



LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF SOME TOPONYMS IN "BOBURNOMA"

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Abstract: The article analyzes the lexical and semantic analysis of toponyms used in the Boburnoma - place names, in particular oronyms, hydronyms, names of gardens, ravines, rabots, the reasons for their naming.

Keywords: toponym, hydronym, oronym, garden, gorge, river, rabot, semantic feature, lexical feature.

Introduction

A shining example of the literature of the Turkic peoples is, without a doubt, the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma". This work is the most perfect source for the history, literature, linguistics and many other fields of all Turkic peoples. For this reason, this work has an encyclopedic character.

The main part

Today he has written many scientific works, dissertations, articles and theses. To them: "Boburnoma" in the world literary process: Comparative-typological analysis. Otajonov N. - 1994; Historical-literary and methodological analysis of "Boburnoma" (based on a comparative analysis of the prose of Navoi, Bobur, Khandamir and Wasifi). Qudratullayev H. S. - 1998; Semantic features of numerators in "Boburnoma". N. E. Jiyanov - 2000; A study of Hindi words in the Boburnoma. Ibrohimov A. P. - 2001; Problems of Restoration of the Author's Style and Art in the English Translations of the Boburnoma (Based on a Comparative Analysis of the Leiden-Erskin, Beverij, and Texton Translations). Sobirov M. - 2000; Comparative analysis of foreign translations of poems in "Boburnoma". Karimov P. - 2003; Problems of creating a critical text of "Boburnoma" (Uzbek, English and Japanese editions of the critical text of "Boburnoma"). Xoshimova D. M. - 2006; Comparative analysis of the art of historical prose (on the example of "Boburnoma" and "Shajarai Turk"). Abdullayev M. D. - 2008; Vocabulary research "Boburnoma". Kholmanova Z. T. - 2009; Phraseological units in the English translations of "Boburnoma" and their national and cultural features. Teshaboyev ZQ - 2017, Study of English translations of visual aids in the text "Boburnoma". Xoshimova D. M. - 2018; Boburnoma is an artistic depiction of the state of mind of a winner and a loser. Suloymonov Isroiljon Isomiddinovich - 2020; Linguistic study of isophatic compounds in Boburnoma. Amonov Mukhtorjon Umarovich - 2020.

In the above-mentioned scientific works and dissertations, "Boburnoma" is analyzed from the point of view of literature and linguistics. However, no matter how many scientific works and articles have been created, this work is still in the spotlight of the scientific community. Many scholars and researchers continue to write research papers, articles, and theses on this work. To this end, we have devoted this article to the study of lexical and semantic features of place names, ie toponymic units, mentioned in the "Boburnoma".

Toponymy, toponymy [other Greek: topos place, location name]. 1. A branch of lexicology devoted to the study of geographical names, 2. A collection of geographical names of a particular region. Toponyms are different place names: names of geographical objects [5, 486].

Toponymy [yun. topos - place + onyma - name] 1. A set of geographical names (names of settlements, rivers, lakes, etc.) of a place, area. 2. Department of Lexicology, which studies geographical names. Toponyms are place names [8, 606].

Toponymy (Greek topos - place + onyma - name). 1. Department of Lexicology, which studies place names. 2. A set of place names in a specific area [2].

Toponymy consists of the Greek topos - place and onoma (or onima) - nouns. Place names, that is, toponyms, are divided into several types. These are: hydronymy (Greek hydro - water), ie the names of rivers, lakes, seas, streams, canals, armpits, straits, waterfalls; oronymy (Greek oros - mountain, ie the relief forms of the earth's surface - the names of mountains, peaks, hills, valleys, plains; urbos - city), ie the names of villages and towns, microtoponymy (Greek micros - small), ie small objects: springs, wells, fields, meadows, trees, cliffs, roads, bridges and even The names of some trees with a well-known name are toponymic units. In addition, toponyms with different folk, tribal names are called ethnotoponyms (Greek ethnos - people). Toponyms with human names are called anthropotoponyms (Greek anthropos - man). [1] Summarizing the above definitions, we can say that the terms toponymy, toponymy are the names of all the geographical areas of the earth, from the smallest geographical area to the largest geographical objects. is engaged in the study of

Toponyms can also be found in many places in Boburnoma. The play provides valuable information about toponyms such as country names, city names, village and town names, castle and fortress names, reserve and pasture names, gate names, bridge names, oronyms, hydronyms. Each of the toponyms in the work has its own lexical and semantic features. For example, in "Boburnoma" the name of the steppe is called "Hodarvesh". "There is a steppe between Khojand and Kandibodom, and it is the season for Khodarvesh. There is always a hand in this steppe. Marginongakim, the east is always here. My master is from the west, he always comes from here: he has dark hands. It is said that a number of dervishes met in this valley and died without finding each other. . If we pay attention to the lexical structure of the place name given in the play, Ho undov means call, appeal, Darvesh [Persian - poor, gado]. A man who has given up the world, who is devoted to obedience; Sufi [6; 9]. The above place name is a combination of the word "ho" and the Persian word "dervish". There are many such place names in the play. Wherever the Boburnoma is full of toponymic units from beginning to end, we come across one or another toponymic unit. The lexical structure of these units is also different, for example: Persian + Persian, Persian + Arabic, Arabic + Arabic, Persian + Turkish, place names can be seen in many places.

To this end, we have conditionally divided the place names in the work into four groups:

1. Lexical-semantic features of place names formed by the combination of Persian + Persian lexemes. To them: "Candibodom" (f + f) - the city of almonds. Name of one of the districts of the Fergana Valley [3]. Cannabis almonds are good. Almonds go to Hormuz and India [4, 7]. The word kanibodom is a combination of the Persian lexemes Kani and almond almonds. The word "kani" corresponds to the Uzbek lexeme "city". There is no Uzbek equivalent of the lexeme "Bodom". Almond [forsa - bodom]. It is a tree belonging to the rose family and is used as a rootstock [6]. The word "Kanibodom" means "City of Almond". From the above, it is clear that the name given to the city came from the connection between the sign and the object. The lexical structure of this toponym is formed in the form of horse + horse.
2. "Dilkusho Garden" (f + f) - an entertaining garden. In the east of Samarkand there are two gardens. Bogi Dilkusho consists of the Persian lexemes Bog and Dilkusho. Garden [Persian - orchard, meadow, orchard]. Land occupied by fruit trees, vines and flowers; mevazor [6]. The garden lexeme is an active word in Uzbek, and there is no alternative to this lexeme in Uzbek. The word is derived from Uzbek and Persian. The garden lexeme is still actively used in the Uzbek language.

The words garden, meadow, and orchard are synonymous with the word garden. The lexemes Boston, Chamanzar, and Mevazor are also lexemes borrowed from Persian into Uzbek. But today these words are among the lexemes that are not actively used in our language. The name belongs to the word family. The word *dilkusho* [Persian - entertaining]. The one who opens the heart, the one who pleases the soul; *orombaxsh* [6]. The lexeme *Dilkusho* is a combination of the Persian words *Dil* and *Kusho*. Language [Persian - heart, soul, mind]. The inner spiritual world of a person, the inner feeling is the center, the symbol, the heart, the soul [6, 613]. *Kushod* [Persian - open, opened, emptied] [7, 443]. The language lexeme is actively used in Uzbek as a synonym for words such as heart in Uzbek and heart in Arabic. The *Kushod* lexeme is available in Uzbek as an open verb in Uzbek and as an alternative to the open lexeme belonging to the adjective group based on this lexeme. Thus, the toponym *Dilkusho Garden* is a combination of the garden lexeme and *dilkusho* (entertainer), which means entertaining, pleasing garden.

3. *Darai Zindon* (f + f) is the name of one of the mountains in India. The mountains on the west side are *Darai Zindon* and *Darai Sof* and *Garzavon* and *Ghargistan*, a mountain of algae [4, 128]. *Darai Zindon* consists of the Persian lexemes *Dara* and *Zindon*. *Dara* [Persian - mountain road; cliff]. A long, relatively narrow, deep place between two mountains; cliff [6, 557]. There is no alternative to the word *Dara* in Uzbek. That is why the word is derived from Persian in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. *Prison* [forcha - prison, jail, prison]. A dungeon and a dark dungeon built during the reign of the emirs and khans. The word "dungeon" is one of the words that are not actively used in the lexical layer of the Uzbek language today. This word is an archaic word. The word "prison" is now used instead. The word *prison* is more common in artistic style and in historical information. The toponym *Darai Zindon* consists of lexemes in the form of horse + horse.
4. In the lexical-semantic analysis of toponyms consisting of a combination of Persian + Arabic lexemes, there are additional lexical units with the participation of the word "rabot" -hotel. If we analyze the origin of this word, *rabata* means to connect in Arabic. In ancient times, robots were built on caravan routes and served as a means of connecting caravan routes. *Raboti Sughd* (a-f) - *Sughd* guest house (p. 64), *Raboti Zavraq* (a-f-a) -*Zavraq* guest house. "When Sultan Ahmad Tanbal Shabihun came to *Rabati Zavraq*, a collector from *Andijan*, hundreds of people knew him."

"*Raboti Khoja*" (a-f-a) - *Khoja's* guest house. "Some went to the village council to *Rabati Khoja*, some to *Kabul*, some to *Sheroz*" (p. 43).

The *Rub'i Maskun* (a-f-a) is the habitable part of the earth, a quarter of the earth inhabited by man, the world. "There are fewer *Samarkand-like* cities in the ruby mask" (p. 43)

Conclusion

In short, the fact that so many toponyms are mentioned in the play, the author's interpretation of their meanings, on the one hand, shows that the author is fluent in Persian-Tajik, on the other hand, the Uzbek and Tajik peoples have always lived in the same area. proves once again that he was in literary contact.

In the article, we have tried to reveal the semantic and grammatical features of some lexemes that refer only to the place name in the *Boburnoma*. There are many other toponyms in the play: oronyms, hydronyms.

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