



LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE MICROTOponymy OF THE PESHKU DISTRICT

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Annontation: This article presents a linguistic analysis of the microtoponymy of the Peshko' District. The study examines the structural and semantic features of microtoponyms, their etymological foundations, and their interaction with local dialectal elements, as well as their connection to the natural-geographical and historical-cultural factors of the region. The research identifies lexical layers of Turkic, Persian-Tajik, and Arabic origin, analyzes dialectal phonetic variations, and highlights traditional naming practices. The findings contribute to a comprehensive linguistic description of the toponymic system of the Peshko' District.

Keywords: microtoponymy, Peshko' District, linguistic analysis, etymology, semantics, toponymy, dialectology

INTRODUCTION

The field of toponymy in linguistics sheds light on the historical and cultural heritage of the people by studying the origin, structure and semantic content of geographical names. The smallest, but richest in content, layer of this system is microtoponyms. Microtoponyms are valued as an important linguistic unit that reflects the real geographical environment of the territory, historical processes, ethnic composition and linguistic culture of the local population. They embody traces of ancient language, dialectal features, unique phonetic and semantic changes, and serve as a reliable source in studying the linguistic history of the region.

The microtoponymy of the Peshku district demonstrates a multi-layered structure associated with the Turkic, Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages. As a result of the contrast of the relief of the district with sandy plains, hills, ancient springs and springs, most of the microtoponyms arose on the basis of the names of natural geographical objects. Also, the phonetic features of the local dialect - alternation of sounds, syllable contractions, differences in pronunciation - are preserved in a stable form in microtoponyms, further diversifying their linguistic nature.

The main goal of this study is to determine the linguistic composition of



microtoponyms of the Peshko district, their etymological foundations, semantic structure, and the scientific interpretation of historical and dialectal factors that influenced the naming process. The results of the linguistic analysis of microtoponyms are expected to reveal important scientific information about the historical and geographical development of the region, its ethnic layers, and ancient traces in the language system.

The origin of the term Peshku' is interpreted differently by local toponomists. According to them, the current form "Peshko'" actually arose from the phonetic transformation of the ancient expression "Peshi ko'y", meaning "a settlement on the main road", "a village located on the main road". This name was initially applied to an ancient village that existed in this area, and later became established as the name of the entire district[1.169].

Peshku', one of the relatively young districts of the Bukhara region, is distinguished by the antiquity and richness of its historical layer. The territory of the district has been inhabited since ancient times and has preserved its historical, cultural and spiritual heritage to this day. In particular, the old villages located here play an important role in the historical development of the oasis.

The village of Afshona in Peshku deserves special recognition as the birthplace of the great physician and philosopher Abu Ali ibn Sino, who made a great contribution to world science. The village of Zandana was famous not only in the Bukhara emirate in the Middle Ages, but also beyond, for its high-quality, unique "zandanachi" fabrics. Other villages, such as Khoja Peshku, are also distinguished by their historical monuments, ancient architectural examples, and ethnographic uniqueness. Historical sources indicate that from the early Middle Ages to the 1930s of the 20th century, this area was known as "Zandona" or "Khutfar". The change in these names is associated with the political and social processes of the administrative-territorial structure of the district in different periods [1.172]. However, the name Peshko has become stronger over time and retains its historical significance to this day.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The study of the microtoponymy of the Peshko district requires a comprehensive approach. The research analyzes the origin, composition and semantic layers of toponyms, taking into account the historical, geographical and linguistic characteristics of the territory.

H. Turayev's work "Toponymy of Bukhara" extensively covers the names of ancient villages of Peshko and its surroundings. According to the author, the name Peshko was initially used in the form "Peshi koy", which means "a village on a major road". This interpretation indicates the direct connection of the territory with ancient transport routes



and settlements.

Urayev's work "Toponymy" extensively covers the linguistic analysis of toponyms, their semantic structure and phonetic transformation processes. The name Peshko gradually phonetically changed from the form "Peshi koy" to the form "Peshko", which is a typical example of phonetic transformation in the toponyms of this region [5.15].

The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" by N. Mahkamov, N. Mahmudov, B. Odilov and A. Madvaliyev serves as an important source for identifying regional lexicon and ancient Turkic-Persian layers. According to the dictionary, the name Peshku consists of the components "pesh" and "kuy", which confirms the inextricable connection of the territory with its geopolitical location and transport routes.

Also, the studies cited by Kilichev in the study of Bukhara toponymy shed light on the function of transport routes, labor activity and territorial differentiation of territorial names. The sources shown in the figure provide information about other villages around Peshku - for example, Kopank, Sardushokh, Chorobod, Kochkallo, Kochkarasul, Valfajr, Zandane and Arabguzar. These villages give a scientific idea of the socio-cultural structure of the region, the place of residence and historical development of local population groups. When analyzing the above sources, it is clear that several layers - historical, phonetic, semantic and cultural - were combined in the formation of Peshku microtoponymy. The ancient villages of the region, historical names and phonetic changes together allow for a scientific study of the toponymy of the district. At the same time, the initial form and phonetic transformation of the name Peshku indicate its inextricable connection with the culture of the local population, geographical location and historical routes.

METHODOLOGY

The linguistic features of the microtoponymy of the Peshko district were studied using literature analysis, geographical and map-based location studies, identification of morphological and semantic features through linguistic analysis, field research and interviews with local residents, as well as methods of classification and comparative analysis of microtoponyms.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The microtoponymy of the Peshko district reflects the historical, cultural and linguistic features of the territory. The results of the study showed that toponyms are divided into several categories: names derived from personal names, names of natural objects, names of neighborhoods and villages, as well as ethnotoponyms. For example, the name Boqimirishkor refers to the name of the forest and the chief of hunters Boqi, while Tanirud represents a natural object through rivers and streams. At the same time, Bobohoji is derived from the name of a person and reflects local cultural memory.



The phonetic and semantic features of toponyms also provide interesting information. The name Khorkash indicates the connection of the place with the yantoqzor, while Yangihovli represents a place consisting of new courtyards. The names of the neighborhoods are also formed in a unique way: the ethnotoponym Karakalpak refers to ethnic and historical processes in the area, while Kholbor is associated with natural objects and fruits. These microtoponyms clearly demonstrate the connection of the population of the area with their lifestyle, sphere of activity, and natural environment. The study also showed the historical development of microtoponyms. While the villages of Karakalpak were historically formed from the 9th–10th centuries, local names still retained their significance in the 15th–16th centuries. The results show that the microtoponymy of the Peshku district is linguistically rich and systematic, embodying the geographical, cultural, and historical features of the area. Toponyms, that is, place names, in the territory of Peshku district are an important source reflecting the historical, cultural and linguistic characteristics of the territory. Research shows that most of these toponyms were formed on the basis of historical documents, folk memory and phonetic changes.

Kopanak - included in the 1926 "List of places where people live". Although the meaning of the toponym is unclear, the word form attracts attention with its closeness to the term "kopanak". This name has caused various opinions, and some researchers have put forward the idea that it is associated with seed production or agriculture.

Sardushokh - the original meaning of this toponym is "sari dushokh", that is, "two-horned head". It accurately describes the natural shape of the geographical object and corresponds to the landscape features of the area. The toponym also reflects the linguistic specificity of the area in phonetic terms: changes in pronunciation and the morphological structure of the word reveal the features of the local dialect. The toponym Sardushokh is also an important source in studying the ethnolinguistic history of the area, as it shows the naming traditions and classification system given to natural objects by the local population.

Chorobod - the meaning of this microtoponym is "prosperous on all sides", which reflects the characteristics of the population and rural development of the area. The toponym comes from the term "chorrabot" and is found in different regions of the region. As a result of phonetic changes, pronunciation variants and morphological simplifications, the form Chorobod was formed. At the same time, the toponym is associated with the social and cultural life of the local population, and also provides information about the way of life of the population in rural areas, the distribution of land areas, and regional customs.

Kochkallo - this toponym was formed as a result of the phonetic transformation of the term "koshk-i alo". Its meaning is interpreted as "tall mansion" or "tall castle", which refers to historical architectural objects in the area, in particular ancient mansions or towers. The



semantic content of the toponym reflects the architectural and landscape features of the area, and also provides information about the historical development and social structure of the area.

Phonetically, the toponym Kochkallo reflects the specific pronunciation features of the local language. Changes and abbreviations in the word structure reveal the linguistic features of the local dialect. At the same time, through the morphological and semantic analysis of the toponym, one can also obtain scientific information about the naming traditions of the region, that is, the principles of formation and historical development of names given to objects. Kochkarasul - recorded in the lists of 1926, this microtoponym is associated with the name of a person in the region. The semantic content of the toponym represents geographical formations such as "mound" or "hill". This indicates a direct connection with the natural landscape features of the region. At the same time, toponyms associated with the name of a person historically provide information about the past social and political structure of the local population, as well as the position of a particular person or family in the region. The toponym Kochkarasul is also considered an important source for studying the naming traditions and linguistic characteristics of the population of the region.

Wolfajr is a microtoponym recorded in the Bukhara archival documents, which includes the name of one of the Turkic clans in the region. This toponym reflects the ethnic composition of the region, the presence of Turkic tribes and their cultural heritage. Through the name Wolfajr, historical sources allow us to obtain information about the ethnic structure of the local population, their location in rural areas and their place in social life. Also, the morphological and phonetic structure of the toponym allows us to study local dialects, pronunciation features and linguistic evolution of Turkic languages.

In general, the toponyms Kochkarasul and Wolfajr serve as an important source for studying the historical, ethnic and cultural context of the region. They allow us to study not only the geographical location, but also the life, customs and linguistic characteristics of the local population [3.50].

CONCLUSION

The microtoponymy of the Peshko district is distinguished by its rich linguistic heritage and geographical features. The results of the study showed that the microtoponyms of the region are mainly closely related to local language traditions, historical events and natural landscapes. The collected materials revealed the origin, morphological structure and semantic specificity of words.

The names of the regions are often associated with natural objects (river, mountain, desert, valley) and socio-cultural phenomena, which enrich the lexical features of the



Uzbek language. At the same time, the phonetic, morphological and semantic features of microtoponyms reflect the historical and cultural identity of the population of the region.

The results of the study showed that the microtoponymy of the Peshko district is not only an interesting linguistic object, but also an important source for the historical, cultural and anthropological analysis of the region. This study provides a deeper understanding of the origin of place names and their place in our language, and lays the foundation for the future creation of a complete toponymic atlas and continued linguistic research.

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