

In Particular of the Formation of the Oronims

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Abstract: Oronyms is a branch of toponymy that studies various forms and names and is one of the less developed branches of onomastic sciences. The analysis of the learning aspects of Oronims is an important tool in solving many problems of linguistics, history, ethnography and geography, and allows obtaining a number of valuable information and scientific evidence.

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It is known that toponyms are a branch of toponymy that studies names of various forms and is one of the least developed branches of onomastic sciences. Landforms and their names are many and varied.

In the science of geography, there is the term orography (from the Greek word "Oros" - mountain, "grapho" - to write, describe) which means "description of relief elements".

In the oronyms department of linguistics, the names of orographic forms are studied. In fact, in geography, landforms are classified as follows. Hill, Peak, Candelabrum, Mountain and Mountain Range, Rocks and Rock Storms, Stone Columns, Elevation, Coast, Pass, Plateau, Slope, Cliff, Gorge, etc.

For us, national oronymic terms, which are of great importance in the formation of oronyms, from the point of view of local origin, that is, the unique naming of individual landforms, are important.

Universal or local idioms occupy an important place in the vocabulary of any language. Researchers have studied the existence of such words in different regions, their meaning and usage, semantic changes, and the role of terms in the formation of names. The famous toponymist scientist E. Murzaev created a unique dictionary as a result of studying this vocabulary for many years. The dictionary is rich in content and provides valuable information about oronymic terms used in different languages.

The process of naming geographical objects can be traced using the term micro-anonym. Microronym is a concept related to microtopony, and this term in linguistics refers to the names of natural or man-made objects in a narrow local area. For example, a village or an area close to it. These names, known only to local residents, can be forest, field, arable land, river, well, stream, bridge, etc.

The micro-names of a certain region usually form a certain system, which can differ from the toponymic systems of both neighboring and distant regions, which is especially noticeable when comparing names in regions with different types of landscapes. This difference is clearly felt by comparing the features of the Oronim in the Pamir region.

The materials collected by A.Khromov belong to the Yagnob River Valley and the Pamir Mountains in Tajikistan. Fandaryo is the left tributary of Zarafshan. This object has different names and is located in villages on the opposite side of the mountains, as well as in nearby villages. "The essence of the matter," writes the author, "is that there are no mountain names in the local nomenclature, but there are many local names attached to different parts of the land on the slopes of one mountain or one gorge.

In Yagnob and Fandara microregions, Yagnob (Sogdian), Kuhi kalon (Tajik), Nov - hollow gorge, Tagob gorge. Kuhi kalon, Kuhi Kaftar, Kuhi safed, Tagobi bolo, Darai Soyi zirkak gorge, Pasarout gorge, Kuhi Takkapar mountain, Khirsi nav, Davoni nobinon, Kovaki novi malakh, Pechaki nov, Murdai nov, Novi asp, Novi eshon [Eshon - the successor of the Sufi order], names such as Soyi odamkush Dara were used.

Comparing the above names with landscape types, we see similarities and differences in the meaning and use of micro-names. The differences in names are directly related to the nature of the land. In Eastern European regions, relief forms are poorly resisted, so the set of local geographic terms associated with positive relief forms is significantly limited. For example, in the Russian Federation, as well as in Belarus, local residents can call any small hill, hill on the plain a mountain. In Belarus, the term heap, meaning "hill", is common, although there are many other symbols for similar things.

The given terms are typical for the studied area, that is, they are associated with anthropogenic landscape terms. Oronyms associated with the names of specific people are very common. This is explained by the presence of farms on the hills or on their slopes. Oronyms that indicate the location of an object in relation to other things on the ground, and names that local people tell different stories about. There are very few evaluative pronouns, and very few and doubtful examples of figurative names. As for the latter, in the area we are studying, relief forms do not make any difference to the local population, and therefore it can be assumed that they rarely receive figurative names. But one more thing is unlikely: collectors of microtoponyms do not always ask specific questions to informants to identify metaphorical names. After all, metaphorism is embedded in a number of common nouns in the geographical vocabulary, the meaning of which are other words of the language (names of parts of the human body and animals, household items, tools, etc.). Examples of such homonymous words: mane, pipe, burgundy, etc. Compared to the Proto-Slavic period, people's figurative thinking has changed significantly, and therefore it is difficult to assume that figurative names were not reflected at all.

Microtoponymy of the region we are studying.

Khromov emphasizes that geographical terms of both positive and negative landforms occupy an important place in Tajik microononymy. This corresponds to the nature of the alpine, highly dissected terrain of the Yagnob region. Tajik and Yagnobi geographical terms, which embody the following concepts, are among the most used. Pass, saddle, hillside, ridge, cleft, gorge, mountain, rock, plain, plain, pit, precipice, peak, step, rise, valley, marble, lowland. In addition, names broadly reflect the following concepts: big/small; top bottom; open/closed; front/back/side; start/exit etc. Stones are a series of words describing the individual heights of large stones. Slate, small stones, large solitary stone, round stone, flat stone, talus, stone figure, etc., the names of solitary stones are very interesting. Grave names that provide additional information about the graves.

Compared to the micro oronymy of the morena-hilly relief regions (Pskov, Belarus), the Yagnob names have a large number of names reflecting the flora and fauna. V.A.Nikonov presented this phenomenon in connection with the economic activity of a person, which is characteristic of the cattle-breeding structure of the economy. Rating names are rare but not impossible to identify. They are grave names. It is rich in examples, as in Pskov and Belorussian materials. "Directed" pronouns, which indicate the relationship of the object to certain villages and places, are particularly characteristic. In the mountains, such a route is no less than in flat lands.

Metaphorical names are common, and if we base them on the names of tombs and individual stones, their number will be quite large. We included here a doubtful name, which means "cow's trail" in translation, because we know the name of the gorge in another work on Tajik toponymy, and the name "Asp" of the Asproh Pass. Perhaps "sigir yo'li" has a similar meaning.

There is "Abdugafor land" (next to a part of Abdugafor land) and "Faizulla stone" and others. The association with anthroponyms and ethnonyms is unusual for Tajik oronymy.

In mountainous areas, it is noted that, as a rule, the names of mountains are more important for the population, and vice versa, in most cases, they are transferred to neighboring hydrographic objects. V.A. Nikonov mentioned the Kyrgyz "fish" (from the name of the river) name of the peak of Balykhchi mountain and spoke about the close connection of the names of different categories of geographical objects, i.e. "connected" toponyms. More than single people. He recognizes that the mass character of "related" toponyms can be considered a reflection of territorial complexity rather than metonymic migration. It is noted that the Turkic toponymy of Altai belongs only to micro-objects according to the materials. The researcher considers the reason for the equality of nearby rivers, mountains, lakes, and valleys to be linguistic economy. The paramount importance of the mountains in the Altai, providing pasture for livestock and camps, also led to the use of the mountain name as the main route. This area also becomes the name of a river, a log, a valley.

In Tajik microtoponymy, metonymic transfer is probably directed in one direction: from place names to the names of neighboring objects, see Land plots in Badakhshan are Safedshah "white stone" or Safedsang "white stone". The names of the tombs are Darvak the ridge of the mountainside, Reni the king lamb. The stone where rhubarb grows, etc.

The topic of anthroponyms in oronymy is interesting. In areas with a hilly relief, such names are common, as in places where a flat soft relief prevails, in Udmurtia: Danilovyr, Gabovyr, or Gavrilovo mine located on a high ground. Apparently, there are almost no such names in the microoronymy of the Yagnob Alps. Meanwhile, in another mountainous region - the Bukovinian Carpathians - Y.A. Karpenko found a large percentage of the use of anthroponyms in the names of mountains, and the author believes that there are very few othanthroponymic formations in ordinary Ukrainian oronymy. Y.A. Karpenko explains this phenomenon by the fact that the use of anthroponyms in the Carpathians was not just toponymic, but performed a legal, legal function: the name reported the presence of an owner or tenant of forests or pastures. Various motives for the use of anthroponyms were often found in plain oronymy: Ivan the hillock - because Ivan the forester lived next to it (the hillock itself, like all land, belonged to the landowner).

An inexhaustible topic is the use of oronymic terms in microtoponymy. It would be interesting here to compare different regions of the same language use (linguistic zones, etc.) and regions of different languages. It is characteristic that the set of oronymic terms is as limited as Pskov names (only floral is added - the term is common in the southern and central black soil part of Russia). At the same time, the set of geographical terms used in the microoronymy of West Siberia is much wider for positive and negative landforms, and in the speech of residents, this term is never excluded by its name. There are terms that are never used in ononyms (slope, brow, upek, hem), and on the contrary, there are terms that occur only in ononyms (warrior, bull, stare, break, etc.). And in local dialects it is forgotten. I.A. Vorobyova concludes that the Northern Russian dialects had the greatest influence on the micro-economy of the middle part of the Ob basin.

In conclusion, it should be said that "The density of settlements in a certain area depends on the geomorphology of a certain area, that is, its vertical separation. Because the maximum number and density of toponyms in the studied category is limited by elevations and minimum lowlands.

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