

## THE ROLE OF AGROONYMS OR AGROONYM TERMS IN LINGUISTICS.

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**Annotation:** Today, in modern linguistics, the research of many units of the language system is being carried out at a much faster pace. As this article also talks about agroonym terms, which are considered one of the important language units, it is no exaggeration to say that dealing with the problems of this department is one of the most urgent issues today. Since the 20th century, dealing with this field of linguistics has been the focus of attention of many linguists. In this article, the author talked about the origin of agroonyms and its scientific significance.

**Key words:** agronyms, agricultural production, toponymic terms, agroonymic features, special agroonymy words, garden, fields, squares, dasht, geographical names, landscape components.

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Agricultural production is one of the oldest industries. For this reason, geographical names often contain place names (agronyms) related to agricultural production. This can be clearly seen in the examples of the toponymy of Uzbekistan. It is clear that from time immemorial the areas adjacent to the sea, river, lake, spring and other underground and surface water sources have been the borders of the population for farming.

There are special words and terms in the names of villages and neighborhoods that prove the ancient farming culture. In the composition of geographical names related to agricultural culture, words such as field, garden, squares, steppe, reserve, boz, marza, arik, well took an active part as toponymic terms. For example. Toponyms such as Bog'zor, Bog'bon, Bog'istan, Bog'abad, Bog'ot were created in connection with the horticultural culture of the people.

There are types of place names in which crops are planted - farming. They include arable fields, that is, fields, barns, hayats, protected lands. Such micro-

toponyms are agronyms in onomastics. “Agoronym” is Greek “agorá” is derived from the words “square” and “ónoma” “name, term” and was used to express the name of open spaces and avenues in the city.

One of the important features of agronyms is their changeable character. Therefore, they can easily change or be changed compared to other toponyms.

Like other types of toponyms, they are characterized by territoriality and are used in the speech of limited people. Since the period of “living” of agronomists is relatively short, it is not difficult to determine their meaning.

Agronyms have always played an important role in revitalizing the historical and linguistic image of cities. For example, Beshyog’och Square in Tashkent was used as Beruniy Square in the 70s, Komsomol Square in the 80s, and again as Beshyog’och Square in 1991. Similar words can be said about Chorsu square, Khadra square, Registan square.

In the “Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language”, 5 meanings of the word “field” and “square” are explained, which are specially built in cities, which are organized for specific purposes, for trade and entertainment of city residents. The meaning of open space is omitted. The modern intensity and scale of urbanization processes, the modern outlook and lifestyle of the Uzbek people are manifested in such agronomies as Independence Square, Amir Temur Avenue, Adiblar Avenue, Shahidlar Avenue, Khatira Avenue.

The study of the naming process of agronyms in toponymy was carried out by dividing into the following groups:

1) the agronyms that the word “dasht” is the basis for the naming of the agronymic topological object: Dashti boz, Siyohboz dashti, Koriq dashti, Dashti Rabat, Dashti Rog’, Dashti Ayloq, Dashti Chinori, etc.;

The word “Dasht” means a wide, open field, or desert. It is also used in the same sense in the examples given from the toponyms of this region. Microtoponyms with the word “steppe” are also found in the territories of Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Tajikistan.

2) the name of the place where the word “garden (bog’)” is the basis for the naming of the topographic object with agroonymic features: Bog’ishayman, Bog’izakhira, Sarkari garden, etc.;

3) microagronyms that are the basis for the name of the topo-object with the agroonymic character of the word “boz”: Ortaboz, Siyohboz, etc.

The most important aspect of field names is their variability. That is why they are included in microtoponyms. After a certain time, there will be various changes in them.

The study of geographical names reflecting various landscape components, scientific research gives an opportunity to draw conclusions about the nature of a certain area in the past, changes and transformations of landscape components. In short, in each region, toponyms and geographical terms related to the past natural conditions of the place were formed on the basis of specific laws. Scientific research of these territorial laws is one of the urgent problems of today.

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