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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF NEIGHBORHOOD NAMES (based on the materials of Andijan region)

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Abstract

The article deals with the names of quarters and streets from the point of view of urban toponymy. Neighborhoods and streets are the main administrative units in cities and districts of Andijan region. Based on the classification of neighborhood names into different spiritual groups, their meaning was studied. Thus, this study is intended to contribute to toponymic research in the country.

Keywords: *neighborhood, anthroponym, ethnonym, urbanonym, godonym, onomastic unit, lexico-semantic classification.*

Introduction

Place names also represent the identity of the nation. By studying place names, we can get information about the history, beliefs, lifestyle, culture, and social structures of societies. From this point of view, research related to Uzbek place names should be carefully conducted not only in Andijan region, but also in all regions.

Neighborhoods, which are the lowest administrative unit in the context of civil administration, and streets are forms that provide mutual use of infrastructure and services between residential areas. The social connection between the family and the individual is the same as the connection between the individual and the neighborhood. Neighborhoods and streets are the main administrative units in cities and districts of Andijan

region. In addition, the neighborhood is a unit where social relations are harmonized and cultural elements are restored. The main goal of this study is to check the neighborhood and street names from the point of view of the toponym of the city. Thus, this research is intended to contribute to toponymic research in the country.

The variety of names, their widespread use in our lives, and the complexity of this aspect of the language led to the emergence of a separate branch of linguistics – toponymy. The appearance of toponyms occurs based on certain reasons and laws. Turkish scientist Cemal Arif Alagoz wrote in his work “Some Thoughts on Place Names in Turkey” “Place names are also important from the point of view of being a source from which some information can be obtained about the

geographical features of a place.” Based on this, it can be said that the names of geographical objects in the area are the result of a reason or a reason. The formation of toponyms, the process of their appearance takes place in accordance with certain linguistic laws and directly with the participation of the linguistic possibilities and units of the language (dialect) of the local population.

Today, Andijan, along with other regions, is being renewed and developed not only in terms of construction, but also in many other economic, educational and cultural fields. Cultural centers, entertainment places, districts, streets, etc. are given new names. Today, there are 912 neighborhood names in Andijan.

Neighborhoods are popular names for subdivisions of a residential area divided into certain parts. Usually, such units exist in cities and villages. Despite the fact that there is some work on the names of neighborhoods, this type of toponyms has not yet been satisfactorily studied.

Materials and methods

The term *Mahalla* is an Arabic word meaning “place”. It was called by the names of mahallat (place), guzar, team, elat, elod in different regions. The origin of the word neighborhood has a long history. For example, in Narshahi’s work “Buxoro tarixi”, it was noted that there were several neighborhoods in Bukhara before 1100 years ago. In Alisher Navoi’s work “Hayrat ul-Abror”, he describes the neighborhood as “a neighborhood within a city”, and mentions that the city of Herat is made up of a hundred neighborhoods with the importance of a town.

During the time of Amir Temur, neighborhoods flourished. During this period, neighborhoods were formed based on the occupation of citizens and were named accordingly. For example, goldsmith, coppersmith, tanner, knifemaker, spoonmaker, blacksmith, saddler, shoemaker, etc. Neighborhood is a place that connects not only history, but also today and tomorrow. At the same time, the neighborhood serves as a symbol of our nationality and a socio-cultural space that transmits values and traditions from generation to generation.

A neighborhood is a small administrative area, but it is a community of people connected by a common way of life, values, traditions, and customs. However, residents of the research area understand the concept of neighborhood as an administrative structure that is a collection of specific settlements.

Part of the names of neighborhoods in Andijan region are **ethnonyms**: *Bahrin neighborhood* (Khojaabad), *Cho’ngbog’ish neighborhood* (Andijon), *Do’rmon neighborhood* (Asaka), *Elashqipchoq neighborhood* (Asaka), *Elatan neighborhood* (Izbaskan), *Marqayuz neighborhood* (Asaka), *Yuzlar neighborhood* (Shahrikhan); **from personal names and nicknames**: *Fitrat neighborhood* (Khanabad), *Forobiy neighborhood* (Andijan), *G’afur G’ulom neighborhood* (Marhamat); **from the words expressing the physical-geographic features of the place or socio-political concepts**: *Toshloq neighborhood* (Jalaquduq), *Yangiobod neighborhood* (Andijan), *Toshkechik neighborhood* (Bulaqbashi), *Tinchlik neighborhood* (Andijan), *Yortibosh neighborhood* (Kurgontepa), *Iqtisodchi neighborhood* (Kurgontepa) composed of.

We can analyze neighborhood names by dividing them into the following lexical-semantic groups.

1. Neighborhood names based on anthroponyms: *Abdubiy neighborhood* (Shahrikhan), *Abdulhamid Rahmonov neighborhood* (Jalaquduq), *Abdullabiy neighborhood* (Jalaquduq), *Abdurahmon Jomiy neighborhood* (Izbaskan, Kurgontepa), *Abdusamat neighborhood* (Shahrikhan), *Ahmad Yassaviy neighborhood* (Andijan, Kurgontepa), *Al-Buxoriy neighborhood* (Andijan), *Alisher Navoiy neighborhood* (Izbaskan, Kurgontepa), *Alitepa neighborhood* (Marhamat), *Amir Temur neighborhood* (Asaka, Izbaskan, Kurgontepa).

Most of the neighborhoods in the region are named after historical figures, statesmen, writers and poets. Neighborhood names named after our compatriot, the poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, can be found in almost all districts of the region. For example, *Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur neighborhood* It is found in full form in

Izboskan and Kurgontepa districts, *Bobur neighborhood* and it is found in Andijan, Asaka Pakhtaabad, Kurgantepa, Ulughnor, Khojaabad districts.

Also, the neighborhood names in the area include many names named after people known only to the people of that place and neighborhood. For example, *Shokirboy neighborhood* (Shahrikhan), *Zulfiqor neighborhood* (Balikchi), *Buzrukxonto'ra neighborhood* (Jalaquduq), *Daminboychek neighborhood* (Izbaskan).

Neighborhood names based on ethnonyms: *Arg'in neighborhood* (Asaka), *Axtachi neighborhood* (Asaka), *Bahrin neighborhood* (Khojaabad), *Do'rmon neighborhood* (Shahrikhan), *Elashqipchoq neighborhood* (Asaka), *Kesak neighborhood* (Jalaquduq), *Tuyachi neighborhood* (Izbaskan), *Marqayuz neighborhood* (Asaka), *G'anchiyuz neighborhood* (Asaka).

Marqayuz – *Marqayuz neighborhood, Yuqori Marqayuz street* (Asaka). Marqa – yuz a branch of the clan. Marqayuz – one of the components of this binder (marqa – big, head). Marqa – is the link of a thousand, a hundred, forty Uzbek tribes. Marqa – the word “big, huge”, marqa qo'zi – a lamb born earlier, before march, the first birth of twin lambs. According to Gavrilov, marka (marka yuz) is the largest branch of the yuz clan, and the elder wife of the clan head is descended from the grandmother.

Result and discussion

There is also G'anchiyuz street in Asaka district. “G'anchi – a piece of wood tied to a rope so that the dog does not accidentally break; ul is a stick tied around the horse's neck to prevent it from biting and soiling its

fabric. A shepherd who looks after the cattle of a khan or a beg is also called a treasurer. In Alisher Navoi's work “Layli and Majnun” some scribes used the word koichi instead of the word g'anchi. This second meaning of the word Anchi has been preserved in the form of place names.

3. Neighborhood names based on oronyms: *Dardoqtepa neighborhood* (Kurgantepa), *Oqtepa neighborhood* (Oltinkul), *Maslahattepa neighborhood* (Shahrikhan), *Mingtepa neighborhood* (Marhamat), *Qo'shtepa neighborhood* (Kurgantepa, Oltinkul), *Qumtepa neighborhood* (Balikchi, Shahrikhan).

Neighborhoods and streets, their names, as well as immovable objects of cultural heritage are monuments of the local folk culture. The services of linguists are required for the successful placement of the territory space due to the changing social requirements and the actions of the authorities regarding the toponymic designation.

Today, we can count place names among the most important living assets of any region. So much so that these names, along with providing a lot of information about the past of that area, also provide information about the geographical structure of the area and the history of the peoples who lived there. In addition, the preservation of place names in the region to this day is an important indicator of the acceptance of these names by society.

It can be said that an unnamed place consists of a space, which is also the name of the place that creates the place. Place names are an important resource in building a bridge between the past and the future.

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