



LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CATEGORY OF TOPONYMS IN BABURNAMA

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Abstract

This article gives information about anthroponyms and toponyms, their place, and their role in the field of linguistics. The types of toponyms are analyzed and took examples from the text «Baburnama». Opinions and researches of scientists of the world and Uzbekistan on anthroponyms and toponyms were given.

Keywords: Etymological origin, lexical-semantic aspects, linguocultural view, toponyms.

Introduction

We know that toponyms are more specific to the indigenous people living in that area, and it is through them that they appear, form, and spread. There are even cases when only the indigenous population of a place can provide information about a particular place. Therefore, in the study of toponyms, in their collection, scientists conducted a separate survey with the population of the area, conducted scientific research. To date, not only Uzbek scientists but also scholars from around the world are conducting extensive research on the collection, collection, and study of habitats in their area based on scientific and theoretical methods.

The study, analysis, and study of the etymological origin of toponyms in a broad interpretation have become one of the most important issues in the field of linguistics today. We know that toponyms are more specific to the indigenous people living in that area, and it is through them that they appear, form, and spread. There are even cases when only the indigenous population of a place can provide information about a particular place. Therefore, in the study of toponyms, in their collection, scientists conducted a separate survey with the population of the area, conducted scientific research. To date, not only Uzbek scientists but also scholars from around the world are conducting extensive research on the collection and study of habitats in their area based on scientific and theoretical methods. One of such researches is the usage of



toponyms in the text of “Baburnama”, which has been studied, compared, and researched by many foreign and republican scientists. In recent years, several scientific works have been researched on the study of toponyms in terms of linguistics, history, geography, and more than 15 candidate and doctoral dissertations have been made. They studied the linguistic features of toponyms from the linguocultural and poetic point of view of the onomastic terms in the text “Baburnama”. N.Otajonov, S.Qoraev, D.Xoshimova, Z.Teshaboeva, and Y.Ahmadaliev learned “Baburnama” and made a research work. It is no secret that the text of the “Baburnama” has attracted worldwide attention and has been translated by translators who research different parts of the world. In our research work, we used three different translators work such as J. Leiden-W. Erskin (1826), A.S. Beveridge (1922) and W.Texton (1996).

According to N.Ahunov: “Toponyms are a vocabulary of the language and play an important role in the study of historical lexicon and dialectology of the Uzbek language, as well as in determining the connections between the people’s living in the territory of Uzbekistan and their languages. Collecting geographical names and studying them scientifically is one of the most important issues in linguistics”¹. We know that toponyms have a convenient place, landscape, city, geography, and they are created in connection with the history of the territory. Toponyms also have a unique linguistic sphere. Because the natural resources, nature, climate, and other information about this place are not left out in the assignment of toponyms.

In world linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of the language of works of certain writers, who play an important role in the development of social consciousness and thinking, in lexical-semantic and linguopoetic aspects. In particular, it is important to determine the attitude of lexical units in the literary language of the original work, to reveal the lexical-artistic, socio-aesthetic and historical features, as well as to identify development trends in all times and places. Indeed, in our study, the lexical-semantic aspects of the toponyms in the text “Baburnama” are shown and analyzed according to the characteristics of each toponym.

Another aspect of the poetic originality in the “Baburnama” is demonstrated in the fact that geographical place, terms, names, and personal names are expressed concisely and precisely in widespread words. at the same time. Such a realistic and concise method of depiction testifies to the highness and originality of Babur’s skill.

¹ Okhunov N. Language and place names. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1988. – P.3



In the “Baburnama” the names of places and people are not simply mentioned, but the images associated with them are described thoroughly. The clear indication of the geographical coordinates of different regions, latitudes, and cities will further increase the scientific value of the “Baburnama”.

According to experts, “In “Baburnama” thousands of geographical names are mentioned, they are country, city, village, castle, steppe, mountain, pass, river, bridge, delay, lake, garden, pasture, meadow, and other places. Hundreds of geographical names have been explained historically and lexically. Japanese scholar Eiji Mano, who created the scientific-critical text of the work, called it a "treasure trove of information." He became one of the most famous historians in the world with his masterpiece “Baburnama”². Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is seen as a geographer, ethnographer, linguist, describing places, reliefs, cities, and other places. It should be noted, that the expressive depiction of place names played a significant role in increasing the world value of the work. Because King Babur, no matter where he was, no matter where he went, not only looked at this place for military-strategic purposes but also did not forget their cultural and scientific object.

The study of all units of the toponymy is very important and it has a special place in modern linguistics. It is important to study toponyms, analyze the history of them and interpret the expression through artistic means. There are different types of toponyms such as Oiconyms, hydronyms, oronyms, and necronyms. Let us analyze types of toponyms in the text “Baburnama”, which is mentioned above:

Types of Examples which is taken from “Baburnama”:	
Oiconyms	Lamganot, Ettikent, Tashkurgan, Tashkent, Andijan, Kesh, Sayram, Surhrabot, Yorkand, Navkand, Khorasan, Arabia, Mongolia
Hydronyms	Kargabulak, Aksi river, Khojand river, Sayhun river, Boboqaro spring, Lake Magak, Nilob guzari, Saru river, Satluj river, Ilamish river, Sind river
Oronyms	Kuxi Safid, Kuxisof, Capetog, Alatag, Kirmosh mountain, Khoja Ismail mountain, Alatag, Kuxpur, Mehtar Sulaymon mountain, Murgan mountain, Shovdor mountain, Shunqorkhan mountain, Kirmosh mountain
Necronyms	Laqlaqa Mosque, Javzo Horse Mosque, Khoja Hizr Mosque, Ali Mosque, Javzo Mosque, Muqatta Mosque

² Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. Sanga kunglumni oldurdum. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 2011 P.13



You can read the description of the place and geographical areas in «Baburnama» is in the first pages of the work. If toponyms are systematized according to the location of the geographical areas that Babur conquered and studied, the system of anthroponomy is somewhat more complex. The names of historical figures are systematized according to classes and categories, such as relatives, cousins, officials, friends, rivals. This system itself also has internal divisions according to ethnicity, gender, and region, political and domestic relations. Babur not only enumerated the names of the people but also ignored the nicknames that came with their names. Another feature of the place descriptions is that the author not only emphasizes the geographical, geological, and natural advantages of the region, but also it depicts the history of the place, the country, mountains, pastures, fortresses, etc., the fate of famous people. Such a perfect image is one of the factors that make the work interesting, educational, in addition to giving the reader of “Baburnama” extensive information.

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