



## GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF TOPOONYMS IN THE WORK "SHARAFNOMAYI SHAHIY"

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**Annotation.** *This article examines some of the toponyms mentioned in Xofiz Tanish alBukhari's book "Sharafnomayi Shohiy." These toponyms are analyzed in terms of their lexical-semantic features, structural composition, and geographical location within the poetic context, and their historical significance is also discussed.*

**Keywords:** *toponym, onomastics, "Abdullanoma," Arabic, structural composition, history.*

After gaining independence, our homeland paid special attention to the development of each sphere. Including, a number of legal documents were adopted to study the history of the Uzbek language, to raise it to higher socio-political levels. These serve as the basis for conducting scientific research to deepen the levels of the language and present it to the general public, and to raise our beloved language to a new level. Onomastic units represent how a person sees the world, the world in which he lives, what he knows, understands, reflects and shows [1.]. Thus, in the "toponym" there is a connection between the subject of toponymic naming and the object. According to L.M. Dmitrieva, similar to the concepts of linguistic personality and dialectal personality, the concept of toponymic personality is introduced, which is understood as

"reflection of a person in the toponymic system" and "perception of a geographical name by members of a particular language". Toponyms constitute a significant part of the onomastic lexical fund of the language. According to toponymic researchers, the toponymic layer makes up 2-3% of the content of the most widely used vocabulary [2.56]. Therefore, while studying the history of language, its onomastics did not remain out of the sight of scientists. Place names (toponyms) are of particular importance in onomastics. Because the emergence of toponyms is associated with the distant past. The study of place names has preserved the history of events that have occurred in our people since ancient times, where they occurred and how they were named. Therefore, a group of scientists, having broadly interpreted toponyms, studied their



structural, lexical-semantic, natural-geographical, socio-political aspects. In particular, in the semantic classification of the foundations that form toponyms, O. Begimov divided the material into two thematic groups: naming an object according to the natural-geographical characteristics of the place and naming an object according to the practical activities of a person. In turn, he classified each group into several subgroups according to its semantic characteristics [3].

The well-known toponymist scientist Z. Dosimov determined that the relationship between a person and an object plays an important role in the transformation of anthroponyms into toponyms. First of all, the position of people in a given territory or a person in society serves as an important sign. These signs can be expressed in different ways. He mentioned that people's profession, occupation, position, ethnic affiliation, nickname, etc. are reflected in a number of individual types. [4] In addition, a number of studies have been published on the theoretical and practical foundations of toponyms. Russian scientists V.A. Nikonov, A.V. Superanskaya, A.P. Dulzon, E.M. Murzayev, V.N. Toporov, O. N. Trubachev, and Uzbek onomastics H. Hasanov, E. Begmatov, T. Nafasov, S. Qorayev, Z. Dosimov have classified toponyms in various directions. These include H. Hasanov's "Language of the Earth" (1977), S. Qorayev's "Meaning of Geographical Names" (1978), Z. Dosimov's "Toponyms of Khorezm" (1985), T. Nafasov's "Explanatory

Dictionary of Toponyms of Uzbekistan" (1988), N. Okhunov's "Description of Place Names" (1994) and others.

In Hafiz Tanish Al-Bukhari's work "Abdulla-noma", place names are actively used, and the work has a rich toponymic layer as a historical and artistic source. The writer used the place names in it to reflect the political, cultural and geographical landscape of the 16th century Transoxiana and adjacent regions, while some were used to beautifully express the artistic style of the work. We will classify some toponyms. In the work, "God is the Knower of Hearts" [5]. Having familiarized the generous pen with the sea of words, pure pearls poured out of the invisible rain like a flood, and when they fell into his pockets and hands, words rained down from the cloud of gifts in such a way that from its drops the garden of each epic blossomed like the garden of Eram. Through the phrase "garden of paradise" (garden of paradise), the poet appropriately uses the toponym and poetically uses the means of metaphor and simile. In addition, when the work talks about the ruler of the Turan country, he describes his just path in state administration, his character and the sound of his beautiful gifts as having reached the peak of the great.

Through this metaphor, he created a beautiful example of exaggeration. The poet used the toponym as a metaphor, increasing the scope of the work and achieving the goal, so that everyone would find the honor of the Badakhshan



ruby and the Yemeni agate, and the planet of this service would shine throughout the ages. The Badakhshan ruby has long been considered one of the most valuable and revered stones. It is often interpreted as a symbol of power, honor and spiritual strength. For example, the Badakhshan ruby is a symbol of glory and power, and the Yemeni agate is a symbol of blessing and protection. Both are glorified in Eastern culture and literature as priceless stones that represent spiritual wealth and spiritual strength.

In another place, in the passage (He) has reached such a level that in the near future the Sultan of Rum will rely on his service and the Khan of Chin will kiss his court, there are clearly two important toponyms: Rum and Chin. These toponyms are large macrotoponyms with historical-geographical and symbolic content. If we analyze the toponym "Rum", it is a historical-geographical macrotoponym and is used in this poem as a symbol of the Western world, a symbol of political power, sultanism and centralized authority. Through the line "The Sultan of Rum relied on his service", it is emphasized that the hero's power has reached the ruler of the West. From this it can be seen that the toponym Rum serves as an artistic means in the poem that enhances the territorial breadth and political sphere of influence. The toponym "Chin" is also a historical-ethnographic macrotoponym. Chin is China, a symbol of the countries of the East. In these lines, it is described as the most distant and most powerful country

of the East. The line "The true khagan kisses the earth in his court" expresses absolute power, connecting it with wisdom, discipline, and ancient state traditions.

In another place, he wisely used the toponym Kaaba + Mu'taf (pilgrimage building) to describe the Ulugs, the nobles (nobles, honorable people), the market people, and other classes who would flock to the Ka'bamatuf (a pilgrimage building in Mecca). We are convinced throughout our statement that the main purpose of using toponyms in the work is to accurately and realistically describe the places of historical events. The work only discusses Yunus Khan, and he used toponyms to explain and record his journey to Iraq and Persia, his victory in the land of Mughalistan, his going to Khorasan and becoming subordinate to Esan Buga Khan, and his campaigns from Tashkent and the Turkestan region to Khujand and so on from a historical point of view.

Since the toponyms in the work "Sharafnomayi Shahiy" are studied from a scientific point of view, it is permissible to classify them into several groups. In particular, from the toponyms cited in Ayan's work "Abdullanoma": Oikonyms (areas of population) - Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Herat, Baghlon, Akhsi, Kasbi, Saray, Baklon, Nasaf, etc. Hydronyms (names with a water body) - Zarafshan, Kul Malik, Jayhun, Sayhun, Akhangaron Suvi (right bank of the Syrdarya, Akhangaron River), Sotuvsuv (now the Nogai River in Western



Kazakhstan), Murghab, etc. Oronyms (names of deserts, mountains, areas) - Kyzylkum, Dashti-Kipchak, Bortoq and Qartok (now the Karatov Range) and other toponyms are worth mentioning.

Since the toponyms in Abdullanoma are structurally classified, it is permissible to analyze them by dividing them into simple, that is, names belonging to a historical layer consisting of one basis, and complex (compound) names consisting of two lexical units. Samarkand, Jayhun, Sayhun, Iraq, Merv, Bukhara, Tashkent, Hisar, Herat, Kabul, Nukus, Chin, Mochin, Qaf, Karshi, and others are simple place names. These toponyms have an ancient Turkic, Persian, and Arabic basis. The writer included the names in "Abdullanoma" without changing their form and revealed the artistic quality of the work. Compound (complex) toponyms: Lake Malik (lake - horse + anthroponym - horse), Dashti Kipchak (steppe - horse + ethnonym - horse), Labi River Khujand (lab - horse + river - horse + isophal compound + oykonym - horse), Oman Sea or Bahri Oman (Oman - horse + paleonym - horse). This is the present-day Arabian Sea. Its northwestern part is still called the Gulf of Oman [6.129-B]. The above names are based on the relationship of determiner + determiner. They are composed of units such as Karakul (kara - adjective + hydronym - noun), Oktepa (aq - adjective + tepa - noun), Karasamon (kara - adjective + somon - noun), Karakhoja (kara - adjective + khoja - noun). These

toponyms were named based on the natural-geographical, locational or historical features of the place. While studying the work "Sharafnomayi Shahiy", we can also see toponyms formed through affixation. For example, it is no exaggeration to say that Turkistan (turk - noun + iston - af.), Arabiastan (arab - noun + iston - af.), Bogistan (bagh - noun + iston - af.), etc.

In conclusion, toponymy is a very interesting and fascinating field of human knowledge. Since the emergence of human society, it has lived in a world of many and complex names. In our time, we can see the harmony of millions of terms and names from different eras and languages. From this, it can be directly concluded that the emergence, existence, enrichment or renaming of toponyms at the linguistic level changes in sync with changes in society. Therefore, political, economic, and social changes in the life and development of society can also partially lead to changes in place names. It is worth noting that the toponyms of "Abdullanoma" are also considered a great historical source, and today their study and research in terms of morphemics, word formation, and morphological and grammatical structure is one of the urgent issues of linguistics. Therefore, the toponyms in the work are an important linguistic resource for studying the historical development, geographical representations, and cultural environment of the Uzbek language. Names also serve as an important factor in interlinguistic development.



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