



Hydronyms associated with plants in accordance with the nature of Karakalpakstan

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Summary

This article analyzes some phytohydronyms used in the Karakalpak language. Phytohydronyms of the Northern dialect are taken as an example. They are studied dividing into three groups, explaining through examples. And also, attention is paid to the combination of phytohydronyms with hydronymic indicators.

Supporting words: toponym, hydronym, phytohydronym, northern dialect, semantics, indicator, water body, phytonym.

Phytohydronyms are hydronyms denoting plants, herbs, trees, etc. The Karakalpak people, arranging their way of life, mastered a number of professions, especially, cultivated melons, engaged in gardening, dekhkanism. They used plants as medicines, in some cases mats were made from reeds and other plants, yurts were made from trees, they were used in the construction of houses, in carpentry. The names of plants are very closely related to the names of water bodies.

Phytohydronyms, they are studied in the form of sections consisting of several subgroups. For example, Kegayli Arnasy (Kegeyli, Chimbay areas). "Keg" is the name of the tree, i.e. near the water body that they designate, such trees grew in large numbers. Other examples of phytohydronyms: Tarlyzhap / Tar (s) lyzhap -



“Millet pond” (Kegeyli region); Biidaikul - “Wheat Lake” (Shumanai district); Jonishqajap - “Clover pond” (Karauzyak district) and other hydronymic names associated with the cultivation of grain crops in the area of the water body.

In Turkic languages phytohydronyms are one of the little-studied issues. S. Sheralieva indicates this in her candidate work in Tajik on the hydronyms of Khatlon Oblast: “Most of the words that make up the toponymic group are toponyms. For example: ChashmaiDulanazar (Dolanashəshmesi (spring), ChashmayiShatut (here shəshmesi, mulberry spring), ChashmayiKrušak (grishshəshmesi, rice spring). ”[1.135].

N. Ulukov conducted special studies of hydronyms in the Uzbek language and expressed his opinion on phytonyms as follows: “Plants are raw materials for humans, and for animals as food. And also, people, for the purpose of improvement and because of natural needs, decorative and then fruit trees were planted and grown around water bodies. Subsequently, in order to distinguish water bodies from each other, they began to be called by the names of plants and trees that grew around them. As a result of this, phytohydronyms formed in the system of hydronyms in the Uzbek language. ”[2.72].

And in the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language, a number of phytohydronyms are found. In our article, we consider these phytohydronyms by dividing into 3 groups:

1. Phytohydronyms derived from the names of trees.
 2. Phytohydronyms derived from the names of cereal plants.
 3. Phytohydronyms formed from the names of various plants and from words related to methods of growing them.
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1. Phytohydronyms derived from the names of trees. For example: Tallik Canal (Muinak District), ZhiydeliKudyk (Kungradsky District), TalliZhap (Kegeili District). The word tal in our language means a young tree. An informant from Kegaili, SashynbaiYeshniyazov, notes that the word tal has two meanings. Firstly, tal- means a tree in general. Secondly, tallyk denotes a waterfall, a place where water rises from the bottom up "[6]. B. Tychibaev and K. Kashkirli, exploring the dialects of the Uzbek language of the Zamin locality of the Jizzakh region, point to the following facts about other meanings of the word Tal: Talli is the name of a mountain village near Beskubi in Zamin. Here, where the Kyrgyz live, there is a dense talnik. If in the Turkic language the word talli means tasty, sweet, then in the Arabic language, tal means "highness".

And the name of this village comes from Talzar (i.e., a place where there are many trees, a grove). [3.62] So, if you pay attention to the semantics of the word tal, it means a grove, tasty, sweet and sublime. And also, this corresponds to the value of the waterfall, which was put forward by the above-mentioned Kegaili informant. And the phytohydronym "Zhidelikudyk" on the Ustyurt plateau is associated with the presence of jida trees around the well.

2. Phytohydronyms derived from the names of cereal plants. Cereal, cereal plants include wheat, oats, buckwheat, millet, rice, etc. In connection with the cultivation of such cereal plants near water bodies, the existence of fields sown by them, a number of large water bodies in the northern regions have phytohydronymic features. For example: ShalyZhap (Khojeyli district), Biidaylyqzhap (Kegeili district), Arpakul (Kegeili district), Kyzylshaly collector (Kegeili district), Tarylyuzek (Kegeili district).

Basically, sala according to the historical traditional principle in folk colloquial sounds like shal. And in the name of the phytohydronymKyzylshaly collector



(Kegeili region), not only the name of the cereal plant was used as an indicator, but also the color (Kyzyl - red).

3. Phytohydronyms formed from the names of various plants and from words related to methods of growing them. For example: Sabyqzhap (Karauzyak district). Sabyq is a crossing of one plant with another. [4.159]. Shengelkul (Karauzyak district) is the name of the lake, around which there were many prickly plants. Zhekenaydinkul (Muynak district). Zheken is an aquatic plant. This name is associated with a large amount of this plant on the shore of the lake, and Qamysliqsalma (Nukus district) with the presence of reeds in the canal.

Phytohydronyms can be considered in combination with hydronymic indicators, dividing into a number of topics.

Combination with the channel indicator: TalliKanal (Muynaksky district), Kamysary channel (Chimbay district).

1. Combination with the indicator jap + channel: Nyman jap channel (Beruni district). In the example, phytohydronymNaiman is one of the types of Dzhugars whose name is equally used in the southern and northern dialects. For example, D.S. Nasyrov and O. Dospanov in the dialectological dictionary of the Karakalpak language, the phytononymNaiman gives the following interpretation: “Naiman / Naimanzheri is a type of medium height dzhugara, with a friable raised head. (M.r). It matures in 90 days. Usually, all types of Dzhugars mow after frosts. (T.R.) [5.227].

2. Through the indicator of the toes: Shalyzhap (Khojeyli district), Tallizhap (Kegeili district), Biidailizhap (Kegeili region), Sabyzhap (Karauzyak district), etc.

3. Through the indicator kul: Arpakul (Kegeyli region), Shegelikul (Karauzyak district).
4. Through indicators aydin + kul: Zhekenaydinkul (Muynak district).
5. Through arna + channel indicators: Buttermilk arna canals (Turtkul district).
6. Through Arna + collector indicators: Buttermilk Arna collectors (Turtkul district).
7. Via the uzek indicator: Tarylyuzek (Kegeili district)
8. Through the collector indicator: Kyzylshaly collector (Kegeili district)
9. Wetland, that is, the name of a water body from dried plants: Sekseilqaq (Takhtakupyrsky district).
10. Via the quryq indicator: Zhiydeliqudyq (Kungradsky district)
11. Through the aryq + channel indicator: Qamysaryq channels (Shymbay districts).

In the local colloquial language, there are two interpretations of the name of this channel - Qamysaryq. Qamys-saryq, i.e., it goes without saying that the name of the water body indicates the color of the reeds. The adjective sarah, indicating a yellow color, is used as sary in the language of the Turkic written monuments and in the Orkhon-Yenisei written monuments.

In our opinion, the qamyslyaryq channel, i.e., the word aryq in the Turkic languages, is considered the name of a water body. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word aryq is an artificial reservoir and water in it. [6.99]. So, the word aryq in the names of water bodies Aryqbalyq (Chimbay district), Qamysaryq (Chimbay district) is considered a hydronymic indicator.

Thus, until today, phytohydronyms in the Karakalpak language, from the dialectic point of view, have not been subjected to special research.



The name of phytohydronyms by the features of the spoken spoken language, the history of the language, research in the etymological direction - all this can serve as a basis for clarifying a number of questions of finding words of this group, from a semantic point of view, in scientific circulation.

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