

## Lexical Features of Microtoponyms of Zhondor

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**Abstract:** In this article, the place names belonging to the group of popular nouns, their lexical features, as well as the information related to the microtoponyms of Jondor region are discussed.

**Keywords:** language, speech, grammar, morphological feature, syntactic feature, noun, nomenclature, proper noun, place names, toponymy, microtoponym, hydronym, oikonym, polynymy, ethnonym, urbanomy, microtoponymy.

In fact, the characteristic of each nation that defines its existence in society, as well as reflects its historical characteristics and shows the essence of language capabilities, is first of all reflected in its national language. Along with performing the function of communication between the members of the society, that is, the means of communication and interaction, the language also shows the feature of revealing the language capabilities of people in the process of speech. In the speech process, the speaker tries to use only the necessary words that are important to him, spending as little effort as possible. Naturally, it manifests the language possibilities inherent in conversational speech. Language is analyzed as a general phenomenon, and speech as a specific phenomenon. Language is an opportunity for members of society, and speech reveals the function of language opportunities as a phenomenon in speech. Linguistics makes a deep analysis of the phenomenon in the language that it turns into the object of its research. Morphology deals with forms, Syntax studies the tasks created by those forms. Grammar, in a broad sense, comparatively analyzes morphological and syntactic phenomena. There is a society in which the language shows its potential in speech. Language is general, and speech is private. Morphological units are formed through morphological forms, and syntactic units are formed through syntactic forms. The morphological unit that we want to analyze is the names of places belonging to the group of nouns. Today's society, modern civilization, any connections between peoples and countries cannot be imagined without geographical names.

Place names have deep scientific, political, practical and educational significance and are the product of various historical conditions and language development. toponymy studies geographical names, that is, the names of places, water and other objects, their meaning, origin and history, as one of the means of determining the spirituality and enlightenment of all humanity in the world. Place names are called geographical names or toponyms. Toponyms are studied by the science of toponymy. Toponymy comes from the Greek words topos - place and onoma (or onima) - name. Place names, that is, toponymy, are divided into several types. These are. hydronymy (Greek hydro - water), that is, the names of rivers, lakes, seas, streams, canals, bays, straits, waterfalls; oronymy (from Greek oros - mountain, that is, the names of landforms on the earth's surface - mountains, peaks, hills, valleys, plains; oikonymy (Greek oikos - house), polynymy (Greek polis - city) or urbanomy (Latin urbos - city), i.e. the names of villages and towns, microtoponymy (Greek micros - small), i.e. small objects: springs, wells, fields, meadows, groves, ravines, roads, bridges and even Names of certain trees with nouns. In addition, toponyms named after various peoples, clans and regions are called ethnotoponyms (from Greek ethnos - people). Toponyms with human names can be called anthropotoponyms (from Greek anthropos - man). Toponymics is part of the science of onomastics, which studies nouns, and belongs to the linguistic sciences. On the other hand, geographical names reflect the characteristics of

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the nature of a country or family as the most important element of a map. from the point of view, toponymy can be included in the sentence of geographical sciences. At the same time, place names are closely related to the history of society. How to name places is determined primarily by the needs of society at a certain stage. Doing toponymy without knowing the history of place names will not give the expected result. That is why toponymy is one of the historical sciences. So, toponymy is a science between three major fields: linguistics, geography, and history. Therefore, many facts of toponymy can be correctly explained only when the linguistic, historical and geographical material, which is diverse in character, is involved. Microtoponia is the name of small land areas, cultivated fields separated by natural or artificial borders, small objects such as a cemetery, a well, a hill. Place names reflect the history, ethnic characteristics, and cultural aspects of that region. It is known that the Uzbek people are made up of different clans and tribes. Over time, some of the names of clans and tribes have been forgotten. However, the majority of clan names-ethnonyms have been transferred to place names. In the system of geographical names of Uzbekistan, ethnonyms (names of settlements created on the basis of the names of clan, tribe, nation, nation) are considered to be among the oldest toponymic layers in the language. They are a monument of a long historical period and are valuable as an important source for studying the history and ethnic composition of a certain nation, showing the limits of their distribution. The toponymic features of the Bukhara region include the general and specific aspects of geographical objects in the cross-section of regions. We can see that Bukhara toponyms are mainly two-part, and in some places three-part. Persian-Tajik, Sugdian, and partially Arabic sentences are found in the words that make up these parts. For example, Vagozkent - Sughd varg - a two-component toponym formed from the combination of the words "place of water collection, dam, dam" and kent, i.e. "village". First of all, we found it necessary to pay attention to its etymology as a characteristic of Jondor toponymy. In the pages of the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the word "zhondor" is mentioned as a military position - soldier, warlord, guard, executioner, personal guard. On the other side of the river - in Movorounnahr, during the Karakhanids and Khorezmshahs, the Yasovulbashis, and during the Seljuks, the warriors who were engaged in guarding and executioners were called Zhondars. There are different opinions about the etymology of the toponym Jondor. Judging from the fact that jondor is a palace position, jondors lived in areas not far from Bukhara, which is considered the city center. Jondor district is also located 16-17 km from Bukhara. This shows that the Zhondar toponym was a place where military officials lived. The process of turning this name into a toponym dates back to about the 10th century.

As the lexeme "Jondor" means "alive", "living creature" in some sources, we can say that the history of its creation is an example of the toponomic type formed by the addition of the suffix "jon" - base and -dar.

A surprising feature of the Zhondor toponym is that this name reflects both the characteristic aspects of a certain historical period and some features of the geographical landscape. The names of the places that reflect the historical period reflect the past of the peoples who lived in that area. When the characteristics of the geographical landscape are analyzed, the weather, conditions and general geographical aspects of the area are explained. Geographical objects in Jondor district can be studied in the following groups:

1. Village assemblies: Samonchuk, Khumdonak, Okshikh, Romish.
2. Neighborhood citizens' meetings: Murgak, Koliyan, Zangi, Pochchoyi.
3. Settlements: Denov, Horsafed, Urganji, Abad, Chorzona.

We will analyze some of them:

Denov. Denov is the name of the community of citizens of the neighborhood and the name of the settlement, which is found in almost all places of Uzbekistan. The word "deh" at the base of this name goes back to the ancient Persian word "dah" - country, region, country, and is found in toponyms in the forms deh, de, di, deg, dek, dev, dey. De, Deh, Denav, Dehcha, Dihiosiya, Deballo, Dekmaron, Deybolo, Decha and others. So, deh means village and nav means new, that is, a new village. Compared to other villages, it means a newly built (recently, later) village. The novelty of Denav belongs to the period when it was founded, when it was named. Now it is included in the list of historical toponyms. The nearby town was named after the village because it was built in the last period. It should be said that, as in all aspects of everyday life, naming is a result of certain needs of people. Joyzar. The toponym of Zoyzar, located in the territory of the Khumdonak neighborhood, consists of two parts: joy + zar. The word joi represents the words "ariq" and "anhor", and the word zar actually means "zard", i.e. "yellow". So, Joyzar(d) means a yellow stream, a stream with muddy water. T. Nafasov also touched on the first component of this toponym - the word joi means "brook", "canal", "brook", "small river", "irrigation channel", "river". noted that. The name is not only a means of naming a geographical object, an address, but also serves to distinguish them from each other. There is a certain stability in toponymic units. The researchers who expressed their opinion on this issue report that there are few changes in toponyms, that these changes last for a long time, and even when a change occurs, the original, former name is preserved in the vernacular for a long time. Mangit. Mang'it toponym is located in the territory of the Karavul neighborhood of the district. This toponym is the name of one of the oldest, largest tribes and clans of the Uzbek people, that is, an ethnonym. On the basis of this ethnonym, Manggit toponym was created through toponymization. T. Nafasov Mangit subdivisions such as Akmangit, Karamangit, Cholmangit, Boygundamangit, Tokmangit, Onikki, Chalamangit, Temirkhoja, Esaboy, Esat, gave information about the existence of such branches as Guvalak, Kosa, Toz, Karabayir, Bakirchi, Chovkai, Kulatamgali, Mangitkozaq, Galabotir, Beshkal, Chobakchak, Uz, Uvolai. N. Begaliyev also gave the following information about Mangit: Mangit is a word related to the Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus-Manchurian languages, that is, their Altaic Bobotil of the past. The Mongolian form is "myangad", which means thousands. To sum up, while studying the explanation, lexical-semantic features, etymology of the toponym Zhondor, we can witness the emergence of various new views about this name. lick For example, this language unit is not only the name of a place, but also serves as a mirror showing the historical development of our nation.

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