

Explanation Of Oronyms And Orographic Terms Of Kashkadarya Region

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the formation of oronyms of Kashkadarya region and the reflection of the natural conditions of the region in place names. This region is distinguished by the richness and diversity of oronyms in Uzbekistan. In this study, each of the major oronyms in the region is described geographically and etymologically. A total of 312 oronyms were collected on the basis of a 1: 100.000 scale topographic map of Kashkadarya region, which were studied in groups, and their geographical features were determined. The natural-geographical terms that formed the oronyms of Kashkadarya region are described.*

Key words: *oronim, associated with climat oronyms, associated with peculiarity waters oronyms, associated with the plant and animal world oronyms, anthropooronyms, ethnoooronyms.*

1. INTRODUCTION.

Oronyms are a type of place names that represent the relief forms according to the laws of specific naming, and have retained certain geographical features in their names for centuries. According to experts, oronyms are more stable than other types of toponyms. Also, the rules of language, which are widespread among the population of the region, are more involved in the formation of oronyms. According to S. Karaev, oronymy is the least studied field compared to other types of toponyms.

A geographical name is part of a particular folk lexical system. It is formed and applied in accordance with the basic laws of language, formed in accordance with the basic rules and traditions of speech [11, p.55]. According to V.A.Nikonov: a geographical name is a word and like all words, it is subject to the laws of language, not social laws [13, p.66].

Kashkadarya region has always attracted people with its unique nature. The analysis of regional oronyms shows that they all have characteristics that differ in a certain way. They have a definite meaning in our language and are called by words and phrases such as Osmontarosh, Arratosh, Beshnov, Shertog, Eshakmaydon, Khantakhti, Uloqoynar and others [2, p. 76].

Goals and objectives of the work. The purpose of the work is to explain the natural geographical features of the mountains of Hissar, Osmontarosh, Beshnov, Ulokoynar, Toytalash, Eshakmaydon, Khantakhti in Kashkadarya region on the basis of studying the composition of place names and geographical classification of oronyms, to determine their

share in regional oronymy and to study the general features of their naming. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been identified:

1. Analysis of the impact of geographical conditions in the formation of oronyms of Kashkadarya region on the basis of the study of large oronyms;
2. Coverage of general geographical features on the basis of geographical and etymological analysis of regional oronyms;
3. Analysis of the collected oronyms on the basis of the study of the topographic map of Kashkadarya region on a scale of 1: 100.000 grouping of oronyms reflecting the natural and social geographical features of the region;
4. give a general description of each group of oronyms, give specific examples and determine their share in the regional oronymy;
5. to think about the natural conditions and components of nature, the laws of transition of human social needs to oronyms on the basis of the collected factual data.

Methodological and theoretical basis of the research were the ideas and concepts formed in the field of toponymy, the scientific developments of specialists dealing with the problem under study. The issue of classification of toponyms was carried out by well-known toponymists – E.Murzaev, H.Hasanov, S.Karaev, P.Gulamov, T.Enazarov, M.Mirakmalov, K.Hakimov and others. However, no special research has been conducted in our country on the classification of oronyms, which are an integral part of toponyms. Therefore, in this study, using the classification of H.Hasanov, oronyms of Kashkadarya region were studied in groups.

Geographical comparison, etymological analysis, linguistic description, cartographic, statistical methods were used to cover the topic.

The main results and their discussion. Oronym - the names of mountains, plains, hills, streams, ravines, hills and other landforms [12, p.53]. “Hissar” is actually an Arabic word used to mean “wrap” (wrap as an enclosure). In some sources, the toponyms Hissar (meaning “fortress”), Arabkhana, Ravot in the territory of the republic are often used as distinct Arabic terms [7. p.51]. The word “Hissar” was translated from Arabic into Persian, then into Tajik, and assimilated into written and oral speech. The word “Hissar” is mentioned in Firdavsi's “Shahnameh”, in Saadi's poetry, in the works of Saida Nasafi, in A. Navoi's “Farkhod and Shirin”, in the information of Muhammad ibn Wali. The word “Hissar” came to the Uzbek language long ago, with the same Persian-Tajik meanings. It is also widely used in written works.

The range of participation of the word “Hissar” in toponyms is much wider. In Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the names formed by this word are in the majority. Hissar city and mountain range in Tajikistan, Hissar and Hisorak in Uzbekistan have several names. There are villages called Shakhrizabz in Kashkadarya region, Sariasia in Surkhandarya, Hesarak in Chust districts of Namangan [5, p.71]. Bolahissar, Hesarak word warehouse, the names of the Hissar State Reserve is based on this word. It is also observed in some toponyms that the word hisor came in the form of “sar” and “zar” when it came to the beginning and end of the name. Among them are place names such as Sarovul (Hisorovul), Tallisor (Tallihisor), Zartepa (Hisortepa), Saripoyon (Hisorpoyon), Sarkash (Hisorkash), Sartepa (Hisortepa). It can be seen that the place and character of geographical objects are reflected in these names.

The highest point of the Hissar ridge in the Kashkadarya region is the Gova peak at an altitude of 4415 meters, which is an altered form of the ancient Iranian dialect “*kaupha*” words, meaning mountain, peak [6, p. 408]. The word also comes in the sense of *gova*-barrier, which reflects the nature of the peak in the name. According to V.I.Abaev, *gov*, *gav*

means “village” in the Iranian language [1, p. 158]. In our opinion, Gova toponymically means mountain, peak.

Mount Osmontarash of the Hissar ridge is a massif of magmatic rocks rising to an altitude of 3686 meters above sea level. The tributaries of the Kashkadarya are the watersheds of the Aksu and Tankhyzdarya. Covered with permanent and seasonal snow. It rose sharply from the other ridges around it, and seemed to cling to the dome of the sky in the distance. Some people call this mountain “Osmontalash” (osmon-the sky, talash-quarrel), because it gives the impression that it is equal to the sky, that it tends to the sky more than other mountains, and that it is crawling. In the context of both names, the name of the place means that this mountain is a high mountain.

Another high mountain that separates the Kyzylarya and Tankhyzdarya rivers is Mount Beshnau. The toponym consists of two components *bes*+*nau* words. The word ‘*bes*’ in place names means a certain amount, a large number of objects. In Persian-Tajik, the word “*bes*” also has good, wonderful, ancient meanings. The word five is also a modified form of the word “*pesh*” in place names. The word “*nau*” in the toponym Beshnau also took an active part in place names, especially in oronym. “*Nau*” is a waterway, a special device that transfers water from one place to another. The word “*nau*” is sometimes used orographically in the sense of depth, low.

Based on the above, Beshnau is a place with many waterways and structures from one place to another. It is also used in the local language in the form of cliffs. Therefore, the name of the mountain can be interpreted in the context of a mountain with cliffs and many rocks. In fact, Mount Beshnau (altitude 2800-3000 m) is distinguished from other mountains by its sharp cliffs with steep cliffs, such as Arratash, Maskara, Chakmankoydi.

The Eshakmaydan (*eshak*-donkey, *maydan*-area) and Khantakhti (*khan*- head of state, *takhti*-throne) mountains, which are the basins of the Kyzylaryo and its left tributaries, are of special importance in terms of their richness in various relief forms and oronyms. The highest (4018m) Ulakuynar (*ulak*- the child of a goat, *uynar*-to play) mountain in the view of these mountains is sometimes called Takauynar (*taka*-goat type). In the sense of the name, it is not difficult to understand that the mountain relief consists of a very complex, very high structure, sharp rocks and unevenness. The toponym of Ulakuynar also reflects the wild nature of this region.

Toytalash Mountain lies at a distance of 25-30 km in width, the highest parts of the mountain, consisting of flattened hills, rise from 2100 to 2600 meters. The slopes of the Toytalash are steep, fragmented by numerous gorges that join the Kyzylarya and Katta Uradarya valleys from the side. The toponym Toytalash also consists of two components: *toy*+*talash*. The word “*toy*” can be phonetically a rock, a modified form of a mountain. Because there is no reason to use an animal species on this oronym, *talash* - a modified form of the word *tarash*. The word Osmontarash - Osmontalash in the same region is also used interchangeably. So, the toponym Toytalash appeared in the form of togtarash-togtalash-toshtalash-toytalash. The toponym Toytalash can be interpreted as a high mountain, a large mountain

Mount Eshakmaydan is located between Kyzylarya and Turnadarya. This mountain also consists mainly of metamorphic limestones and shales of the Paleozoic era. The slopes of the mountain are quite steep, and the top has formed a relatively flat relief. The name of the place is T. Nafasov points out that the *eshak* is in the form of a *maydan* and that the word *eshak* was originally in the form of a *ushak*. *Ushak* comes in the sense that the size is small, the land area is small. *Maydan* - is a flat area at the top of mountains, ridges and huge heights [6, p.335]. Hence the slightly flat area of the mountain mass was the basis of the place name.

There is also sometimes the Eshanmaydan form on maps, which is a modified form of the name.

The toponym Khantakhti, like the above oronyms, reflects the geographical features of the place. Rising to the height of 2900 meters, which serves as a watershed of rivers and shadows, such as the right tributaries of the Katta Uradarya, the Langar, Guldara and Turnadarya, this mountain, like the entire Hissar Mountains, formed its image in the Gertsin and Alpine folds. The top of the mountain massif, which rises sharply from the surrounding area, is slightly flat, and the sharp-edged rocks consist of few, flat sloping areas. The top of the mountain massif, which rises sharply from the surrounding area, is slightly flat, and the sharp-edged rocks consist of few, flat sloping areas. On the north-western slopes of Mount Khantakhti, the seat-like relief created by avalanche and karst processes is called Khantakhti because it resembles a two-tiered throne on which rulers sit from a distance [2, p.77].

A similar situation is observed in the southern part of Mount Khantakhti, that is, a slightly flat area on the south side of the mountain is called Maidanak. The toponym has the meaning of *maydan+ak*, ie a small flat area on a mountain, which reflects the nature of the relief.

Between the upper reaches of the Yakkabagdarya and the Katta Uradarya, Mount Chakchar rises. The peak of Xudja Akchaburun (3856 m) is the highest point of the mountain. Since Chakchar Mountain came mainly from Mezozoic dolomites, the rivers washed away the limestone layers and formed narrow gorges and river canyons. The left tributary of the Kyzylarya, the Kalaisheran gorge (length 5-6 km width 30-150 meters, height of vertical walls 50-200 meters) on the Kalasay River and the Amir Temur Cave are among the most unique natural monuments in the country.

The toponym Chakchar is derived from the words *chak* + *char* and in Tajik *chak-chok-chox* is a deep place, like a ditch, a well. The Tajik interpretation of “*char*” such is four, four side, gives the meaning of the intersection. In oronymy, numbers are used as a sign that it is more or less. Accordingly, my toponym can be interpreted as a mountain with several depths and ravines. The suffix *char* is likely to be a time-varying form of the suffix *gar*, which is widely used in oronymy (*char-shar-gar* i.e. *chaxgar-chaxshar-chakchar*). S.Karaev explains the word *gar* as “*mountain*” in the ancient Sughd language [8, p.5]. Accordingly, this toponym can be interpreted in the context of a place with many depths, many mountains with deep ravines.

In the toponym Karabel, black gives the meaning of a low, snowless mountain. In general, in oronymy, the word black has meanings such as low, snowless, sometimes without vegetation. In the Turkic and Mongolian languages, *kara/xara* has the meaning of height, hill, and can be interpreted as a high hill, a hill whose height scale is higher than other surrounding places [6, p.379-390]. The word *bel* is also defined in historical works such as Boburnoma, Devonu lug'atit-turk, and the pass is understood as a descending part of the mountain [14;15]. Karabel is a mountain range with low passes and low crossings.

In the south-western part of Chakchar Mountain and in the north-eastern part of Karasirt Mountain, Sarigiya Mountain rises in a meridional direction. Although the word *sari* is phonetically similar to the word *sarik* (yellow), they are homonyms with different meanings. “*Sar*” as a geographical term means “high, height, peak” [16, p.134]. In Kazakh toponymy, “*sari*” means “broad, elongated” [17, p.191].

For mountainous and foothill areas of Kashkadarya region, the diversity of relief is a characteristic feature, and these irregularities are also reflected in their names. For the plain region, low mountain, hill, desert relief forms, as well as the ruins of ancient fortresses, guard hills have formed many oronyms. Based on the data of the topographic map of the region on

a scale of 1: 100.000 and the analysis of 312 oronyms given in it, the oronyms of the region were studied in several groups.

There are many names in the oronyms of the region that indicate its natural geographical location. Of the total studied oronyms, 20 (6.5%) are oronyms named after their geographical location (1-picture). Urtabel (pass, Shakhrisabz district), Bulakadir (hill, Guzar d.), Yetimtaxta (mountain, Dekhkanabad d.), Arpabulak (ruins, Dekhkanabad d.), Boshbulak (mountain, Mirishkor d.), Buzburchak (mountain, Shakhrisabz d.), Kindiklitepa (mountain, Shakhrisabz t), Oratosh (river, Shakhrisabz d.) can be included as examples of this type.

Climatic features have a major impact on people's lifestyles. Some toponyms in the region indicate their climatic features by place name. Named oronyms according to the climate of the region make up 2.5% of the total oronyms of the region. To such names are Kunkurmas (valley, Kamashi d.), Kaypangtau (mountain, Dekhkanabad d.), Nurkay (mountain, Dekhkanabad d.), Sovukbulak (mountain, pass, Dekhkanabad d.), Shamollikam (salience, Dekhkanabad d.), Khurason (peak, Yakkabag d.), Oytiymas (canyon, Kamashi d.), Terskay (salience, Dekhkanabad d.) can be included. Many of the names of this type are expressed by the geographical name of the fact that the mountain exposition faces north, does not receive sunlight, and is opposite to it.

Although the names formed by the flow and nature of water are predominant in hydronyms, they have sometimes had an effect on oronyms as well. Of the oronyms we study in the region, 14 are named after the water flow and its specific feature, accounting for 4.5% of the total oronyms. Arnali (hill, Guzar d.), Koriz (hill, Kitab d.), Labsoy (pasture, Shakhrisabz d.), Loyka (stream, Kamashi d.), Oxurak (hill, Shakhrisabz d.), Oknov (mountain, Kitab, Chirakchi d.), Names such as Khovdonli (pasture, Guzar d. (obdonli – pool, pond)), Shirganak (height, Kamashi d. (place where jirganok water falls)), Kul (mountain, Kitab d.), Yarmali (stream, Koson d.) belong to this type.

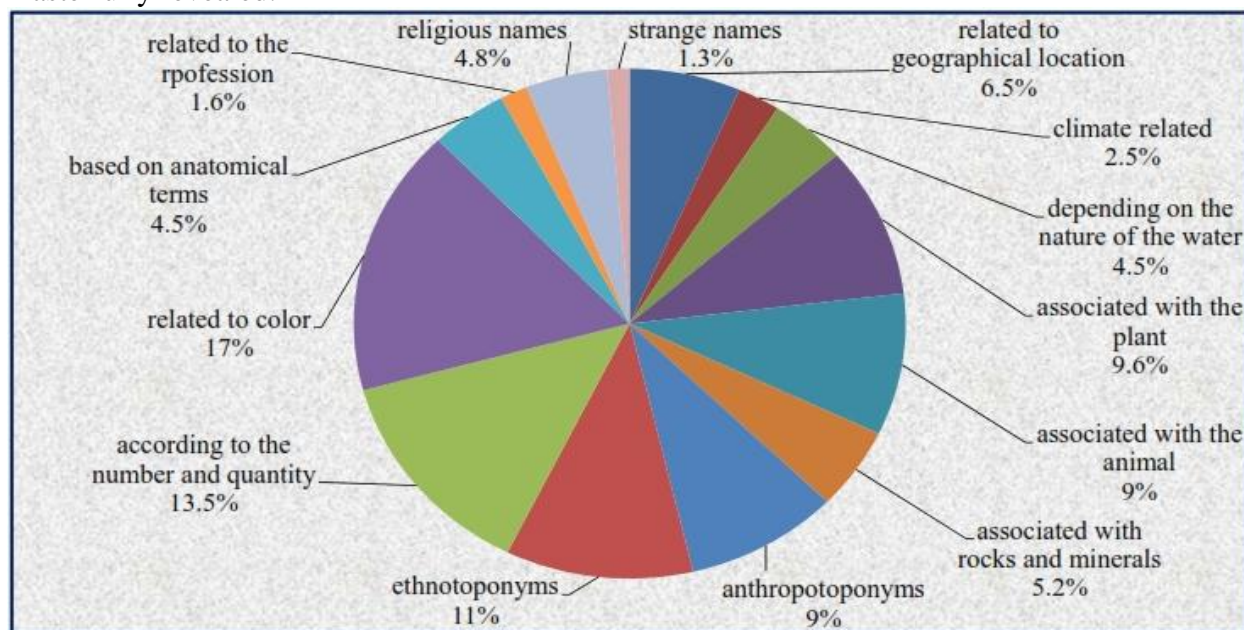
People sometimes put the names of local people, tribes, ethnic groups living here on the relief forms. In Kashkadarya region, too, such names are numerous. The share of ethnooronyms among the regional oronyms is 11%, and a total of 35 place names belong to this group. The following ethnooronyms can be cited as examples. Afghantakhta (height, Dekhkanabad d.), Baxrintepa (hill, Kamashi d.), Barmak (height, Kamashi d.), Kosontog (mountain, Koson d.), Lulitepa (fortress ruins, Guzar d.), Chandir (salience, Mirishkor d.), Batoshok (height, Kamashi d.), Mangiti (hill, Dekhkanabad d.), Uykur (canyon, Dekhkanabad d.) belong to the group of ethnooronyms.

Usually, naming mountains after people is not typical not only for Kashkadarya region, but also for the whole republic, as well as for all Turkic peoples. However, the structural units of the mountains, microrelief forms, as well as the occasional rising hills in the plains are often called by the names of people, great people, saints. There are about 30 anthropooronyms in the region, which make up 9% of the total oronyms. However, the components of the mountains, the microrelief forms, as well as the hills that rise from time to time in the plains are often named after people, great people, saints. There are about 30 anthroporonyms in the province, which make up 9 percent of the total oronyms. Most of these anthropooronyms are based on the geographical terms *tepa* and *say*. Alibobotepa (fortress ruins, Guzar d.) Almattepa (fortress ruins, Yakkabag d.), Qorovultepa (hill, in almost all districts), Sayittepa (fortress ruins), Ahmadkulisay (river, Kitab d.), Bayburisay (river Koson d.), Mirza (mountain, Mirishkor d.), Polvonsay (stream, Dekhkanabad, Yakkabag d.) are among them.

Indigenous peoples have long used the plant world as a material boon for their lives on a large scale and over a long historical period. In this process, of course, it became necessary to name a certain part of the relief forms with plant names. Of the 312 oronyms

analyzed in the region, 30 are toponyms based on the names of plant species in a particular group. It can be seen that the phytooronyms formed in the region are sometimes formed by natural geographical terms and, in most cases, by topoformants. Among the topoformants, the affix *-li*, which means the presence of a certain plant species in the studied area, is the most widely used [21]. Such names include Abrikli (hill, Chirakchi d.), Tolli (mountain pass, Dekhkanabad t), Yongokli (gorje, Kitab d.), Andizli (gorje, Chirakchi, Kamashi d.), Arpali (height, Kamashi d.), Burganli (hill, Yakkabag d.), Bugdayakli (hill, Dekhkanabad d), Gujumli (hill, Guzar, Shakhrisabz, Chirakchi d.), Zarangli (height, Yakkabag d), Sazokli (desert, Mirishkor d), Salangli (plain, Mirishkor d. (salang-reed)) can be added.

The oronyms named after the representatives of the fauna in the region are not less than the names of plants. A total of 28 species of oronyms in the region are named after representatives of the animal kingdom, accounting for 9% of all oronyms. Otgaza (mountain, Dekhkanabad d.), Ayikuchdi (gorje, Shakhrisabz d), Sarkatortar (mountain pass, Shakhrisabz d.), Tuyakisildi (gorje, Chirakchi, Shakhrisabz d), Eshakmaydan (mountain, Yakkabag d.), Biyasigmas (gorje, Dekhkanabad d.), Buridaxna (gorje, Dekhkanabad d), Mohiyankul (hill, Yakkabag d. (moxi - fish)), Rubokkhkhona (hill, Shakhrisabz d. (rubokh - fox)), Sugurli (mountain, Kamashi d.), In the creation of such names as Kungizbulak (mountain, Guzar d.), Zakhchakhona (mountain, Shakhrisabz d.) the names of important fauna of this place were used, and it can be seen that the natural geographical conditions of that microregion were masterfully revealed.



**1-picture. Species according to the origin of the oronyms of Kashkadarya region
(Based on a topographic map at a scale of 1:100 000)**

Most of the oronyms of Kashkadarya region are names denoting their number and quantity. There are 42 such names, accounting for 13,5% of the 312 oronyms analyzed. Usually the number of oronyms is relative, and this number in the name does not mean that it is exactly the same, but it means that it is many, sometimes very many. Some names, on the other hand, signify their loneliness, oneness, sometimes twins, twins. There are many such names in the region. Oronyms such as Yetimtav (mountain, Kamashi d.), Yakkaarcha (mountain, Shakhrisabz d.), Yakkamurut (canyon, Kitab d.), Yaktosh (mountain, Kitab d.), Birovuzli (canyon, Kamashi d.), Birogiz (canyon, Yakkabag d.), Birutar (canyon, Kamashi d.) which indicate that the relief form is single, were formed, while names such as

Kushmatepa (hill, Guzar d.), Kushtubak (stream, Dekhkanabad d.), Egizaktuva (hill, Kamashi d.) Ogiztuva (height, Chirakchi d. (originally Egiztepa)), Kushnova (hill, Kitab d.) were formed in the sense of pairs and twins. The content of oronyms such as Uchkalla (mountain, Kamashi d.), Uchkuldung (mountain, Dekhkanabad d.), Turtgul (hill, Shakhrisabz d.), Chortig (mountain, Kamashi d.), Beshdara (hill, Kitab d.), Beshkiz (hill, Kamashi, Dekhkanabad d.), Beshkuyun (mountain, Kitab d.), Ettichaki (mountain, Kitab d.), Sakkizkutan (place, Kitab d.), Kirktav (mountain, Kitab d.), Kirkkiz (mountain, Yakkabag d., hill, in all districts), Chilgumbaz (height, Mirishkor d. (chil, chixil - forty), Ellikbosh (mountain, Dekhkanabad d.), Saksondara (mountain, Nishon d.), Mingchukur (mountain pass, Kamashi d.) means that the number of relief forms is large, sometimes innumerable. Some names refer to a quantitative indicator relative to each other without specifying their exact number. Katta Changarak (peak, Dekhkanabad d.), Kichik Changarak (peak, Guzar d.), Katta Urgulsay (ravine, Yakkabag d.), Kichik Urgulsay (ravine, Yakkabag d.) names such as are proof of our above ideas.

The surface of the region consists of various relief forms, and the relief forms are composed of different rocks. For this reason, some of the oronyms have been stamped in the name of the type of rock and mineral [20]. Undoubtedly, the type of mineral on the basis of the name is of great importance for the nature of the region where the name is formed and for the local people. Of the 312 oronyms analyzed on a 1:100000 scale above, which are the object of our study, 16 were created on the basis of direct rocks and types of minerals, which is 5.2% of the total oronyms of the region. Okkum (sands, Mubarak d.), Tillatepa (hill, Kamashi d.), Teshiktash (place, Guzar d.), Karachagal (mount, Dekhkanabad d.), Akhalli (hill, Kitab d. (original okhakli)), Kumirtepa (hill, Kitab d.), Kumlik (mount, Kitab d.), Takir (height, Dekhkanabad d.), Tobatosh (height, Dekhkanabad, Kamashi d.), Shurtepa (desert, Mubarak d.) are examples of this group.

Most of the oronyms of Kashkadarya region were also formed on the basis of a certain type of color index. The morphological structure of these types of oronyms is similar, i.e. usually the first component of a toponym consists of a specific color index and the second component consists of a geographical term, sometimes formed as a compound noun in the form of color + term + term. The color involved in oronyms usually comes in a figurative sense in most cases without always expressing that exact color. The number of color-related oronyms in the region is 53, which is 17% of the total oronyms.

About 40% (21) of the total oronyms in the region related to color are based on the word **“kara”** (black). In general, color-related words such as kara, ok (white), kuk (blue) and kizil (red) are actively used in oronyms and hydronyms. When the word "black" is used in oronyms, it is often understood as low, snowless, low parts of the relief. But the word “black” is often used in toponyms in other senses as well. Well-known toponymist and terminologist Kh. Khasanov also describes this process, explaining the word "kara" as follows. “For example, the words white and black have dozens of meanings other than color (evil, ghost, north, snowless), which are also used in place names” [9, p. 65]. Well-known linguist and toponymist T.Nafasov noted that in the modern dictionary of the Uzbek language the word **“kara”** has 17 different meanings [5, p. 42]. So, in Kashkadarya region, the number and range of names with the word **“kara”** is much wider.

On the basis of the word **“ok”** in the region Okkum (sands, Mubarak d.), Okota (mount, Dekhkanabad d.), Oktog (mount, Kitab d.), Oktosh (rock, peak, Dekhkanabad d.), Oktepa (salience, Mirishkor d.), Okboshtog (mount, Dekhkanabad d.), Okbulokgaza (mount, Kamashi d.) etc., based on the word **“kuk”** Kukgaza (mount, Dekhkanabad d.), Kuktosh (salience, Chirakchi d.), Kukdumalok (mount, Mubarak d.), Kukbulak (mount, Shakhrisabz d.), Kuksay (stream, Shakhrisabz d.), Kuktugay (pass, Dekhkanabad d.), on the basis of the

word “kizil” words such as Kizilgaza (pass, Kamashi d.), Kizilkat (mount, Dehkonobod d.), Kizilishvan (mount, Nishan d.), Kiziltepa (mount, Mirishkor d.), Kizilolma (mount, Dekhkanabad d.) words denoting color formed many oronyms.

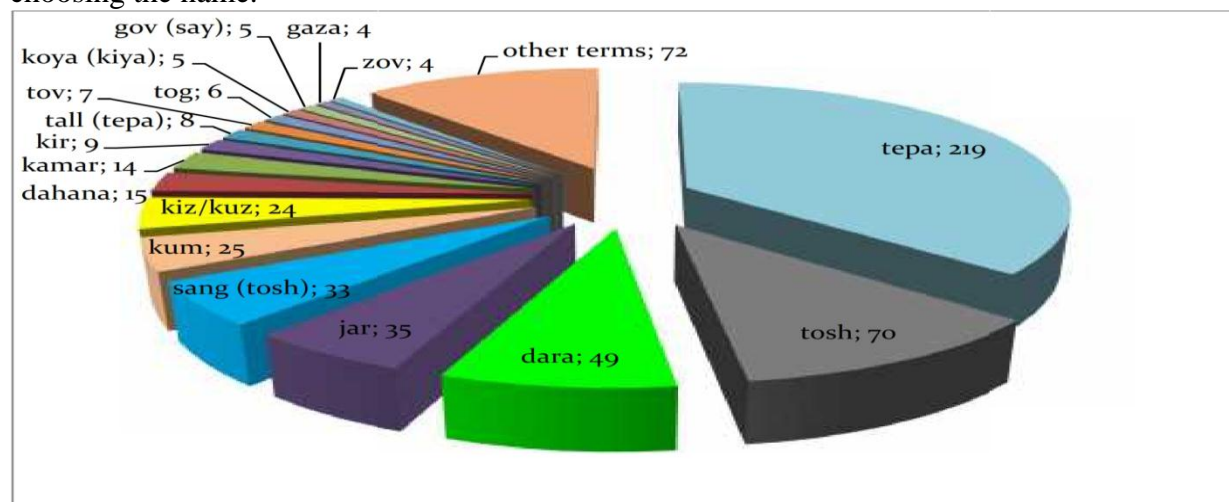
Among the place names of Kashkadarya region there are oronyms created on the basis of portable metaphorical, anatomical terms, and 4.5% of all oronyms are of this type. E. Murzaev compiled a list of 38 anatomical terms in Russian [4. p.128], M.Mirakmalov gave examples of 17 types of anatomic terms [3, p.65]. Ogzikeng (upland, Guzar d.), Okburun (mount, Mirishkor d.), Ichaksay (upland, Yakkabag d.), Buynak (mount, Dekhkanabad d.), Okkultog (salience, Kamashi d.), Kangshar (hill, Guzor, Kamashi d.), Odamtosh (mount, Dekhkanabad d.), Kindiklitepa (mount, Shakhrisabz d.), Kulaklitepa (salience, Kamashi d.) names can be given as an example of a type.

Oronyms can rarely appear in connection with people's economic activities. For example, the number of occupational oronyms in the province is 1.6% of the total oronyms.

Kashkadarya region is very rich in oronymic terms, especially oronymic terms associated with relief are widespread throughout the eastern and southeastern parts. In the oronyms of this region, as in other regions, the majority of names are pronounced in dialectal forms, deviating from the norms of literary language. The role of local geographical terms in the formation of oronyms of Kashkadarya region is also significant. Geographical names with the term mountain-tov make up the majority of oronyms. Toponymy also has a special place in the study of the orographic structure of the region. This is because toponyms are often formed in connection with the structure of the earth's surface. Toponyms, in which large orographic elements are found together with many folk geographical terms, such as *tov*, *tog*, *tosh*, *sang*, *gaza*, *tepa*, *adir*, *o'r*, *do'ng*, *qir*, *qiz/quz*, *bayir*, *tall*, *dovon*, *bel*, *kam*, *ovg'a*, *oshuv*, *dara*, *kamar*, *dahana*, *qopchig'ay*, *jar*, *sirt*, *qoya*, *shiram*, *cho'qqi*, *uchma*, *qat*, *qatov*, *qum*, *chag'at*, *g'o'rim*, *g'ilang*, *gov*, *soy*, *zov*, *nov*, *o'ra*, *tagob*, *chuqur* are the most common terms and are characterized by many repetitions in all areas of geographical research (2-picture).

For example, the word mountain is used instead of *tau*, *tash*, *gaza* instead of peak, *bel* instead of *dovon*, and *ur* instead of *kir*, hill.

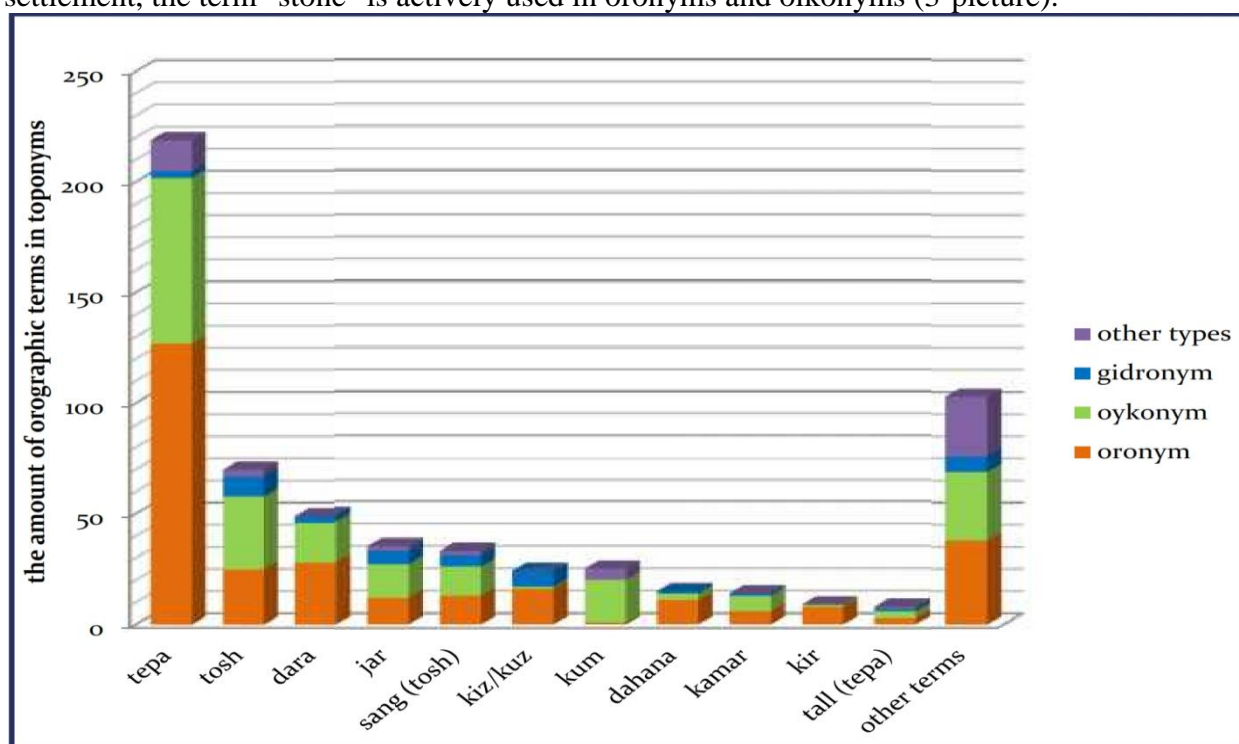
As in the whole territory of the republic, in Kashkadarya region the term "tepa" is actively used in the formation of place names. Although the toponyms named on the basis of this term are sometimes named in relation to the natural convex shape of the relief, in most cases the ancient fortresses, the ruins of settlements were taken as the primary criterion in choosing the name.



2-picture. The share (number) of orographic terms in the toponyms of the region, which formed the toponyms of Kashkadarya region

According to Ya.Gulamov, from the IV-V centuries AD in all oases of Central Asia in the vicinity of irrigation networks and between the fields there were settlements of peasants built of raw bricks, ie forts. They became ruined over time and took on a peculiar hill shape. Their hill-shaped ruins have survived to the present day and are called tepa, oktepa or tall [10, p.121]. It can be said without exaggeration that the term "tepa" has served as the most active toponymic indicator in the formation of place names, such as the terms "obod", "soy". The total number of toponyms associated with the term "tepa" in the region is about 219 (2-picture).

In the toponyms of Kashkadarya region, the term "tosh" is an active term after the term "tepa" in the weight of toponyms with orographic terms. There are more than 70 toponyms in the region that use the term "tosh". In the system of toponyms of the region, the term "mountain" is unique to oronyms and does not participate in the naming of any settlement, the term "stone" is actively used in oronyms and oikonyms (3-picture).



3-picture. Participation of the most active oronymic terms in the toponyms of Kashkadarya region in the types of toponyms

The most active natural geographical terms, which are part of the toponyms of Kashkadarya region and are the main component of toponyms, are often actively used in oronyms and oikonyms, and their participation is relatively inactive in hydronyms and other types of toponyms. In particular, the term "top" appeared 127 times in the oronym, 75 times in the oykonim, only 3 times in the hydronyms, 14 times in the toponyms of other types. Also, 83% of the toponyms with the term "stone" and 94% of the toponyms with the term "dara" are oronom and oykonim (3-picture).

Kamar - a cavernous groove formed on the water's edge, on the edge of a cliff, on a hill or mountain slope, as a result of washing, cave groove place, road [18, p.305]. Oronyms such as Pachkamar, Davkamar, Qoraqamar, Otkamar, Koshkamar, Qamarqishloq were formed in the region on the basis of the term kamar.

“The shape of the relief may change over time. But the name that expresses that relief remains. There are also names derived from words that express relief, such as "summer", "yor", which are actively used in the ancient Turkic languages and are now obsolete [19, p.25]. On the basis of this term in the region the names Yazman (village, Shahrizabz d.), Yortepa (village, Kamashi d.) were formed.

2. CONCLUSIONS.

Based on the results of the research, the following main conclusions can be made:

1. The names of orographic objects of Kashkadarya region fully reflect their natural and geographical features. Expressed in the name of a particular form of relief;
2. Oronyms of Kashkadarya region are named according to their natural geographical features, mainly under the influence of the laws of toponymic positivity;
3. Most of the names of large orographic objects formed an ancient stratigraphic layer, as a result of which it lost the original form of its name, was strongly deformed, moved away from its original content;
4. The largest proportion of regional oronyms (17%) are named on the basis of a particular type of color index. Almost half (40%) of color-related oronyms were formed on the basis of the word “kara” (black);
5. The external sign and quantitative indicators of the relief make up 1/3 of the total studied oronyms in the region;
6. Quantitative indicators of oronyms are relative, often indicating that there are very few or many of them in the area.

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