

ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

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Annotation

The article deals with the interpretation of widespread geographical terms in the Ferghana Valley. In the case of these local terms, it is clear that they are diverse and participate in the formation of toponyms.

Keywords: geographical terms, adir, toponomics, steppe.

Introduction

The Ferghana Valley, with its diverse landscapes and diverse ethnic and linguistic composition, is also rich in geographical terms and names. On the example of some local terms common on the territory of the Ferghana Valley, it is clear that they are diverse and participate in the formation of toponyms. In this regard, the study of the book of the famous scientist Mahmud Kashgari "Devon Lugatit Turk" is of great importance for geographical science. In the work "Devon Lugatit Turk" you can find various folk terms related to geography. Some of them are now preserved in some toponyms. Ort (mountain peak, pass), ozuk (water slipping out of the ground and turning into a puddle, groundwater), salt (straight, flat ground), yor (depth, jug), summer (space, openness), surface (small hill), formed on the basis of the terms kaiyr (soft soil, sand) Muzort, Aykort, Ogochort, Akort, Koraort, Kyzylort, Kayinort (in Kyrgyzstan), Karaozak, Kokozak, Tikozaq, Kichikozak, Esimuzak (in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan), Tuzak Khorezm), Tuzbel (Samarkand region), Tuzoshuv (Kyrgyzstan), Yortepa, Yorkurgan, Yortagi, Yorkocha, Yorboshi, Kuyganer, Akyor,

Yorkishlak (Namangan and Andijan regions), Akyozi, Sariyazi (Fergana region), Karastair, Karasirt,), 17 Among them are the toponyms Orkakayyr, Tumankair, Kiblakair (in the Khorezm region). The work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma" also plays an important role in the formation and development of toponymy. "Boburnom" contains the names of places in the Ferghana Valley in the 15th-16th centuries, their pronunciation and spelling at that time. For example, Marginon - Margilan, Uzgend - Uzgen, Kubo - Kuva, Hokan - Kokand, Rushdon - Rishtan, Sayhun - Khojent River or Sir River - Syr Darya and so on. Many geographical terms mentioned in the play are of great importance in determining the origin of toponyms and in the development of Uzbek national terminology. For example: busy - dam or "station", Algeria - island, forest - forest, sleeve - river network, narrow - narrow, narrow dry or dry sleeve - ravine, shattered mountain - stop mountain, tagob - stream, tugay - corner of the river, Ushok mountains - low mountains, meadows - pastures, obgiri - swamps, villages - cities, hills - hills, reserves - reserves, uchma - steep slopes, summer - spring, summer - fields, waterfalls - waterfalls and others. It is often observed that not only the economic, social and historical specificity of a place, but also the terms describing its natural and geographical conditions are transformed into toponymy. For example, the hills are transverse and longitudinal streams crossed by valleys, hilly hills, consisting mainly of Neogene and Quaternary sedimentary rocks, desert and semi-desert hills at the foot of the Ferghana Valley with an absolute height of 600 m to 1400 m. Hills are developed in the southern and northern parts of the Ferghana Valley. The hills are two-row, and in some places three-row, and the valleys of the rivers crossing them divide these hills into clusters of several hills, and wide and elongated depressions far from the hills and between the hills separate them from the foothills. and from each other. Most of the hills on the territory of Western Fergana are composed of layered rocks (conglomerates, marls, reeds, rocks, limestones) formed in the Cretaceous and Cenozoic periods. According to the absolute height, the hills can be divided into the following types: Low hill - absolute height 600-800 m. Medium hill - absolute height 800-1000 m. High hill - absolute height 1000-1200 m. Below is a brief definition of some terms: Dagana - streams, more temporary streams formed by washing out of soft rocks on the slopes. Steppe - uncultivated, waterless, rocky land, field. This word served as the basis for the naming of some of the settlements formed in such places. The word steppe can be formed from the word steppe, rocky. Distribution - 1) from rivers, streams or temporary streams accumulating in places where they cross mountains and hills, to plains (spreading); 2) wide and flat course of rivers, streams, canals and streams. The term is actually specific to the Turkic languages and means wide. According to N. Akhunov (1989), distribution is actually a geographical term derived from the verb spread. The wide, flat course of a river, stream, or creek is called a spread. Yor - sheer rock, deep jug, rugged land, steep bank, steep slope. According to the Turkic Devon lugatit of Mahmud Kashgari, it means "jar-

jar", "carved land". There are many names associated with the word friend. For example, Yormozor, Yordon, Yorkishlok, Kuysaner, Yorkoton, Yortepa, Yorboshi and others. Slope - an inclined surface with a slope of more than 20. Jar was originally a geographical term denoting the slopes of the foothills, soft plains of the earth.

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