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The Etymology Of The Museum Topony Formation Properties

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the origin of the toponyms of the glacier, the refrigerator, the issues of their application. The geography of the regions associated with this toponym was studied.

KEYWORDS

Refrigerator, glacier, toponymy, geography, ice, Kat, Bukhara.

INTRODUCTION

The solid state of water is ice. Ice has been used since ancient times for medicinal, confectionery, and storage of perishable products.

In particular, ice is known to have been used by famous scholars such as Ar Razi and Abu Ali Ibn Sina in the Middle Ages as a necessary medical tool for the treatment of various

diseases [1, p. 37]. While meeting the demand for ice during the cold seasons was not a problem, in a country with a hot and dry climate like Central Asia, especially during the hot seasons, it was not possible to store ice without special equipment.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The secondary economic importance of ice is reflected in the local confectionery, which has been known and popular in Uzbekistan since ancient times. The cities of Samarkand and Bukhara, which are the largest cultural and trade centers of the country, have been famous for their unique confectionery art since the Middle Ages, where a variety of sweets "Rohatijon" were prepared. Rohatijon is an ice cream of our time, that is ice cream [2]. In Bukhara there was a rasta of special dealers.

Special facilities have been set up for the harsh winter table of perishable meat, dairy products, vegetables, melons, especially melons, watermelons and grapes. They look like current electric-powered refrigerators.

In all three cases, ice has become a much-needed commodity at different times of the year, especially in the summer months, which are typical for hot and dry climates such as Central Asia. For this reason, the demand for water to look liquid and solid was high. But there was no concept of electricity in either ice, and therefore refrigerators that cool water and artificially turn it into ice were not invented. In medieval conditions, keeping the temperature of the ice in the summer months posed major problems. It is known that ice begins to melt when the air temperature is 0 ° C. Special refrigerators have been built to solve this problem. They were sometimes called yakhhanas or yahdans. At the beginning of the 20th century, a deep pit the size of a basement was dug under the grocery store of the famous confectioner Umr Makhmarakhimov, who lived in the village of Gazgan near the city of Nurata. In the form of a rectangle along the level of the pit, the next pit was excavated and its bottom and side walls were plastered with ridges. Inside the jar, several dozen human-sized pottery jars were placed and buried with salt to the throat. The hummus is filled with ice cubes.

When this measure was applied, the ice inside the hum was stored for a long time without melting. It was used when needed. For example, in the preparation of rohatijon, the ice is finely chopped and small ice particles are mixed with mulberry juice and put on the table. Such a delicious dish is especially popular in the hot summer days, which is why it is called "Rohatijon". The elders of the village still remember well what he ordered. The master could not take it as a present to the amir, for the pleasure melted quickly. Therefore, Amir Alimkhan, revenge for the delicacy, personally visited Gaza. Master Umr was a guest of the grocer.

The ice was taken as a backup by experts during the winter. We can prove our point by the fact that a certain part of the local population was engaged in the sorting of special clean and thick pieces of ice, and that they had the tools they used to do this work. The device that draws ice from this water to the freezer, or, conversely, pulls out the necessary piece of ice from a large human-sized hum, is called a snout[3] hung and therefore had a separate public function and name.

When the winter ice stocks ran out, experts, but also ice traders, wrapped them in camel skins specially transported from the highlands to transport ice to the destination only on cool nights. The places where the mountains (deaf) where the summer and winter ice does not melt are also called yahdan. Although the names of such places are rare in our time in the form of toponyms "Yakhdon", in the upper part of Urgutsay (northwestern slope of the Zarafshan ridge) and in the upper part of Aksarsay (Western Tianshan) in the territory of Bostanlyk district Yakhdon glaciations are preserved.

The hill, called Muzkhana, was located in the Beruni district of Karakalpakstan, on the west side of the ancient Kat-kals. The hill is adjacent to the mausoleum of Shabboz-Sheikh Abbas Wali, which plays an important

role in the history of the fortress of Kat, the ancient capital of Khorezm. One of the important aspects of the hill is reflected through its basement, which is called the glacier. Since ancient times, the Katliks used to lay straw on this basement, cut thick pieces of ice into long rectangles and put them inside when the Amudarya water froze. While ice cubes are stored at the basement level, many of the shelves carved along the walls are guarded by perishable products from the townspeople. Each family had their own shelves and no one was looking at the products on someone's shelf. Thus, this ice cream was popular among the people as a symbol of honesty and purity. Especially since the sweet melon and grapes of Khorezm have been famous since ancient times, it is carefully preserved in this Kat glacier, especially for the famous guests who visit here, even in the harsh winter and even on the Navruz holiday table. The Kat Freezer was especially important for the local Zadagon family table.

CONCLUSION

In the hot summer of Khorezm, especially during the hot seasons of the year, when the corpse was kept intact until the funeral, there were many pieces of ice brought from the Kat freezer, which were given to the wind free of charge by the "keepers" of the freezer. Some merchants in the cat market were distributed to the butchers at the expense of trivial tea. Due to the proximity of the market, some traders temporarily stored perishable products in this freezer. Due to the severe winter frosts of 1969, the water of the Amudarya froze and flooded the surrounding area. As a result, the Kat-Beruni freezer was also shut down. But it has survived to the present day as a toponym-glacier. In the etymology of toponyms such as Muzrabod (Surkhandarya region) throughout the territory of the Republic, a part of the history of our Motherland, the past of our high

culture, which we have forgotten for generations, may be preserved.

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