

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MAHMUD KOSHGARI'S HERITAGE IN
STUDYING CERTAIN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL CONCEPTS**

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Abstract: This article examines the significance of Mahmud Kashgari's heritage in the study of some economic geographical concepts, including terms such as registon, saylgoh, dilkusho.

Key words: Mahmud Kashgari heritage, economic, geographical, concept study.

The problem of recreation (provides leisure, rest) is one of the current issues of geography. In fact, it has had such a position since ancient times. Therefore, the concept of recreation is embedded in the etymology of many toponyms. Such place names together with the names of ancient hydrotechnical structures (canals, ponds, ponds, etc.), parks, fields form integrated toponyms. Especially in some cases, it provides clear information about the recreational value of that point. Narshakhi (1991, p. 106), Nasir Khisrav (2003, p. 96), Sh. Shomukhamedov (1963, p. 34), L. I. Rempel (1981, p. 110), V. I. Kochedamov (1957, str.165-186), G.A.Pugachenkova (1951, str.48), D.A.Nozirov (1997, 14-b) works can be known through scientific analysis.

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Registan - (Reg-Persian-sand, loq-affix, has the concept of place, addressability) kumloq. This toponym was used in reference to the central squares of large cities of Uzbekistan, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara. Because the registons are covered with sand in order to prevent dust, dirt, and mud in the winter, and they are placed in a favorable condition for public gatherings, celebrations, and gatherings. Especially on the days of Eid and Nowruz, registants gathered here to enjoy the art of bakers, cooks, confectioners, janitors, entertainers, wrestlers, khafiz, to relax and celebrate the holiday. That's why it was called registon (reg - sand in Persian, istan - place, space) i.e. Turkish kalka Kumloq (in the city of Tashkent).

Election. Siyohob near the city of Samarkand (Korasuv, along the Obi Mashhad stream) was called a resort in ancient times. Because people living in the city of Samarkand and its surroundings gathered here on the days of Nowruz and Eid. Especially on the eve of the Navruz holiday, ancient rituals and ceremonies, such as "The cauldron was filled", "It was rich", "The guilt was shed", were held in the playground (History of Samarkand-1971, p. 43). It is known that not only Samarkand, but also along the canals of Tashkent city, such as Bozsuv, Qanqus, Khichqiriq, as well as Joygozi, O'tror, Qalandarkhana, Gulobiyan, Zarminok, Bogdosh, Fojun, Laylak canals of Bukhara city, meadows and lawns were deliberately created for people's recreation (A. Nizomov-2008, 214-b). For this reason, such places are called saylgoh - the place where the sayl is held.

Dilkusho is a garden and palace built by the world-famous Amir Temur around the city of Samarkand. Dil means heart in Persian, kusho means opening.

A garden area is a garden on a wide area of the plain. It existed on the eastern side of the city of Samarkand.

Garden of the Wind – The garden of the wind blowing. The current location is the city of Samarkand. On the western side, that is, it corresponds to the Samarkand Institute of Agriculture.

Promenade. A village in the district of Fergana region.

Toponym is a "place" where people go for a walk. The explanation was based on his appearance. The meaning of the name Sayr is related to the word "brook, rocky place". Sayirjoi is not a place for a walk, on the contrary, it

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means "pleasant, rocky place" (Z. Dosimov-1977, p. 122). In fact, the initial hypothesis of Z. Dosimov and Kh. Egamov was closer to the truth. Because, first of all, the natural geographical conditions of the village are very suitable for hiking, and secondly, the name of the black stony land "say" was known and famous to the ancient Turkic peoples (M.Koshgari DLT - p. 204). But here the word is not about the concept of "sai", but about the word sayr. In casual speech, sayr may have acquired the "i" sound over the years to become sayir.

Role in determining the administrative parts of settlements. Places where people live are named differently according to their characteristics, and this aspect is important in toponymy. In turn, toponymy plays a major role in the study of administrative parts of settlements.

As a result of archaeological investigations conducted in Khorezm oasis, Zarafshan, Fergana and Surkhondarya valleys, it was found that irrigation networks and farming based on it were created in the "Jez" (Bronze) period, that is, approximately 3500-3750 years ago (A.Muhammadjonov-1977, p. 3). People were forced to live in groups along the irrigated areas. This way of living in a group of people is called "village". This concept consists of the affixes "qish" - season and loq - according to Mahmud Koshgari (DLT, 1960. p. 321). In fact, "winter" is the season when the sun deviates from the zenith. Therefore, it gives the meaning of a place where you spend the winter, where you spend the winter with cold days. After the end of winter, the inhabitants temporarily moved to the fields and gardens. This situation created great conveniences for working in the field, saved time, and made it possible to get rid of unnecessary efforts. Along with the concept of village, its Persian term "deh" also had a wide range. Dehibaland, Dehinav (Denov) are among them.

Later, villages were surrounded by straw and raw brick walls and built "fortifications". The concept of kurgan is also a shortened, slightly modified form of the verb "korigan" (more precisely "korigan" - A.N.) in purely Turkish. The first fortresses in our republic date back to the IX-VIII centuries BC, and even earlier (S.P. Tolstov-1962, p. 81). A lot of toponyms are formed in pairs with the concept of "fort" such as Kattakurgan, Jarkurgan. The fortifications, having developed and expanded, formed "fortresses". Kizil Castle, Soil Castle, Oyo

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Castle, Kyrgyz Castle, Lead Castle, Jonbosh Castle, Kanka Castle and others in the lower Amudarya. The Sogdian form of the castle is "knee". For this reason, the toponym of Dizak-Jizzakh Khondiz (Surkhandarya region) was formed. The ancient Turkic peoples understood the concept of a castle to enthrone something, to put it in order, to build a castle. When this situation is related to the surrounding residential area, it may be envisaged to make a brick wall-barrier, that is, to create a defensive wall of the fortress. Ancient Turks also called fortress, castle, village and city "kend" (M.Koshgari DLT - p. 154). In the modern Kazakh language, the concept of city is still expressed by the word "castle". Because castles were the first appearance of cities. The area where the cities were located was called Shahrstan in Persian before the Muslimization (V. Bartold-1965, str-119). Therefore, this word became the most active concept that creates toponyms as a place name at that time. Due to the damage caused by the external attack, the population was sometimes unable to fit into the area covered by the protective wall, so part of it was forced to move out and establish new residential areas. Such places were called "rabad". The concepts of "rabad" and "ribad" of Arabic origin cannot be studied in a mixed way. Because the folk term originally expressed in the Arabic language as "ribat" has the meaning of hotel, caravan palace (V. Bartold-1965, str-119). For example, Raboti Malik palace (10th century) and cistern, Koshrabod toponyms are among them, and with the passage of time, they took the form of "ribat", "rabort". Indeed, Raboti Malik (malik means king) castle, built on the edge of the caravan road crossing Choli Malik (18 km west of Navoi city), was a real hotel and caravanserai for travelers and merchants (N.B. Nemtsova-1983). Here there were all the conditions for passengers, a small mosque, a mosque, rest rooms, a kitchen and other amenities. Today, their foundation and entrance have been preserved.

The capital - the central part of the city, where the king lived. This land was called "horde" by ancient Turkic peoples (M.Koshgari-III vol., 145-b). The ancient capital of Uyghuristan was Ordabalik (V. Bartold-1965, str-443). The palace of the Kokan Khanate was also called the Old Horde in 1746 during the reign of Abu Al Karim (V. Bartold-1965, str-443). At this point, it should be remembered that there is a toponym called Orda in Tashkent. In fact, it is a purely Turkic concept, Orda means middle. Because it is the center of the city. Horde was also called Koshk or Kohandiz in Persian. The city has many streets, alleys,

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squares, neighborhoods, each of which has its own name. In this way, the toponymy of inhabited areas is formed in a colorful and numerous way.

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