

About Toponyms and Hydronyms in "Devonu Lug'atit Turk"

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ABSTRACT

The Devon contains not only linguistic and linguistic terms and definitions, but also a world map and various place names and terms related to these place names. In this article, we have tried to identify and comment on toponyms and hydronyms.

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Devonu lug'atit turk is an encyclopedia of Turkic languages by Mahmud Qashqari. The play contains valuable information about the Turkic tribes and clans living in Central Asia and Western China in the second half of the twentieth century, their social status, language history, geography, metrology and astronomy of the region. Devonu lug'atit turk manuscript Found in 1914 in Diyarbakir, Turkey, the 319-page manuscript is preserved in present-day Istanbul. This copy was copied almost 12 years after the work was written, in 1266, by Muhammad ibn Abu Bakr ibn Fatiha-Savi aldamashki, from a copy written by Mahmud Kashgari himself. Devonu lug'atit turk is a Turkish work written in Arabic, which uses Arabic actions (letters underlined) to pronounce more than 8,000 Turkish words. In this case, of course, the author had a hard time, because it was impossible to know the Turkish sounds with the Arabic letters and alif, wow, or signs. For long and short vowels, soft and hard sounds in the Turkish year, Mahmud Kashgari uses special characters (actions) or shows the length at the beginning of a word with two alifs or 2 different pronunciations. The letters 3 and R in the words azuqluk and eritmak have both kasra and damma, meaning that these words were pronounced in two different ways at that time: azmquluq-azuqluq, eritmak-erutmak . He explained the Turkish pronunciation, which cannot be expressed in Arabic letters, in "Devonu lug'atit turk". In the Devonu lug'atit turk, first the nouns are explained, then the verbs.

Mahmud Qashqari attached to the Devonu lug'atit turk a map of the world that he had compiled. The map contains the names of the country, the pass, the sea, the lake, the river, and so on. A number of names that are not written on the map are explained in the text of the work. The map is mainly for the current Eastern Hemisphere. The play provides detailed information about the 11th century cities, villages, seas, lakes, Turkic tribes and clans, the social status of the clans, the name of their origin, internal clans and categories, their location, customs, linguistic features. . There is also information about animals and plants, their names, astronomical data, constellations and constellations. Devonu lug'atit turk provides much detailed linguistic information, especially on tribal and tribal languages. Devonu lug'ati turk contains more than 250 proverbs and sayings, dozens of poems.

Toponymy (Latin topos-place onoma -ism) is the study of the origin, development, change, and spelling of geographical names. Toponyms, as part of the lexicon of language, like all other words, are subject to

the laws of language, but in terms of their appearance and internal features are related to the daily material and spiritual condition of society, economic life, dreams and aspirations. It is somewhat different from other group words. At the same time, toponyms will be more formed of ancient phonetic, lexical and morphological elements specific to our national language.

Hydronym (Greek hydropower "water" and onoma "name") is a type of toponym that defines the correct name and body of water. Hydronyms are the names of rivers and streams, lakes and swamps, seas and oceans.

Mahmud Qashqari wrote about the city of Fergana in the Devonu lug'atit turk: "Fergana is a country on the border with Turkestan. Batlimus is a perfect example of his geographical location. Fergana is rich in fruits and has many mountains. Its elongated mountains are rich in apples, grapes, pistachios, almonds and other fruits, as well as a variety of fragrant plants, flowers and basil.

Fortunately, there is no equal in capital. It is a very large, mysterious village. Such a prosperous country does not exist in Movarunnahr. Due to the large number of people, the abundance of crops and livestock, the villages have expanded and grown. " Indeed, if we pay attention to Fergana, we can recognize it as one of the most developed cities in Uzbekistan today. There are different opinions about the origin of Fergana. The word "Fergana" was written in the Sogdian inscriptions 13 centuries ago in the form of "Pargana", "Pragona" and in Indo-Sanskrit "small region", in Persian "mountain valley", It is said to have meant a "closed valley." Fergana is a remote city famous for its beautiful landscapes. The Chimgan resort is based in the village of Chimen, which is famous for its balance of healing mineral springs in the foothills of the Alay Mountains. The largest resort is located in Central Asia.

Speaking about Fergana in "Boburnoma", Babur mentions in his work that nine streams of water enter, but none of them leaves.

Devonu lug'atit turk also contains information about Tashkent, one of the most beautiful places in the country. "Tashkent is one of the most ancient cities of Movarun-nahr. Firdavsi wrote in his Shahnameh about the use of the Tashkent bow while describing the battle between Rustam and Ashkabal. This fact proves that Tashkent has had its own weapons since ancient times. The age of the Oqchi neighborhood confirms this. In "Shohnoma" it is given in the form of Tashkent Chach.

Mahmud Kashgari's desk mentions Tarkan and explains it as follows: Tarkan is Shosh's name. Originally, Tashkent means a stone city.

This means that Mahmud Kashgari knew the variants of Tashkent and Shosh. Many scholars have written about the etymology of the word Tashkent. In my opinion, in Arabic sources it is called Chach, in Turkish sources it is called Tarki.

When it comes to the origins of Tashkent, we need to know that it is a very ancient city. It is over 2000 years old. In written sources, the history of Tashkent dates back to ancient times. The place is called Choch according to the local pronunciation. The main city is called Choch, or Chochkent or Shoshkent. Later, the meaning of this word became Tashkent. The toponyms mentioned in the Turkish Devonian dictionary are still used today.

The high artistic value of the Devonian dictionary is due to the fact that the sources cited in it are explained in detail, in particular, the toponyms and hydronyms in the work are explained in detail. The play also takes an etymological approach to the name, which is why it is spoken and explained. The interpretation and etymology of place names in the work are still used today.

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