



STRUCTURAL-MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF TOPONYMS OF KASHKADARYA

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Abstract

In this article the structural-morphological structure, their etymological foundations, affection system, semantic motivation and historical and linguistic layers of the toponyms of the Kashkadarya oasis are analyzed. The study reveals the mechanism of formation of morphological models under the example of toponyms that reveal the multilayer history of the language history, ethnic composition and landscape features of the Kashkadarya region. The results obtained serve to determine the typological, linguistic and historical consistency of the toponymy of the region.

Keywords: Toponym, morphology, structure structure, etymology, affixation, Kashkadarya, lingvocartography.

Introduction

Toponymic systems on the territory of Uzbekistan are the product of multilayered historical and linguistic processes, bearing traces of different ethnic groups, political structures, cultural strata and geographical conditions. The Kashkadarya oasis is no exception. As one of the oldest cultural centers of Central Asia, this area was inhabited at different times by Sogdian, Turkic, Persian-Tajik, Arab, Mongolian and other ethnic groups, who immortalized their language traditions through the names of places. Therefore, the toponyms of Kashkadarya are valued not only as a geographical name, but also as a linguistic unit, a view of historical memory and a document of the language development. As one of the most ancient cultural centers of Uzbekistan, the Kashkadarya valley was formed under the



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influence of many ethnic groups, language layers and the continuum of historical processes. Therefore, the toponymic system of the territory consists of complex linguistic layers, the structural-morphological analysis of which has become an important source not only for linguistics, but also for history, ethnography, and cultural studies. The structural structure, morphemic structure, affixation models, semantic motivation and phonetic-grammatical changes of toponyms embody the centuries-old historical processes of the oasis.

The study of the structural and morphological features of toponyms is one of the current directions of linguistics, through which the ancient forms of word formation processes, semantic loading of affixes, phonetic changes, ethno-cultural motivations are revealed. Especially through the linguistic analysis of the toponyms of Kashkadarya, the traces of the historical and ethnic migration of the region, the heritage of the ancient Sugid civilization, the priority of the Turkic language layers and the Persian-Tajik influence are illuminated. In determining the structural composition of toponyms, their simple, complex, complementary, paired and affix types are scientifically distinguished. Simple toponyms of the Kashkadarya region, as a rule, belong to a very ancient stratum, their morphemic division has not been fully preserved, but its semantic motivation is restored through historical and etymological research. For example, **the toponym Karshi** originated from the ancient Turkic *karşi* meaning "fortress, the fortress controlling the route of the caravan", which was formed as a political-military object during the Mongol conquests. **The book**, on the other hand, *is a phonetic adaptation of the Arabic word qutub ("books") and is mentioned in historical sources as an area that is a cultural and educational center.* The **main feature of the toponym** of the Guzar is the Persian *gozar* ("passage, crossing point"), the semantic features of which are associated with ancient trade routes.

Complex toponyms consist of the addition of two or more components, and are often formed on the basis of a determinant + determinant relationship. Names belonging to this species denote color, quantity, natural landscape, social activity, or ethnic identity. Toponyms such as **Kyzyljar, Karatepa, Kokdala, Aktash, Shurkul, Beshkent, Yakkabog** are cited as examples. In ancient Turkic imaginations, toponyms such as red, *black, white, blue* signified not only color,



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but also the quality mark of space, the degree of sacredness, and landmarks. Therefore, *Karatepa* can mean not only "dark heights" but also "a dark, dense, crowded relief area". Toponyms with affixes are one of the most active types of morphological formation, and in the toponymic system **such affixes as -top, -soy, -arik, -obod, -kent, -village, -bulok, -lake, -jar** are common. These affixes clearly indicate a topographic classification with their semantic and grammatical functions. For example, **the -tepa** component denotes the height elements of the relief: *Aqtepa, Qiziltepa, Shurte*. **The affix -obod** is characteristic of the Persian-Tajik language layer, signifying the creation of a new settlement: *Yangiabad, Mubarakabad*. **The affix -kent** in the ancient Sughd and Persian toponymic traditions meant the settlement of the city: *Kitapkent, Karakul-kent*. In toponyms related to water bodies, the affixes **-soy, -arik, -bulok** are actively used: *Kokbulak, Karasoy, Akariq, Shaffofsoy*.

In the morphological system of toponyms of Kashkadarya, **a separate layer is formed by ethnonym-based** toponyms. These are related to the names of ancient tribes, clans and ethnic groups, and names such as *Kungirat, Kangli, Oguz* indicate that different historical ethnos lived in the oas. Ethnotoponyms are an important linguistic resource for expanding the history of language, identifying ethnic migrations, and reconstructing past demographics. There are also **anthroponymic toponyms**, that is, toponyms formed on the basis of the name of a person: *Babatog, Khojai Buzruk, Akchopon*. Such names may have been formed as a mark of respect for religious thinkers, representatives of the sect or historical figures. The semantic motivation of toponyms is dominated by topographic signs, color representations, ethnic memory, economic activities, historical events, and landscape elements. For example, the name **Salt Lake** means a lake with salty soil or brackish water of an area. **The semantic basis of the toponym** of Chimkurgan is *the limestone built of a natural material, the clay*. **Solitary** gardens are associated with a system of gardens that are specific to farming, and the semantics of "solitary garden" later became a geographical name.

Phonetic processes have also had a significant influence on the morphological structure of toponyms. Phonetic contractions in some names, simplification in pronunciation, historical phonetic exchanges obscure their etymological root. For



example, the name **Kamashi** is *kamaši in its ancient form* , meaning "a place purified, purified." In the toponym of the goose, there is a phonetic evolution in the form of gozar → gozār → goose → goose. Such changes strengthen the importance of the comparative-linguistic method in the reconstruction of ancient forms of toponyms. The structural-morphological system of toponyms of Kashkadarya was formed as a result of the mixing of Turkic, Persian-Tajik, Arabic and ancient Sogdian language layers, which serves for consistent coverage of the political, economic and cultural history of the region. Linguistic research shows that the morphological structure of toponyms is not only a word-making mechanism, but also an important tool for historical memory, ethnic identity, and geographical knowledge. The toponymic layer of Kashkadarya with its multidimensional structure offers a rich material for the morphemic analysis in linguistics, historical and etymological research, and linguistic approach.

Conclusion

Structural-morphological features of the toponyms of Kashkadarya emphasize the linguistic history of the area in multilayers, the interaction of different ethnic groups and the landscape of the natural and geographical environment that was transmitted to the language. The mechanism of formation of simple, complex and affix names in the structure of toponyms shows the diversity of morphemic structure. And ethnotoponyms and anthroponyms attest to the continuity of ethnic history and cultural memory. The affixation system clearly shows the linguistic trace of the Turkic and Persian-Tajik language layers. In general, the structural-morphological analysis of the toponyms of Kashkadarya is an important issue of linguistics, but also an invaluable resource for historical and geographical research.

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