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Annotation: This article discusses the ethnotoponyms that take place in the toponyms of the city of Kokand - Yuzlar, Urganji, Gaziaglyk, Kashkaryon, Toglik, Galcha, Avgonbog, Luliyon, Juhutmahalla.

Keywords Ethnotoponyms, Naiman, Elaton, Mazanglik, Galcha, Gaziaglik.

Ethnotoponyms the basis of creation are the names of the places formed by ethnonyms. Although humanity is biologically a whole, it is divided into innumerable groups and balls, developing on the basis of general sociological laws. It is known from history that the Uzbek nation was formed as a result of mixing and merging with tribes and clans belonging to different peoples during long and complicated life processes. Among our people, along with representatives of Turkic peoples, you can also meet representatives of other peoples, such as Persian-Tajik, Arab, Russian and Mongolian.

Information about Turkic clans and tribes that lived in Central Asia in the past can be found in Abu Rayhan Beruni, "Devonu Lug'otit-Turk" by Mahmud Koshgari, "Shajarai Turk" by Abulghozi Bahadirkhan, "History of Bukhara" by Narshahi, works of Alisher Navoi, "Boburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and Kokand preserved in official documents written during the Khanate of Bukhara and Khiva.

A. Ergashev recommends paying special attention to two aspects in the study of ethnotoponyms: firstly, ethnotoponyms are the product of certain historical periods, and at the heart of each studied ethnotonym is the reflection of the domestic life, dreams and aspirations of the Uzbek people, and secondly, the collection of ethnonyms and ethnotoponyms is a prominent feature of the Uzbek language. points out that it provides valuable information about the stages of formation of the noun system.

In the system of toponymy of the city of Kokand, ethnotoponyms, which reflect the national structure of the population formed historically, have a special place. In the past, people belonging to different ethnic groups lived in the city, which led to the emergence of place names related to their names. The names of many neighborhoods, guzars, streets, water bodies are named with ethnonyms. Yuzlar, Kirqlar, Qataghon, Toma, Urganji, Ghaziyoglik, Togliq, Kotirqipchak, Kipchakariq, Galchasoy, Beshkovok, Karakorpa, Kashkaryan, Uchuyli, Avgonbog, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkman, Loliyan, Jukhutmahalla are among them.

The Ming tribe had a great position in the Koqan Khanate. Kokan khans came from thousands. According to historical sources, people belonging to the thousand tribe lived in villages such as Dehqonto, Tor'ova, Chomochbiy, Pillakhona, Jonikent, Tokaytepa, Pirtak, Tepakorgan, Kaynar, Saray, Toraygir around Kokand.

In the city of Ko'kan, there is no ethnotonym related to the ethnonym min, but there is information about the madrasa named Mingoyim (the husband of Norbotabiy, descendant of Altin Beshikkhan, daughter of the elder of the Ming clan, Zuhra Ayim, who was named "Mingoyim"), and the existence of information about the presence of representatives of the min clan in the khanate in important positions. it shows that the population of the city is filled with representatives of the thousand clan. However, the existence of the villages of Katta Minglar and Kichik Minglar (in

Dangara district), which are 5 km away from the city of Kokand, shows that the influence of this ethnic group in the khanate is very high.

Currently, two streets of Kokand city, "Gisht koprik" and "Gala baqqallik" MFY, are called Yuzlar. Most of the ethnonyms are named after the clan mark. Each tribe had its own special seal. M. Koshgari about the 22 Oguz tribes: "... each of them has special marks, marks specific to their goods, they distinguish their clans based on these marks."

Galcha - the Tajiks called the highlands "Gharcha" (ghar means mountain). The Uzbek pronunciation was changed to "Galcha", and the places where they settled were called Galcha. There are dozens of villages with the same name in the valley.

F. Nazarov, who was in Kok, touched on the national composition of the inhabitants of this land: "Golcha (Galcha, Gharcha - "height") - mountain Iranian-speaking (Tajik) peoples of the Pamir and Pamir region live among them, "Mountain Persians" or "Eastern Persians".

The village of Galcha, located in the district of Uzbekistan (in recent years, became part of the city of Ko'kan), is located in the south of Toqli Mergan region. In addition, there is a neighborhood in the city that is managed by the Galchasoy hydronym.

The name of the "Urganjibog" MFY, Urganji and Urganjibog neighborhoods in the studied area originated from the Urganji ethnonym. The ethnonym was created by adding the Tajik suffix -i to the name of the city of Urganch, which means "urgansh". According to the writings of N.Veselovsky, O.A.Sukhareva, the Urganjis are Uzbeks who left the city of Urganch at the end of the 18th century and settled in Bukhara and other lands. In the sources of the history of the Kokan Khanate of the 19th century, it is noted that people belonging to the Urganji people lived in these lands and that they did not forget the name of their clan.

In fact, the Urganjis of the Fergana Valley, including the Kokan region, may have settled in these lands during these periods. Urganji ethnotoponym can be found not only in the city, but also in the surrounding districts. In particular, there are villages named Urganji in Dang'ara, Uchko'prik, Buvayda districts.

Naiman is the name of one of the Uzbek clans. The dictionary meaning of the word is "eight". As a tribe, the Naymans were part of the Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Nogai and Altai peoples. According to information from the 70s of the 19th century, the Uzbek Naimans lived in Zarafshan oasis, Ferghana valley and Khorezm. The name of multi-storey buildings belonging to "Shaldiramoq" MFY in the city of Kokand is called Naymancha. Today, there are about 20 neighborhoods and villages called Naiman, Naimancha, in the Fergana Valley.

Historical documents mention that the microtoponymy of the city included Kashkaryan neighborhood. Kashkaryon means "Kashkars". This toponym is applied to people who migrated from Kashkar region. The name of Toghliq neighborhood in the city is also directly related to poverty. According to the Kazakh historian Ch. Valikhonov, some groups of people who moved from Kashgar were called Toglikh. In Mirzaolim Mushrif's work "Ansab us-salatin va tavarikh ul-khavaqin" the names of Yunus Togliq, Muhammadyusuf Togliq, Muhammadkarim Togliq, Boybo'tabek Togliq were mentioned. In short, Togliq is an ethnotoponym. There are also villages with the same name in Uchkoprik, Dangara, Buvayda districts.

There are Mazanglik, Mazanglik 1-tor, Mazanglik 2-tor streets belonging to "Margilan Gate" MFY of Kokand city. The word "Mazang" means tamba, lokidon, stuck in one place, and the Gypsies who settled in one place were called by this name.

There are streets named Elaton, Elaton 1-tor, Elaton 2-tor belonging to "Margilon Gate" MFY in Ko'kan city. In the past, the settled population called the clans that had not yet settled under the general name "Elatiya" (Elats). The nomadic clans that settled in this area were among the Elats. In the documents, the Tajik form of the name - "Elaton" is often found.

S.Korayev showed that Kipchaks, Kyrgyz and Uzbeks have a clan called Elatan, while N.Okhunov states that Elaton is one of the Kipchak clans of the Fergana Valley. In our opinion, the information given by S. Koraev and N. Okhunov is reasonable.

The emergence of the Afghan village ethnotoponym is related to the Afghans. This place was founded by people who moved from Afghanistan. Parks were built near the village of Avgon and named "Avgonbog". Due to the mild nature and moderate climate, Kokan Khans built summer palaces in these places several times. Over the years, Avgonbog has become a large village. After the construction of the city wall, a part of Avgonbog entered the city territory, the neighborhood expanded and became an amin, and the remaining part was called Avgon village. Now this area belongs to the "Avgonbog" MFY of the city of Kokhan, where there is also a street named "Eski Arab" related to another ethnonym.

Apart from these, Boyan, Maddohan, Shaykhan, Bekvachcha, Khojahahalla, Darvishabad, Eshonmahalla toponyms represented by different categories, classes, groups, names in the historical microtoponymy of the city can be included among ethnotoponyms. Among the mentioned, Bayon means "wealthy", Maddohan - "helpers", Shaykhan - "sheikhs", Bekvachcha means "generation of beggars, ball of beggars".

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