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OYKONIMS (THE NAMES OF PLACES) AND SOME NOTIONS ABOUT THEIR LEARNING (IN THE EXAMPLE OF BUKHARA TOWN)

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with oykonims (the names of places) and their characteristic features, some notions about learning of oykonims of Bukhara region. They are situated in a faraway places of the region and is widely spread around of Bukharacity. Nowadays these places are on the border of Bukhara town. Bukhara town was founded on the 26 th of September in 1926. In conclusion, it is important to mention that the names of these places became more perfect due to the intelligence and the experience of our ancestors.

KEYWORDS: *N.Khanikov, S. Korayev, M.Mirakmalov, Kh.Toshov, Bukhara Town, Losha, Safedmuy, Toshmachit, Khujarabot, Tuksaboy, Bogdasht, Foshun, Begijugi, Oqrabot, Khujamushkin, Jonbobo, Guloyon, Malikon, Leylak, Choydori, Urtarabot, Patput, Shekhlar, Toytepa, Asaka, Chandir-Chuqurrabot, Khomkheuron, Khushun, Novmetan, Alotkhona, Khumin, Udurgi.*

INTRODUCTION

Bukhara region is famous with its ancient settlements of people. They are situated in a faraway places of the region and is widely spread around of Bukharacity. Nowadays these places are on the border of Bukhara town. Bukhara town was founded on the 26 th of September in 1926. The territory of it is 1.32. thousand square kilometers. The population is 170 thousand people, they live in 40 villages and in mahallas. There are more than 250 big and small villages there. The centre of the town is Gala Osiyo city. Former Losha village is also included there.

Nowadays former Losha village consists of 4 villages and mahallas. Mahallas like Gulshanobod, Dilobod, Zafarobod, Bog'dasht consist of the villages like Losha, Safedmuy, Toshmachit, Khujarabot, Tuksaboy, Bog'dasht, Foshun, Begujugi, Oqrabot, Khujamushkin, Jonbobo, Gulobyon, Malikon, Leylak, Choydori, Urtarabot, Patput, Shekhlar, Toytepa, Asaka, Chandir-Chuqurrabot, Khomkhuron, Khushun, Novmetan, Alotkhona, Khumin, UdurgiLosha, Diosiyo, Urtarabot, Patput, Shekhlar, Toytepa, Asaka and Chandir-Chuqurrabot.[3, 9-10 p.].

To the number of villages the factors such as bordering with Bukhara City increasing of population in the city, better conditions of infrastructure of buildings have a great effect on it. As a result of it during the years in places of villages there appeared block of flats. According to some facts, during 30 years modern city landscape took the places of 12 village settlements.[4, 5 p.].

At present time, it is very actual to prepare some articles about learning their names, preserving them and learning their history. "The features of the nature of the place, the most important historical, social and political events which occurred in the life of the society during centuries, the names of professions of the people, the name of the person who founded the place for the first time or the name of the tribes who lived there—are reflected on the theetnonyms-the names of city-villages" – was written by a famous scientist S. Korayev[5, 50-57 p].

Oykonims are considered as the most valuable monuments among the toponyms by their historical and linguistic features [1]

Oykonym means the name of the city, village, ovul and town. There is a proverb that " The name doesn't disappear even if the lake dries"

Losha, Safedmuy, Toshmachit, Khujarabot, Tuksaboy, Bog'dasht, Foshun, Begijugi, Oqrabot, Khujamushkin, Jonbobo, Gulobyon, Malikon, Leylak, Chardori, Urtarabot, Patput, Shekhlar, Chaqmoq, Toytepa, Asaka, Chandir-Chuqurrabot, Khomkhuron, Khushun, Novmetan, Alotkhona, Khumin, Udurgi, Diosiyo, Urtarabot, Patput, Shekhlar, Toytepa, Asaka, Chandir-Chuqurrabot.

- Orooykonims: appeared near the ancient river: Chuqurrabot, Urtarabot.
- Hydronyms: Chordori (the name of (water container) the well.
- Antroponyms: Jonbobo, Safedmuy, Chaqmoq (pirs and saints)
- Etnonyms: Shekhlar, Chandir, Begijugi, Alotkhona, Khujamushkin, Khujarabot.
- Toponyms connected with people's professions: Diosiyo, Patput.

In conclusion, it is important to mention that the names of these places became more perfect due to the intelligence and the experience of our ancestors. To learn them from scientific-practical view-point and explain them to the youth is the most actual task of present day.

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