

FORMATION OF HODONYMS IN THE SYNTACTIC METHOD

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Abstract

The article highlights such issues as the formation of godonyms, theories of linguists on this matter, the fact that godonyms are an important unit at the onomastic level of the language, as well as the toponymic policy pursued in our republic during the years of independence. Think about the morphological and syntactic way of forming godonyms.

Keywords: urbanonym, godonym, onomastic unit, compound word, syntactic device.

Introduction

When godonyms consist of one word or one stem and a suffix, they are considered simple godonyms. Below, we analyze street and neighborhood names in Andijan region that have exactly this form.

Qalandarkhana - the name consists of two parts: qalandar+khana>Qalandarkhana. The remaining part of this godonym is the root, and it expresses the meaning of a certain nation (nation). The room part of Godonim expresses the meaning of place, place, house. Qalandarkhana's godonym is realized in the meaning of the place where the room is located. Actually, room is Persian-Tajik and is used as an affixoid in Uzbek words.

Qalambek - the name consists of two parts: qalam+bek>Qalambek. The pen part of the godonym is the basis and is considered an anthroponym. -bek is an anthropoindicator and is used as an adjunct in the structure of an anthroponym in the Uzbek language.

Yuzlar - a godonym consists of two parts: yuz+lar>Yuzlar. The word "yuz" in this name is a root, and it is the name of one of the Uzbek tribes. -lar in the godonym is a form representing the plural and it served to name the address where the representatives of the face clan lived.

Eskilik is a godonym consisting of two parts: eski+lik>Eskilik. Old is a denotative word belonging to the adjective group, here the word old is oikonim and when used with -lik, it means a person who lives in this place.

Do'ppido'z - the name consists of two parts: do`ppi+do`z > Do'ppido'z. So, a hat maker is a hat maker, hat maker, or hat maker. The name was applied to the place where such craftsmen lived.

Xo'jalar - the name consists of two parts: xo`ja+lar > Xo'jalar. The Xo`ja part of Godonim is a family, a clan in Central Asia, originating from the Arabs who brought Islam from Arabia. The suffix -lar means plural.

Do'stlik - the homonym consists of two parts: do`st + lik > Do'stlik. The first part of this godonym is the stem and the second part of the godonym - lik is an abstract noun-forming suffix.

Registon is a homonym consisting of two parts: reg+iston > Registon. The reg part of the godonym is the stem. Reg is a Persian-Tajik word that means sand, soil. The second part of Godonym - istan is a locative suffix. Godonym means sandy, earthy place.

Aravasoz - the godonym also consists of two parts: arava+soz >Aravaso. The cart part of Godonim is the core, in fact, a cart is an ancient type of transport used for transporting goods and people. The -soz part of my godonym is a suffix that forms a personal noun. The cart means the place where the preparers are located.

Forming a new word by adding more than one base is called a syntactic method of word formation. In linguistics, this method is known as syntactic method, adding words, adding bases, analytical method, morphological-syntactic method, composition method.

The syntactic method is one of the most productive ways to enrich the language lexicon. This idea also applies to the onomastic level of the language. In this case, it is noted that there are two or more stem morphemes with independent meaning in the word structure. The same situation is observed in godonyms.

The word "hodonyms" has a complex composition, i.e., consists of several lexical bases, meaning the combination of two or more lexical bases in its composition. The fact that the main part of the collected materials on the cities and districts of Andijan region is made up of joint names proves the correctness of this opinion.

Thus, the syntactic method creates compound homonyms. The lexical units (toponegis) that create the combined godonym are a semantically and grammatically integrated word, a phonetically and orthographically integrated lexeme (name).

Due to the fact that the toponym of compound godonyms consists of more than one word, the components of this base are organized based on a certain syntactic relationship until they become a godonym. Its main manifestations are as follows:

1) Toponyms in the relation of adjective and adjective (combination):
Tashkurgan neighborhood (Pakhtaabad)-tash+kurgan > **Tashkurgan**,
Ortakurgan neighborhood (Balikchi)-o`rta+qo`rgan > **O`rtaqo`rgan**,
Ortakishloq neighborhood (Izboskan)- middle+village > **O`rtaqishloq**,
Ortaariq street (Oltinko`l)-o`rta+ariq > **O`rtaariq**, *Balandchek neighborhood* (Buloqboshi)-baland+chek > **Balandchek**, *Balandtog' street* (Jalaquduq)-baland+tog' > **Balandtog'**, *Kumtepa neighborhood* (Baliqchi)-qum+tepa > **Qumtepa**, *Toshtepa neighborhood* (Asaka)-tash+tepa > **Toshtepa**, *Munchoqtepa street* (Andijan)-munchoq+tepa > **Munchoqtepa**.

2) Toponegis in the relation of Karatqich and Karalmish (adaptation):
Polvontosh neighborhood (Marhamat) - Polvon's stone > **Polvontosh**, *Jarboshi street* (Jalakudug) - the head of the ravine > **Jarboshi**, *Objuvozariq street* (Izboskan) - objuvoz's ditch > **Objuvozariq**, *Sorboshi neighborhood* (Izboskan)-the beginning of the river > **Sorboshi**, *Tegirmonboshi neighborhood* (Shahrikhan)-the beginning of the mill > **Tegirmonboshi**, *Novboshi street* (Bo'ston)-the beginning of the canal > **Novboshi**. The toponyms (components) of combined godonyms are combined by adaptation, conjugation and management.

Sohilobod - the name consists of two parts: sahil + abad > Sahilabad:

Do`ngsaroy - the name consists of two parts: dong (oronym) + saroy (building name):

Kalmaqbulok is a godonym consisting of two parts. Kalmaq (ethnonym) + buloq (hydronym). Kalmyk morpheme Godonym means the name of a people. It is assumed that the Kalmyks are the descendants of Mongolian tribes who lived in Movarounnahr before the Dashti Kipchak Uzbeks and became Turkic. It was also suggested that the word Kalmaq was derived from the Turkic verb "kalmaq", which meant the pagans who did not convert to Islam. But later it was found out that the word "kalmak" comes from the Mongolian word "halmig", which means "hybrid", "mix", "composite". So, the godonim means "the place of residence of the Kalmyk", "the place where the Kalmyk live".

If the syntactic method of forming hodonims is the process of making a hodonim by adding more than one toponym, then the added base must be more than one, at least two. The morphological structure of combined godonyms is as follows:

Noun + noun: *Uzumbog street* = **uzum+bog**, *Sadarayhon street* = **sada + rayhan**, *Uygurabad street* = **Uygur + abad**, *Nayzaqayragoch street* = **nayza + qayragoch**, *Soykocha street* = **soy + kocha**, *Astanaguzar street*= **astana + guzar**;

The second part of this type of compound homonyms often consists of indicators such as guzar, village, hill, desert, garden, spring, well. *Bekguzar street*>**bek+guzar**, *Avgonbog street*>**Avgon+bog**.

Adjective+noun: *Aqqush street*=**oq+qush** >**Aqqush**, *Oqgravot street*=**oq+ravot** >**Oqgravot**, *Oktepa street*=**oq+tepa** >**Oqtepa**, *Yangizamon street*=**yangi+zamon** >**Yangizamon**, *Oltinko' l street*=**oltin+ko' l** > **Oltinkol**.

The first part of the combined homonyms in this pattern expresses the following meanings.

- Color - indicating color: *Aqqush street*>**oq**, *Okgravot street*>**oq**;
- Denoting size: *Kattabog street*>>**katta**, *Kattayol street* > **katta**, *Yakkatol street*>**yakka**;
- Taste: expressing taste: *Shorbulok street*>**sho`r**.

Number + noun: *Uchtegirmon street*=**uch+tegirmon**> **Uchtegirmon**, *Uchkurgon street*=**uch+kurgan**> **Uchkurgon**, *Toqqizariq street*=**to`qqiz+ariq**> **Toqqizariq**, *Yettichinor Street*=**yetti+chinor**> **Yettichinor**.

The first component of the combined homonyms made in this pattern is a number (three, five, six, nine, forty, thousand), and the second component is a geographical term.

Noun + **verb** // **verb+noun:** *Tangatopdi* *street*
(Kurgontepa)=*tanga+topdi* >**Tangatopdi**, *Erksevar*
street=erk+sevar >**Erksevar**, *Kumbosti street=kum+bosti(bosdi)* >**Kumbosti**,
Keldiyor street=keldi+yor >**Keldiyor**, *Kuyganyor street*
=kuygan+yor >**Kuyganyor**, *Yashnabad street=yashna+abad* >**Yashnabad**.

Compound homonyms in this form are formed by the combination of a noun and a verb and a verb and a noun.

Free and open combination of toponyms of compound nouns has the character of a word combination, but this combination is understood in the form of a whole name: in godonyms, this model has two forms:

1) Turkish (Uzbek isofal models; 2) Tajik isofal models.

In Turkish isofal godonyms, belongingness is expressed. In this case, the concept expressed in the second part of the name is subordinate to the first part. The flower of spring > Bahorgul (Ulug'nor), in front of the school > Maktaboldi (Kurgontepa), Mamayusuf's edge > Mamayusufchek (Oltinkol'), the head of the bridge > Ko'prikboshi (Asaka), Kamol's top > Kamoltepa (Shahrikhan), Eshan's neighborhood > Eshonmahalla (Jalakuduq) Terakning tagi > Teraktagi (Pakhtaabad).

In the composition of the names of Andijan region, there are also Tajik isofal names. They are mainly of the character of an open extension:

Bogieram Street (Kurgontepa),
Bogishamol Street (Andijan),
Bogichinor Street (Marhamat).

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