



Natural Geographical Fundamentals of the Formation of the Oyconyms of Bukhara Region

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Abstract: Of particular importance in the composition of geographical names are the names of oyconyms, that is, settlements (cities, villages, etc.). The formation of oyconyms is peculiar, and in most cases they are based on the names of physical and geographical terms, peoples (tribes) or a sign (plant or animal), which they consider to be a totem. The article examines the oyconyms of the Bukhara region as one link in the toponymic system of the republic, which analyzes the features of the formation of oyconyms. The terms that formed the oyconyms of the Bukhara region, the names of peoples and tribes, their distribution are considered. The article can be used by researchers, students and those interested in toponymy and geographical terminology.

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Keywords: oyconym, toponym, names of peoples and tribes, toponymic system, totem, names of plants and animals, area.

1. Introduction

The presence of more or less names of settlements in the toponyms is directly related to the population of the area, along with its ethnic composition, the area, relief, density of the hydrographic network, the degree of mastery of the nature of the area and the convenience of natural conditions. Therefore, the study of oyconyms require taking into account not only the socio-economic aspects of the region, but also its natural geographical aspects.

Oyconyms as a separate or one of the types of toponyms and it has been studied in detail by researchers such as E.Murzaev (1974), H.Hasanov (1977, 1985), S.Qoraev (1980, 1991, 2005, 2015), P.Gulamov (2005), K.Seytniyazov (1998), S. Nayimov (1984), T. Enazarov (2007), K. Hakimov (2010), B. Eshboev (2021). At the same time, the works of foreign scientists such as J. Stewart, V. Nikonov, E. Pospelov, N. Memmedov, R. Aliyeva, K. Meshediev, G. Akhundova, Sh. Koraeva, A. Smith, V. Juchkevich, S. Basik works on learning is also particularly important.

Most of the scientists mentioned above have conducted regional toponymic research. However, the

geographical features of the formation of the Bukhara region have not been studied separately to date.

2. Material and Methods

Bukhara region is one of the oldest regions of the country, which is reflected in the names of geographical places in connection with the ethnic composition, language, occupation, nature of the region and the degree of anthropogenic impact on it. From this it is clear that the study of oyconyms is of particular importance.

Several scholars who have studied oyconyms have also done work on classifying them. In particular, it is classified by E. Murzaev as follows [6]:

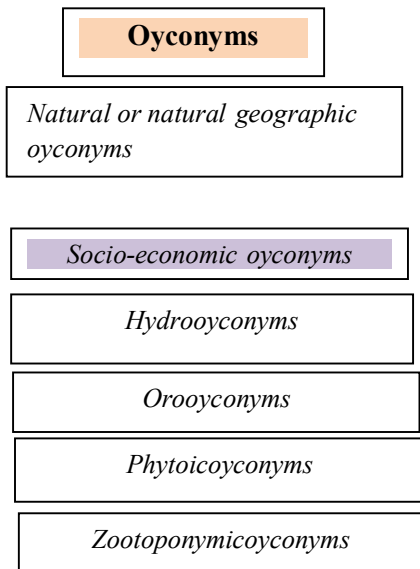
1. Oyconyms denoting natural geographical objects;
2. Oyconyms denoting the original names of settlements;
3. Chorological oyconyms;
4. Chronological oyconyms;;
5. Oyconyms; associated with the growth of settlements;
6. Oyconyms depending on the functions of settlements;

7. Oyonyms associated with religious names;

8. Portable oyonyms.

S. Karaev, who studied toponyms of Uzbekistan, including oyonyms, classified them as shown in Scheme 1. [9].

Scheme 1



The above classification work is also relative, and there is still no generally accepted and unified classification system. This requires researchers to pay special attention to this issue in their research work.

Toponyms of Bukhara region differ from each other in their diversity, origin in different periods, in different conditions, content and etymology. Oyonims are especially important in this regard.

There are many toponyms in the structure of regional oyonyms, depending on the geographical location of the place. Such names include *Peshku* (district of the region), *Labirud* (village, Gijduvan district), *Kuyi Janapar* (village, Karakul district), *Rohatibolo* (village, Karakul district), *Rohatipoyon* (village, Karakul district), *Yukori Janapar* (village, Karakul district), *Bandboshi* (village, Karakul district), *Lower Jingon* (village, Jondor district), *Yukori Jingon* (village, Jondor district), *Kuyi Luqman* (village, Jondor district), *Yukori Luqman* (village, Jondor district), *Yukori Qulonchi* (village, Jondor district), *Yukori Arabkhana* (village, Jondor district), *Yukori Ogar* (village, Jondor district), *Kuyi Yangiabad* (village, Jondor district), *Kuyi Kulonchi* (village, Jondor district), *Kuyi Ogar* (village, Jondor district), *Kuyi Naiman* (village, Vobkent district), *Yukori Naiman* (village, Vobkent district), *Bolo Arabkhona* (village, Vobkent district), *Orta Arabkhana* (village,

Vobkent district), *Ponob* (village, Vobkent district), *Rabotipoyon* (village, Vobkent district), *Poyon Arabkhona* (village, Vobkent district), *Kuyi Asbob* (village, Vobkent district), *Kuyi Khalajiyon* (village, Vobkent district), *Yukori Chorrabot* (village, Vobkent district), *Kuyi Kumushkent* (village, Vobkent district), *Yukori Asbob* (village, Vobkent district), *Kuyi Naiman* (village, Vobkent district), *Yukori Naiman* (village, Vobkent district), *Kuyi Kalon* (village, Gijduvan district), *Yukori Kalon* (village, Gijduvan district), *Kuyi Chorrabot* (village, Gijduvan district), *Kuyi Denov* (village, Gijduvan district), *Yukori Denov* (village, Gijduvan district), *Kuyi Rabotcha* (village, Gijduvan district), *Yukori Havzak* (village, Gijduvan district), *Yukori Qumbosti* (village, Gijduvan district), *Yukori Kate* (village, Peshku district), *Kuyi Chorabad* (village, Peshku district), *Yukori Chorabad* (village, Peshku district), *Kuyi Khojalar* (village, Peshku district), *Jogarebolo* (village, Peshku district), *Jogarepoyon* (village, Peshku district), *Miyonijoy* (village, Peshku district), *Miyonsaray* (village, Romitan district), *Sardaripoyon* (village, Romitan district), *Rabotipoyon* (village, Romitan district), *Kolibolo* (village, Romitan district), *Yukori Poyjoy* (village, Romitan district), *Kuyi Poyjoy* (village, Romitan district), *Yukori Kahramon* (village, Romitan district), *Kuyi Kahramon* (village, Romitan district), etc. (Table 1).

In the structure of toponym of Bukhara region, along with the names associated with the geographical location of the place, there are also names associated with the specific features of the settlement. *Qumi* (village, Romitan district), *Kadim Qumrabat* (village, Romitan district), *Yangi Shurcha* (village, Romitan district), *Eski Shurcha* (village, Romitan district), *Shurrabot* (village, Karakul district), *Katta Qumrabat* (village, Vobkent district), *Kichik Qumrabot* (village, Vobkent district), *Changaron* (village, Vobkent district), *Regdamin* (village, Vobkent district), *Shurobodcha* (village, Jondor district), *Boz er* (village, Jondor district), *Ortachul* (village, Kogon district), *Shurkul* (village, Karakul district), *Shurrabot* (village, Karakul district), *Qizilrabot* (village, Karakul district), *Kumkishlak* (village, Karakul district), *Tomkishlak* (village, Karakul district), *Regeydar* (village, Karakul district), *Kumkashon* (village, Alat district), *Kumkishlak* (toponyms such as village, Alat district), *Shurkashan* (village, Alat district), *Dehdaroz* (village, Peshku district), *Chukurak* (village, Peshku district), *Kumkurgan* (village, Peshku district) are among such names [1, 3].

There are many names of peoples, tribes and clans and toponyms associated with the occupation of the population of Bukhara region toponyms. Such names are *Bahrin* (village, Romitan district), *Qatagan* (village, Romitan district), *Minglar* (village, Romitan district), *Urgenji* (village, Romitan district), *Oba* (village, Romitan district), *Dorman* (village, Romitan district), *Arabkhona* (village, Romitan district), *Bozakhor* (village, Romitan district), *Arabo* (village, Romitan district), *Yukori Chandir* (village, Romitan district), *Kuyi Chandir* (village, Romitan district), *Urgench* (village, Romitan district), *Halach* (village, Romitan district), *Sufis* (village, Romitan district), *Uzbekon* (village, Romitan district), *Gojakhor* (village, Romitan district), *Khojas* (village, Romitan district), *Kuyi Yobukhur* (village, Shafir mining district), *Kuyi Chakar* (village, Shafirkan district), *Afshona* (village, Peshku district), *Alot* (village, Peshku district), *Dorman* (village, Peshku district), *Saray* (village, Peshku district), *Urgench* (village, Peshku district), *Mogilon* (village, Peshku district), *Uzbek* (village, Peshku district), *Qiyoton* (village, Romitan district), *Kuyi Urgenji* (village, Romitan district), *Saray* (village, Romitan district), *Uba-Saray* (village, Romitan district), *Arabon* (village, Romitan district), *Kuyi Arabs* (village, Romitan district), *Ogar* (village, Romitan district), *Qurama* (village, Shafirkan district), *Mingon* (village, Shafirkan district), *Dormon Arabs* (village, Shafirkan district), *Robas* (village, Shafirkan district), *Yukori Yobushor* (village, Shafirkan district), *Arabic* (village, Shafirkan district),

Mangits (village, Peshku district), *Saraycha* (village, Peshku district), *Uzbekrabot* (village, Peshku district), *Sheraks* (village, Alat district), *Kipchakkarovul* (village, Alat district), *Gulakorovul* (village, Alat district), *Zargarqayroq* (village, Alat district), *Yukori Kokkoz* (village, Alat district), *Kuyi Kokkoz* (village, Alat district), *Pichokchi* (village, Alat district), *Tuzolli* (village, Alat district), *Hidreyli* (village, Alat district), *Arabkhona* (village, Alat district), *Sherqishloq* (village, Alat district), *Bahrinbayot* (village, Alat district), *Chigatay* (village, Alat district), *Qorliq* (village, Alat district), *Bayramhoji* (village, Alat district), *Kungrad* (village, Alat district), *Sayyod* (village, Karakul district), *Kulonchi* (village, Karakul district), *Ariqboyi Kulonchi* (village, Karakul district), *Kazan* (village, Karakul district), *Arababdal* (village, Karakul district), *Katta Durman* (village, Karakul district), *Otiq Durman* (village, Karakul district), *Chandirabad* (village, Karakul district), *Obod Chigatay* (village, Karakul district), *Eski Urgenji* (village, Karakul district), *Eski Arabkhona* (village, Karakul district), *Obod Mirishkor* (village, Karakul district), *Sart* (village, Karakul district), *Uzbekabad* (village, Kagan district) [3].

3. Results

The above classification work is also relative, and there is still no generally accepted and unified classification system. This requires researchers to pay special attention to this issue in their research work.

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Table 1. Oyconyms formed depending on the geographical location of the place in Bukhara region

Oyconyms with “Yukori” component	Oyconyms with “Kuyi” component	Oyconyms with “Bolo” component	Oyconyms with “Poyon” component
Yukari Kahramon	Kuyi Kahramon	Rohatibolo	Rohatipoyon
Yukari Janapar	Kuyi Janapar	Bolo Arabkhona	Poyon Arabkhona
Yukari Jingon	Kuyi Jingon	Jogarebolo	Jogarepoyon
Yukari Luqman	Kuyi Luqman	Rabotibolo	Rabotipoyon
Yukari Kulonchi	Kuyi Kulonchi	Kolibolo	Ponob
Yukori Arabkhona	Kuyi Arabkhona	-	Siyozpoyon
Yukori Ogar	Kuyi Ogar	-	Yurinpoyon
Yukori Yangiabad	Kuyi Yangiabad	-	-
Yukori Naiman	Kuyi Naiman	-	-
Yukori Asbob	Kuyi Asbob	Oyconyms with “Miyon” component	
Yukori Khalajion	Kuyi Khalajion	Miyona Arabkhona	
Yukori Denau	Kuyi Denau	Miyona	
Yukori Khojas	Kuyi Khojas	Miyonsaroy	
Yukori Chorrabot	Kuyi Chorrabot	Miyonob	
Yukori Poyjoy	Kuyi Poyjoy	Miyonijoy	
Yukori Kahramon	Kuyi Kahramon	-	
Yukori Kate	Kuyi Kate	-	

The table was compiled by the authors

4. Discussions

The analysis of place names compiled by the authors of the table shows that there were people who once migrated to the region from other regions. For example, there are about 10 villages named after the word “Urgench” (Urgench, Urgench, Urganj mahalla, Urganji Eli, etc.) [3]. There are also a few villages called Karshi.

The desert character of the region is also reflected in the names of the villages where *qum*, *joy* and *ob* additives were used. For example, Kumkashan,

Regzor, Qumrabat, Qumbosdi, Regdomin and others with the words “qum”, “reg” are among them (about 20 in total) [5].

Due to the relative abundance of saline soils and saline lands in Bukhara, village names such as Shurkashan, Shurabod, Shurrabot are also found. There are also toponyms in the region with the suffixes “hur”, “lar”: Kallakhor, Shalgamkhoron, Dukchilar, Laylaklar, Mirzolar, Khansolar, Makhsumlar, Minglar, Mangitlar, etc.

It should be noted that in Bukhara region, where the relief is not complicated, hydrographic stations are not developed, the names of geographical places with the use of many words “yukori”, “kuyi”, “bolo”, “poyon” “miyon”, are also specific “endemic” toponyms. [1, 3]. There are many toponyms named in this way - more than about 100. Examples are: Yukori Alat, Yukori Kokkoz, Kuyi Kokkoz, Rabotipoyon, Rabotibolo, Yukori Kobdin, Kuyi Kobdin, Yukori Kipchak, Yukori Denov, Kuyi Denov, Yukori Mirzayon, Koshkipoyon, Koshkibolo and others.

In addition to the above, there are “original” (strange) village names in the region. For example, Mohitobon, Shishmaha, Qahat, Kharkhor, Kekirdak, Buyrak, Olimlar, Kuyovkhoja, Indamas, Boylar, Murdashoylar and others. Such strange toponyms are especially common in Gijduvan district. Currently, the etymology of such place names is being determined by the regional and district toponymy commissions, and those that are needed are being renamed.

Typical for Bukhara region, the names of oykonim are villages with the words “ravot”, “rabot”. The word “rabot” is explained in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” (1981) as follows: 2. Fortified address on trade routes, caravanserai. 3. Accommodation on the outskirts of the city [10]. According to academician V.V. Bartold, in Turkestan, as in other countries of the Muslim world near the border, religious warfare is the practice of building ribats (correct pronunciation) or rabats in addition to walls and trenches (this should not be confused with the word rabod in Turkestan). Bartold; the academic continues to write that the word rabot means “place where a horse is tied”; the rabot was sacred, that is, it was built for the Ghazis who fought for religious war. The Gazans lived face to face with the enemy in Rabat and repulsed their tricks and attacks. Ribots (rabots) served as barracks for cavalry detachments. There was also the term *rabod or rabaz* in Central Asia. According to the historian A.A. Semyonov, the cities and mahallas adjacent to the city were called *rabaz* [7]. Thus, in the beginning, *rabaz* meant not the inner city, but the wall around the city and the villages adjacent to the city. Later these two terms were merged and the *caravanserai* was also called *rabot* or *rabod*. The reason for this, writes V.V. Bartold, was that the rabbis built by the invaders were very similar to the palaces and temples that had previously existed here. That is why such ready-made buildings are adapted to *rabots*. On top of that, building a rabot is also considered a good deed, like building a mosque. The convergence of these words can be seen from the fact that in the archives of the sheikhs (masters) of Joybor who lived near Bukhara

(XV-XVI centuries) these terms were almost indistinguishable from each other: *rabaz* - barn, courtyard, *rabot* - castle, black. A.R. Muhammadjanov considers the word *rabot-ravat* as Sughd: *ro* (h) - road, *bat* (bata, vata) - address, *mazgil* and many stations built along the Great Silk Road are called by this term [7]. In addition, Yaghnob scholar A.L. Khromov says that there is a word *ravad* (*ravod*) meaning “place used as pasture” and connects it with the words of ancient Iranian *ravati*, *yagnobcha rowut*, Khorezm *rwyn* (“land”, “place”) [8]. True, such villages exist in other parts of the country, including the Fergana Valley and the neighboring Navoi region. However, they are probably the largest in Bukhara (according to estimates, the number of villages with such names is about 100; including Oqrabat, Rabot, Qoshrabat, Chandirrabot, Khojarabat, Qumrabat, Khayrabot, etc.).

A number of natural geographical terms were involved in the formation of regional oyconyms. Of these, terms such as *tepa*, *qir*, *joy* (*jo*, *ji*, *je*), *tal*, *qum*, *reg*, *kom*, *rud* (*rod*, *rut*) are especially important. At the same time, the term “water” is actively involved in the formation of some types of oyconyms and other toponyms in the region. This term can be called “endemic” for Bukhara region. In the Karakul oasis of Bukhara region, especially the names of settlements formed on the basis of this term are numerous. Examples of such oyconyms are Okhursuvlot, Jilgindisuvlot (Yulginlisuvlot), Shursuvlot, Oykhonslot, Suvlisuvlot, Digisuvlot, Qumsuvlot and Jarsuvlot. One of the branches of the Zarafshan River in the region is called Mohondarya, and this old river was previously poured into the Amudarya, 150 km west of Karakol. The delta-cliffs that form at the confluence of the Mohondarya and the Amudarya are called *suvlot* in the local language. This term was later introduced into scientific circulation in the works of academician A. Muhammadjanov [3]. Wetlands reach a width of 75-125 meters and a depth of 15-20 meters. They form distinctive landforms in the Kemirakkum Desert in the southern part of the Kyzylkum. Some of these waters are natural (for example, *Jilgindisuvlot* (*Yulginlisuvlot*) is mostly occupied by sedges, *Suvlisuvlot* - due to the occasional runoff of water from the cliff (due to the fact that it is relatively deeper and deeper), *Qumsuvlot* - this Because the rocks that make up the small delta are mostly sandy, *Jarsuvlot* is due to the fact that the cliffs in the old delta are deeper than others and the slopes are steeper), some of which are based on different anthroponyms (e.g. Oykhonslot) or ethnonyms.

If we look at the distribution areas of oykonims in Bukhara region, the distribution area of ethnonyms (or ethnooykonims) mainly corresponds to

the borders with the desert areas of Bukhara and Karakul oases and almost does not extend beyond it. The main reason for this is the assimilation of the nature of the oases and the gradual settlement of the various tribes (ethnos, peoples or tribes) that participated (or were involved in it). A detailed study of them will help to find solutions to such problems.

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The formation of the Bukhara region is diverse, depending on the natural conditions of the region (geographical location of settlements, rocks and their characteristics, waters and their characteristics, vegetation and landscape features) and the occupation of the population, ethnic origin, level and stages of assimilation of the region are important. Therefore, it is advisable to use the results of large-scale toponymic research conducted in small areas in the naming and renaming of toponyms of our country, not to change them without in-depth scientific study of the content of names (especially microtoponyms). This requires researchers in toponymy to be vigilant and comprehensive in their scientific interpretation, as well as large-scale research in small areas.

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