

ABOUT THE FORMATION OF THE TOPONYMS ZARAFSHAN BASIN AND ZARAFSHAN RIVER

**Shodiyev Sanjar Ruzikulovich, Head of the Department of Geography and
Basic Economic Knowledge of the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, DSc,
Associate professor**

**Jumaeva Mukhlisa Bakhshullayevna, PhD student of Navoi State Pedagogical
Institute**

**Jumaqulova Setora Sadriddinovna master student of Navoi State Pedagogical
Institute**

ABSTRACT The role of farming culture in people's lives, the importance of Zarafshan water in irrigating vast fields in the Zarafshan oasis, its tributaries and toponyms are explained.

Key words: Zarafshon, Nurota, Mionkol, Politimit, Kohak, Siyob, Mastchoh, Kharomkom, Rudi Mosaf, Rudi Sharg, Somjan, Sugd, Ositin, T. Tolstov, Afshin, K. Ruf, Sugdiyona, Strabon, Arrian, Jaykhuniy , Peshku, Karaqir, Karmana.

Introduction

Located in Central Asia, the Zarafshon river located in the territory of Tajikistan, originates as Mastchoh from the Zarafshon Glacier, located on Mount Koksuv, adjacent to Turkestan and the Zarafshon mountain Node. Near the village of Aini, the left tributary of the Fan joins the river and is named Zarafshan here. The Zarafshan River flows in a thin and thick stream in the mountainous part. As it reaches the plateau, it expands and the flow rate decreases. About 200 tributaries join the river in the mountainous part. The largest rivers joining the river from the left side are Fandarya, Kishtutdarya and Maghiyandarya. After passing through the city of Panjikent, no tributary joins the river. After flowing 8 km from the city of Samarkand, the Zarafshan River forms Miyonqala Island, which is 100 km long and 15 km wide.

Main part

The Zarafshan River is saturated by the melting of ice and snow. Therefore, 61% of the river water flows in summer and is mainly used for irrigation. The time of the lowest river water falls in December. Studying place names (toponyms) is a very important issue in geography. Because through the toponym of the place, it is possible to easily get information about the history, nature, ethnography, and inhabitants of that place. In recent years, great importance has been attached to the study and regulation of place names in our country. This is in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Names of Geographical Objects" adopted on October 12, 2011 and measures to regulate work in the field of geographical object names approved on October 16, 2012 in accordance with it. We can see in the example of the decision No. 295 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



Zarafshan is a river in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In the Avesta monuments, it is written as "Daitya" - "Good water"; during the rule of the Greeks, the word "Daitya" was exactly translated into Greek and was called Polytheme - "Abundant

good water"; the names of the river in the form of Sugd, Jirt, John, Somjan are also known; in the Pahlavi (old Persian) language "Nomiq" ("Famous", "Ezgu"), in Persian sources it is called Rudi Mosaf, Rudi Sharg'; in Arabic sources, names such as Haramkom - "Holy River", Wadi us Sughd, Nahr ul Bukhara are mentioned; In "Boburnoma" it is mentioned as Obi Kohak; Later, the river was called Kohak, Zarafshan from the 18th century. Its length is 877 km, the basin area is 41,860 km², of which the mountainous part is 17,710 km², the rest is foothills and plains. Mile in Zarafshan oasis. av. Settlers who lived in the beginning of 2000 - 1000 years used to make canals and ditches from Zarafshan. The Dargom canal, which received water from Zarafshan in the 1st-4th centuries, is also very large, and the Zarafshan valley is a very ancient valley. The meaning of the word Zarafshon is "Zar", that is, gold, "afshon" means a reader, a distributor.

According to the Russian scientist S.T. Tolstov, the origin of this name goes back to Indian and Iranian peoples. He said that it was related to the name of the Scythian people, who are the ancestors of the Ossetians, called "Alai". Because the word "afshin", "afshon", meaning "distributor", "sharer" has been preserved in the Ossetian language until now.

According to historical sources, Divoshtich, the king of the Afshin people, ruled the upper part of Zarafshan in the 8th century. The struggle of the Sughds against the Arabs under his leadership coincides with the territory of this oasis. In addition, as a result of archeological excavations in Panjikent, the capital of the ancient Sughd state, it is recorded in some sources that a four-armed woman, who is considered a "river goddess", was found among various paintings. This means that in ancient times, people worshiped the Zarafshan river and believed in it. They considered him holy.

The beauty of the river did not leave the Arabs, who invaded these areas in the 8th century, indifferent. They were impressed by the beauty of this valley and called these places "Garden of God", "heavenly place". They even compared the valley to the dark blue dress of our prophet. In some sources, there is information

that the term Zarafshan has been mentioned since the 17th century. The first information about him was mentioned in the works of ancient historians Strabo, Arrian, Curtius Rufus under the name of Polytymitus. For example, the ancient Greek scientist Quintus Curtius Rufus wrote: "In the area of Sugdiyona, there is a large river called "Polytimitis" by the locals, which first flows in a narrow channel and then disappears into a narrow cave. But the rushing sound of the river is always heard." Another Greek scientist Strabo says about the river:

The incident mentioned by Quintus Rufus corresponds to the upper course of the river. The cave through which the river flows is an ice cave. And Arrian writes that the Polythymus is "a river that waters a large area and disappears into the sands." Writing about the length of Polythymes, he writes that it was large on the river Penia in Thessaly. In addition, according to some sources, Spitamen, when the river was so full and formed a huge forest around it, gave a heavy blow to the 10,000-strong army of Alexander Makidonsky and disappeared in that forest. The historian and scientist Narshakhi, who lived thousands of years ago, called the Zarafshan river Rudizar, Haromkom in his works and noted that this river flows to Boykand. Boykand is adjacent to Kattakol. He wrote that this lake is called Bargin, Farukh and Karakol. Jaykhuniy, who lived in the 10th century, called this lake Somchan. "The excess water of Bukhara collects there and aquatic animals live there. Even if you gather all the birds and fishes of Khorasan, you cannot compare with him. So Ulugbek did not choose Karakol for hunting in vain. Based on these data, we can say that 500 years ago, the Zarafshan river was very muddy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the name of the Zarafshan River goes back to the very distant past. We can learn that this river was overflowing in ancient times. Even in those times, the river oasis was crowded with people. This shows that river water has been considered an important resource for irrigation of lands and people's lifestyle for centuries. The Zarafshan River is still very important for human consumption and agriculture. Unfortunately, in many cases, it is time to

take a serious look at the inconvenience caused by improper use of river water. We need to use river water as economically and rationally as possible. Only in this way, future generations can enjoy this priceless blessing.

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