+xona (MFY name);

Toponyms formed on the basis of Noun + Adjective structure:

El+obod, Kon+obod (MFY name);

Personal Name + Title/Religious Term:

Cho'pon+ota (shrine, Oqkamar MFY), Hoji+bobo (cemetery, Oqkamar MFY), Hazrat+bobo, Shahid+bobo (cemetery, Qo'shtegirmon MFY), So'fi+bobo (cemetery, Egarchi neighborhood) [14].

The grammatical features of toponyms, in particular their types and categories based on structure, do not differ from the word formation patterns in the Uzbek language.

In his doctoral dissertation dedicated to the study of Qashqadaryo toponyms, T. Nafasov divides place names according to their structure into simple and complex toponyms [15]:

Toponyms consisting of geographical terms;

Toponyms in which one component denotes a feature, and the other component is a geographical term;

Toponyms in which all components consist of geographical terms.

Regarding this classification by T. Nafasov, S. Qorayev comments: "The first category in T. Nafasov's classification would be more accurate if it were described as 'toponyms consisting of a single word,' rather than 'a single geographical term,' since such toponyms can also be based on a person's name, nickname, or the name of a plant or animal."

Z. Do'simov refers to the classification of toponyms according to their structure as a structural-typological classification and groups them as follows:

Non-affixed toponyms and root names: Bo'z, Jam, Adaq, etc.

Affixed toponyms or derived names: Tuyachi, Ko'salar, Toshloq.

Prefixed toponyms: Poyariq, Bevatan, Sardaha.

Indicator toponyms or toponymic composites: According to the author, such names combine toponymic indicators that denote an object or one of its characteristics, e.g., Bekobod, Uzunko'l, O'rta Chirchiq.

Compound toponyms.

In our view, classifications of Uzbek toponyms based on morphological structure can be divided into the following groups according to the approach and nature of the classification:

Classifications based on the method and model of formation.

Classifications based on the word-forming means and structural composition.

Classifications based on the components and lexical units within the toponyms.

Toponyms are considered linguistic units. Therefore, the classification of toponyms by structure should not differ from the classification of words by structure.

The structure of a toponym refers to its morphological composition. The morphological structure of a toponym consists of morphemes: a lexical base and a derivational affix; or a lexical base and a topoformant. Therefore, when classifying toponyms according to structure, it is necessary to consider the morphemes within them, namely the lexical base, derivational affix, topoformant, and toponymic indicators.

Taking a creative approach to the above classifications, the toponyms of Sho'rchi District can be divided into the following types according to their structural composition:

Simple-structured toponyms

Compound-structured toponyms

Complex-structured toponyms

Object names consisting of only a single lexical base are considered simple-structured toponyms. For example: Siza (Siza QFY), Guzar, Alam (Xo'jaobod QFY), Sho'r, Tumor, Botir, To'da (Oxunboboyev QFY).

Simple-structured toponyms are formed through affixation and conversion. This type of toponyms can be further divided into two groups:

Simple root toponyms

Simple derived toponyms

Simple root toponyms are mainly formed through the onomastic conversion of appellatives into toponyms. The lexical bases of simple root toponyms vary both semantically and morphologically.

Morphological Classification of Simple Root Toponyms in Sho'rchi District

The simple root toponyms of Sho'rchi District can be morphologically grouped as follows:

Noun-based simple root toponyms: Ozod (oyk. MFY), Adir (oyk. Urochishe, east of Oqsho'rtepa mountain), Baqati (valley name, southwest of Ko'lmozor valley), Do'lba (ravine name, west of Qo'shcheka ravine), Tamshush (MFY name), Changal (cemetery, Egarchi MFY), Abdulloh (cemetery, Ezgulik MFY), Alpomish (village name), Bo'ston (oyk., MFY), Bobur (oyk., MFY), Kakan (oyk., MFY), Kushon (oyk., MFY), Xristian (cemetery, Bobotog' MFY), Jaloyir (village name), Karvon (settlement name).

Adjective-based simple root toponyms: Tolli (oyk., settlement name), To'la (oyk., MFY), Ozod (settlement name, Ozod MFY), To'la (settlement name).

Verb-based simple root toponyms: Joyilma (oyk., MFY), Shaldiroq (oyk., cemetery).

Observations show that the majority of simple root toponyms in Sho'rchi District are noun-based, while adjective- and verb-based simple root toponyms are relatively rare.

Simple Derived Toponyms

Simple derived toponyms also occur in the Sho'rchi District. Their structure consists of a lexical base and a derivational affix. These toponyms can be classified into several types:

a) Noun + derivational affix: Sohibkor (oyk., village name), Qo'ldosh (oyk., village name), Kultepa (oyk., settlement name), Guliston (oyk., settlement name), Xayrobod (oyk., MFY), Baxshtepa (oyk., MFY), Egarchi (oyk., MFY), Do'stlik (oyk., MFY), Zarbdor (oyk., MFY), Guliston (oyk., MFY), Toshli (urochishe, south of Takadasht), Charog'on (park, Navro'z MFY), Ko'ltepa (oyk., cemetery, Tamaddun MFY).

b) Adjective + derivational affix: Sho'rchi (oyk., city name), Baxtlitepa (oyk., settlement name), Obodon (oyk., settlement name), Hurlik (oyk., settlement name), Kattatepa (oyk., settlement name), Obodon (MFY), Ezgulik (MFY), Hurlik (MFY), Go'zallik (MFY).

c) Verb + derivational affix: Joyilma (oyk., MFY), Joyilma (oyk., settlement name).

From these examples, it is evident that in Sho'rchi District, simple derived toponyms hold a significant place alongside simple root toponyms.

Compound-Structured Toponyms

Toponyms whose names consist of more than one lexical base are considered compound-structured toponyms. These toponyms are formed using the composition method, similar to word formation in the Uzbek language. Toponymic determiners such as obod, ko'cha, ariq, soy, tepa, and buloq play an active role in their formation. They can also function as semantic clarifiers in more complex toponyms.

According to the morphological basis and formation models, compound-structured toponyms in Sho'rchi District can be categorized as follows:

I. Noun + noun compounds: Pistamozor (settlement), Bobotog' (settlement), Laylakxona (settlement), Hojibobo (settlement), Oynako'l (settlement), Jarqishloq (settlement), Hazratbobo (settlement), Bobotog' (MFY), Oftobmakon (MFY), Laylakxona (MFY), Jarqishloq (MFY), Sovjironbobo (MFY), Shakarko'l (MFY), Takadasht (urochishe), Elbayon (MFY), Jarqishloq (town), Cho'ponota (shrine, Oqkamar MFY), Sovjironbobo (shrine, Kakan MFY), Qorashayxbobo (shrine, Oftobmakon MFY), Habibullaeshon (cemetery, Tolli MFY), So'fibobo (cemetery, Egarchi MFY), Cho'ponota (cemetery, Zarbdor MFY), Pistamozor (cemetery, Katta Savur MFY), Hojibobo (cemetery, Oqkamar MFY), Shayitmozor (cemetery, Yangiobod MFY), Pardashahid (cemetery, Katta Savur MFY).

II. Adjective + noun compounds: Baxtlitepa (village), Yangibozor (village), Qorasuv (settlement), Oqtumshuq (settlement), Qoraariq (settlement), Olatemir (settlement), Oqqo'rg'on (settlement), Yakkabog' (settlement), Shakarko'l (settlement), Kattatepa (settlement), Oqtumshuq (MFY), Qo'shtegirmon (MFY), Yangiariq (MFY), Yoshg'ayrat (MFY), Xushchekka (MFY), Qoraariq (MFY), Olatemir (MFY), Oqkamar (MFY), Oqqo'rg'on (MFY), Yakkabog' (MFY), Oliyhimmat (MFY), Polvonsoy (urochishe), Terssoy (ravine), Qizilqayroq (urochishe), Qo'shcheka (ravine), Qo'shtegirmon (town), Xushchekka (town), Tolliota (shrine, Tolli MFY), Oqtosh (cemetery, Qo'shtegirmon MFY), Shahidbobo (cemetery, Qo'shtegirmon MFY), Tolliota (cemetery, Tolli MFY), Olatemir (cemetery, Olatemir MFY), Shoniyoztepa (cemetery, Oftobmakon MFY), Oqmozor (cemetery, Yalti MFY), G'ishtlibobo (cemetery, Hurlik MFY), Xushchekka (cemetery, Xushchekka MFY), Kapalibobo (cemetery, Oqtumshuq MFY), Boytepa (cemetery, Yangiariq MFY).

III. Number + noun compounds: Beshtom (settlement), Saksonkapa (settlement), Saksonkapa (MFY), Mingjar (urochishe), Chorigul (fort), Saksonkapa (cemetery, Saksonkapa MFY), Beshtom (cemetery, Laylakxona MFY), To'qqizshahid (cemetery, Obodon MFY).

Complex-Structured Toponyms

Some Sho'rchi District toponyms are complex-structured. N. Begaliyev refers to these as composite toponyms, noting that most consist of two components, though some have three or more. Names formed from predicative relations have the first component representing the subject of the action and the second representing the action itself.

Complex-structured toponyms differ from simple and compound toponyms and can function as word combinations or, in some cases, as full clauses. In Uzbek, compound words of this type often have a determiner-determined character, and the district toponyms can be classified on the same basis:

4. Conclusion

Compound-form toponyms**:** O'rta Dalvarzin (settlement), Kichik Savur (settlement), Yuqori Sovjiron (settlement), Quyi Sovjiron (settlement), Aziz Avliyolar (cemetery, Ezgulik MFY), Yuqori Abu Bakr Siddiq (cemetery, Oliyhimmat MFY), Shayx Attor Valiy (cemetery, Olatemir MFY), Shayx Muhammad Sodiq (cemetery, Oqtumshuq MFY), Imom al-Buhoriy (cemetery, Shaldiroq MFY), Al-Beruniy (cemetery, G'armaqo'rg'on MFY), Bahouddin Naqshband (cemetery, Qoraariq MFY), Umar ibn Xattob (cemetery, Hurlik MFY), Abu Bakr Siddiq (cemetery, Yoshg'ayrat MFY), Abdulloh ibn Mas'ud (cemetery, Katta Savur MFY), Imom at-Termiziy (cemetery, Oqqo'rg'on MFY). Thus, when classifying Sho'rchi District toponyms according to morphological structure, it is evident that most simple root toponyms are noun-based. In the formation of compound-structured toponyms, toponymic determiners such as *tepa*, *qo'rg'on*, and *buloq* are frequently used. Additionally, the active use of the *"obod"* element in district toponyms' morphological structure should not be overlooked.

REFERENCES

[1] E. Begmatov, *Joy nomlari – ma'naviyat ko'zgusi*. Toshkent, Uzbekistan: 1998, pp. 33–34.

[2] N. V. Podolskaya, "Problemy onomasticheskogo slovoobrazovaniya," Voprosy yazykoznaniya, Moscow, Russia: Nauka, no. 3, pp. 40–53, 1990.

[3] Z. Do'simov, "Toponimlarning yasalishi masalasiga doir," O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, Toshkent: Fan, pp. 44–48, 1980.

[4] S. K. Qoraev, *Toponimiya Uzbekistana*. Toshkent: Fan, 1991, pp. 110–128.

[5] T. Nafasov, *Qashqadaryo oblast toponimlari*, diss. kand. filol. fan. Toshkent, 1968, pp. 118–176, 265.

[6] N. Oxunov, *Toponimiya kokandskoy gruppy rayonov*, avtoref. diss. kand. filol. nauk. Toshkent, 1978, 23 p.

[7] N. Mingboev, *Toponimiya Mirzachulya (istoriko-lingvisticheskiy analiz)*, avtoref. diss. kand. filol. nauk. Baku, 1988, 21 p.

[8] Z. Do'simov, "Toponimlarning yasalishi masalasiga doir," O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, no. 2, p. 45, 1980.

[9] S. Qoraev, "O'zbek oykonimlarida so'z yasalishi," O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, no. 5–6, p. 41, 1995.

[10] E. Begmatov and N. Uluqov, *O'zbek onomastikasi terminlarining izohli lug'ati*. Namangan, 2006, pp. 82–83.

[11] H. N. Qahramonovich, "Worthy descendants of the Samarkandians: enlighteners jadids," World Bulletin of Social Sciences, vol. 13, pp. 37–40, 2022.

[12] R. T. Usanov and N. K. Khakkulov, "Iz istorii izucheniya problemy 'Nenasilie'," Ekonomika i Sotsium, no. 6-2 (121), pp. 1406–1413, 2024.

[13] T. Shaymardonov, "Siddiqiy-Ajziy hayoti va ijodining o'rganilishi," Uzbekistan: Yazyk i Kultura, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 27–39, 2022.

[14] T. A. Shaymardonov, "Sayidahmadxo'ja Siddiqiy-Ajziyning qofiya qo'llash mahorati," Yosh Olimlar Axborotnomasi – Vestnik Molodykh Uchenykh, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 147–152, 2024.

[15] T. A. Shaymardonov, "The role of Siddiqi-Ajzi in Uzbek jadid literature," American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 91–100, 2020.